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BOWEN'S

BOSTON NEWS-LETTER,

AND

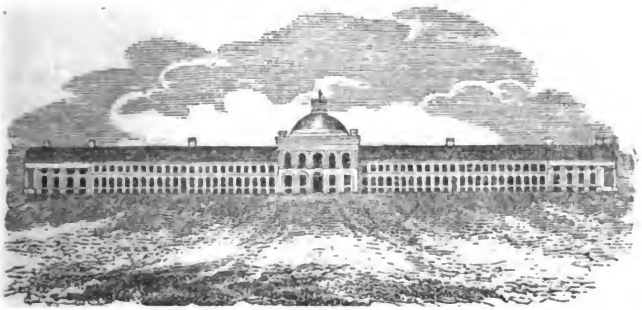
CITY RECORD.

VOL. II.

FROM JULY 1826 TO JANUARY 1827.

JEROME V. C. SMITH, M. D.
EDITOR.

"To Observe and Preserve."



BOSTON:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ABEL BOWEN,

NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE,

CONGRESS-STREET.

1826.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Having completed the second volume of the Boston News-Letter and City Record, the publisher acknowledges his gratitude to those gentlemen who have kindly assisted him by their advice and communications. The object of this work, has been to recover the fast decaying memoirs of former times, in connection with occurring circumstances, of historical value.

It is believed these pages will transmit to posterity, many important local facts and documents, in illustration of the history of Boston and the early history of our country, which otherwise, might have been irrecoverably lost—or at least have remained in that obscurity from which they were drawn for these pages. Although obliged to suspend the regular publication for an indefinite period, on account of a limited patronage, we shall not forget the habit of PRESERVING materials that may serve for future volumes.

The changes which are continually taking place in Boston, are such, that old land marks will soon be obliterated, and our old men will be buried with their fathers. We have here collected their observations and opinions, and interwoven them with the history of their birth-place, distinguished for its enterprise, patriotism and wisdom.

BOSTON, Dec. 30, 1826.

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1, 1826; on which occasion the scriptures were read by Rev Mr Wisner, and prayers offered by Rev Sereno E. Dwight of Park-street Church. Sermon by Rev Professor Stuart of Andover, from Mat. 18. 20. The sermon has since been published.

The construction of this edifice is somewhat peculiar for this country. The body of the house is 71 by 70 feet on the ground, having a tower 28 feet square, projecting 16 feet in front of the main walls. The church rests upon a basement, about 12 feet high. The whole height of the main wall, is about 40 feet, that of the tower, 65 feet. The walls are entirely of undressed granite—those of the tower, buttresses and basement in front, having stones of uniform width and regular joints; the others of irregular and promiscuous form and dimensions. The general and prevailing *style* of the entire building externally, is of the *primitive Gothic*. The interior of the basement story is finished with a vestry or conference-room about 40 by 38 feet, a room for the Secretary of the American Board, another for the Treasurer, a third for the use of the Prudential Committee, and two others for the storage of missionary articles; and also one other large room for other purposes. The floor of the house is an inclined plane, making 18 inches slope, with middle and side aisles, and 122 pews. The pulpit is partly in an alcove, and projects about three feet in front of the lateral wall. It is of a neat and simple construction, having a stair case in the rear descending to the vestry below, and two flights of stairs in front. A damask cushion and other trimmings, with elegant lamps, constitute its furniture above; while an ample curtain, permanently fixed, decorates the alcove. The Galleries, containing 44 pews and seats for singers, are built without columns—having the breast-work so constructed in the framing, as to require no such support. Both these and the pulpit are uncommonly low; which, by bringing the audience more directly before the minister, affords real convenience to himself, and also to them. A single range of tall Gothic windows, extending from the top of the lower pews to within a foot and a half of the ceiling above the Galleries, supplies the house with light. A new and elegant clock has been presented by Rev Dr Codman, of Dorchester, and placed in the interior of the house.

The Rev Dr Payson, of Portland, was first invited to become Pastor over this Church, but he did not accept the invitation. The society then invited Rev Dr Beecher, of Litchfield, Con. who accepted, and was installed as their Pastor, on Wednesday 22d March. The Introductory Prayer was by Rev Dr Codman; Sermon by Rev Dr Humphrey, President of Amherst College; Installing Prayer by Rev Dr Payson; Charge by Rev Dr Holmes of Cambridge; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev Mr Wisner; Address to the Church by Rev Mr Edwards, of Andover; Concluding Prayer by Rev Dr Jenks, of Boston.

The sale of pews took place on Monday, 29th March. The whole number were valued in the aggregate at $36,000. Eighty-two Pews were sold, at an aggregate of $23, 674, including $1279 over and above the valuation thereon, being the amount paid for the privilege of choice. The highest premium bid was 105, upon a pew valued at $450. No valuation was higher than this, and none lower than $40. Of the remaining 80 pews, valued at $13, 605, several have since been applied for and purchased at the rate of valuation. Adding to the $36,000 above mentioned, $6000 the appraisals of the Basement Rooms and a piece of land in the rear, it gives a total value of $42,000—which coincides with the actual cost, viz. land $20,000; contracts for completing the building $19,000; architect and superintendence $1000; sundries, including interest, bell, &c. $20,000. Total $42,000.

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BOSTON ORATIONS.

The occurrence of the great National Jubilee, which has this week been celebrated, renders it timely for us to give some account of the measures by which the event, which it commemorates, has been noticed in Boston. A series of political Orations has been annually delivered for 55 years. After the awful event of the 5th of March, 1770, "It was proposed to substitute the celebration of the Boston Massacre for that of the Gunpowder Plot. Accordingly when the evening arrived, in 1771, an address was delivered by Doctor Thomas Young to a collection of people at the Manufactory House.* At the north part of the town, Mr Paul Revere (afterwards Col.) who lived in North-square, had his house illuminated, and at one window exhibited a representation of Snider's ghost, at another a view of the massacre, and at a third the Genius of America in tears. The whole exhibition was so well executed, that it produced a melancholy gloom and solemn silence in several thousand spectators, which was deepened by the dismal sound of the bells tolling from nine to ten o'clock. These were the acts of private individuals, but they probably occasioned the resolution to commemorate the 5th of March in a public way. Mr. James Lovell was this year appointed and delivered the first of the 'Boston Orations' on the 2d of April, and provision was made for a similar celebration, by the timely appointment of Dr Joseph Warren for the orator of the next year.†

After the establishment of peace, the Declaration of Independence became an event of more importance to be noticed, and the town resolved to make the alteration, agreeably to the following report which we copy from the town records:

"Whereas the annual celebration of the Boston Massacre, on the 5th of March, 1770, by the institution of a Public Oration has been found to be of eminent advantage to the cause of virtue and patriotism among her citizens; and whereas the immediate motives which induced the commemoration of that day, do *now* no longer exist in their primitive force; while the benefits resulting from the institution to, may and ought to be forever preserved, by exchanging that anniversary for another, the foundation of which will last as long as time endures It is therefore resolved that the celebration of the Fifth of March, from henceforwards shall cease, and that instead thereof, the Anniversary of the 4th day of July, A. D. 1776, (a day ever memorable in the Annals of this Country, for the Declaration of our Independence,) shall be constantly celebrated by the delivery of a Public Oration, in such place as the Town shall determine to be most convenient for the purpose,—in which, the Orator shall consider the *feelings, manners and principles*, which led to this great national event, as well as the important and *happy effects*, whether general or domestic, which already have, and will forever continue to flow from this Auspicious Epoch."

FOURTH OF JULY ORATORS.

1783 John Warren, Boston.
84 Benjamin Hitchborn.
85 John Gardiner.
86 Jonathan L. Austin,
87 Thomas Dawes Jr.
88 H. G. Otis,
89 Samuel Stillman,
90 Edward Gray,
91 Thomas Crafts,
92 Joseph Blake Jr.
93 John Q. Adams,
94 John Phillips,
95 George Blake,
96 John Lathrop Jr.
97 John Callender,
98 Josiah Quincy,
99 John Lowell,
1800 Joseph Hall,
1 Charles Paine,
2 William Emerson,
3 William Sullivan,
4 Thomas Danforth,
5 Warren Dutton,
6 F. D. Channing, (*Not Printed.*)
7 Peter [O.] Thatcher,
8 Andrew Ritchie Jr.
9 William Tudor Jr.
10 Alexander Townsend,

* This building stood where Hamilton place now does. It was selected for this occasion, because the first opposition to the soldiers had been made here in October, 1768. Mr Elisha Brown, having possession of the building as a tenant under the province, refused admission to the military.—The Sheriff was sent by Gov. Bernard to take possession; and on a third attempt he found a window open, and entered by that: upon which, the people gathered about him and made him prisoner.—*Hist. Rest.*

† The anniversary was observed every year till 1783, inclusive. The orators in order were, Mr Lovell, Dr Warren, Dr Benjamin Church, John Hancock, Dr Warren, Rev Peter Thatcher (of Malden, at Watertown, 1776,) Benjamin Hitchborn, Jonathan W. Austin, Wm. Tudor, Jonathan Mason Jr. Thomas Dawes Jr. Gen. R. Minot, Dr Thomas Welsh. The orations are published in a separate volume.

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11 James Savage,
12 Benja. Pollard, (*Not Printed.*)
13 Edward St. Loe Livermore,
14 Benjamin Whitwell,
15 Lemuel Shaw,
16 George Sullivan,
17 Edward T. Channing,
18 Francis C. Gray,
19 Franklin Dexter,
20 Theodore Lyman Jr.
21 Charles G. Loring,
22 John C. Gray,
23 Charles P. Curtis,
24 Francis Bassett,
25 Charles Sprague,
26 Josiah Quincy.

GREEK YOUTH.—By the brig Romulus, from Smyrna, three Greek youth came passengers, to receive an English education in this country. Their names are Gregory Perdicari, Nicolus Prassas, and Nicolus Vlassopoulo. These young men are exceedingly intelligent and interesting, but neither of them can yet speak English.

BOSTON,
SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1826.

OUR NATION'S JUBILEE.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Independence of these United States, has been celebrated with unusual splendor in most parts of the country. And we may say truly, to use the language of a distinguished editor, that twelve millions of free born citizens retired from their private employments to mingle in the wide ocean of national felicity which rolled through our American land. The "loud speaking artillery" on a thousand hills proclaimed the joyful tidings,—and the full echo of a thousand vallies sent it back again, that the glorious morn had broke—that the year of Jubilee had come—that a half century had elapsed since Liberty first raised her star-spangled banner on Columbia's shore, when the patriots of our revolution *dared to proclaim* to Great Britain and the whole world "that these United States are, and of right ought to be free and independent."

In this city, the day was ushered in by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells; and at an early period people arrived from all parts of the country to participate in the festivities of the day. The civic ceremonies commenced at 9 o'clock, by a procession, escorted by the Independent Fusiliers, from the new Market-House to the Central Universalist Church, where, after prayers, an Oration was delivered by DAVID LEE CHILD esq. At noon the EXECUTIVE of the State, met in the Senate Chamber to receive and reciprocate congratulations on this joyful occasion. A State and Municipal procession was then formed agreeably to previous arrangements, and were escorted by the Independent Cadets to the Old South Meeting House, where, after prayer by the Chaplains of the Legislature, an Oration was pronounced by the Hon JOSIAH QUINCY. The procession again formed and returned to the Doric Hall of the State House, to partake of the Collation.

At 3 o'clock the Republicans of this city dined at FANEUIL HALL, the cradle of Liberty, with their guests, His Excellency the Governor and suit, His Honor the Lt. Governor and Members of the Honorable Council, the Mayor and Aldermen, the Hon Messrs. Lloyd and Webster, and others who had received an invitation.

Death of John Adams.

At Quincy, about 6 o'clock, P. M. on the 4th of July, 1826, the distinguished Patriot of the Revolution, and second President of the United States, *John Adams*, departed this life, in the XCI year of his age, after serving his country more than sixty years, with distinguished ability, industry, integrity and honor. This event, though to us a melancholy one, will call forth the eloquence of the ablest historians of the nation, and forever render the 50th anniversary of the 4th of July, 1776, memorable.

The bells of the churches in this city were

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tolled, minute guns fired, and all the shipping in the harbor bore their flags at half-mast on Wednesday in respect to the memory of the deceased. The funeral was attended from the Mansion House in Quincy on Friday, by the Supreme Executive of the Commonwealth, Mayor, Aldermen, and members of the Common Council of Boston; the President and corporation of Harvard University; many distinguished individuals, and a great concourse of citizens.

NEW LIBERTY POLE.

Monday afternoon a number of respectable citizens assembled on the spot where the LIBERTY TREE once grew, and re-erected a Liberty Pole to display the flag of our country. It was to have been erected at the time LAFAYETTE visited this city, and the following lines were then written for the occasion by the late Judge DAWES:

Of high renown here grew the Tree,
The ELM, so dear to LIBERTY.
Your Sires, beneath its sacred shade,
To Freedom early homage paid.
THIS DAY, with filial awe surround
Its Root, that sanctifies the ground,
And, by your FATHERS' spirits, swear
The Rights *they* left *you'll* not impair.

JACKSON MEETING.

The citizens of Boston and its vicinity, disposed to support ANDREW JACKSON for the next Presidency, have been requested to meet at Washington Coffee House, this evening.

Hon Mr LLOYD declined the invitation of his fellow-citizens of Boston to partake of a public dinner, contemplated in respect to his long, able and arduous services, in the U. S. Senate. In his letter to the committee, declining the honor, he states, among other reasons that influenced his decision, the necessity of immediate retirement after his public labors and the approach of the National Festival.

DROUGHT 70 YEARS AGO.—It is stated in the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, that "according to some records in possession of a clergyman in the neighborhood of Boston, seventy years ago there was no rain from the 16th of April, until the 10th of June."* The drought the present season, has been nearly as great.—There was scarcely rain enough in this vicinity, from the 19th of April to the 20th June, to lay the dust in the streets.

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* We should be pleased to receive some extracts from the Records here alluded to.

BOSTON QUAKER BURYING GROUND.

The workmen employed by the overseers of the society of Friends, to take up the remains of those interred in the Quaker burying ground, for the purpose of reinterment at Lynn, completed the labour yesterday. They were employed nine days, and removed the remains of 111 who had been buried there. The following facts respecting this ground we copy from the Boston Courier.

The land in question was perchased in the years 1709 and 1713, by the Society of Friends, or Quakers. As they were not then incorporated, this as well as their other real estate throughout the commonwealth, was vested in trustees for the use of the society, till the year 1823, when a law was passed giving the overseers of the respective "monthly meetings of Friends" corporate powers, and vesting in them all the estates, both real and personal, within their respective territorial limits, previously granted by any persons to the said society, or to their use. In consequence of this law, the overseers of the monthly meeting for the district in which Boston is included, took possession of the land in question. A ruinous building was at that time on the premises, which was formerly their meeting house; but having been wholly unoccupied for nearly twenty years past, they caused it to

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be removed. There being at present few, or none of the society residing in the city, and this lot having ceased to be used for many years, either as a place for burial or for public worship, the overseers, under the direction of the society, applied to the city authorities for leave to remove the remains, to be deposited in the burial ground of the society at Lynn, and leave was accordingly granted. The persons now living, who formerly held the estate in trust, have disclaimed on record, or have given quit claim deeds to the overseers, of all their right to the premises, excepting one individual, against whom a perpetual injunction has been issued by our Supreme Court, forbidding him from making any claim thereto. The object of the society is to purchase a more suitable place for public worship, in some more retired part of the city, and to dispose of the lot in question, that it may be appropriated to some useful purpose.

We have the pleasure of acknowledging the compliment of a handsome portion of wedding cake, from one of our patrons who has recently submitted to the holy bands of wedlock. It will ever give us satisfaction to be regarded as an accurate source of intelligence from the court of Hymen, but we should be other than human to deny that the labor of inserting the names of the "happy, happy pairs" will be sweetened by such polite attention as we here make a record of.

The *Hospital for the Insane* in Charlestown, has received the name of "The M'Lean Asylum for the Insane," in commemoration of the benefactions made by the late John M'Lean, Esq. to the Massachusetts General Hospital, amounting to $95, 871 66, already received, and $25, 000 more, made payable at the decease of his widow. The amount contributed by the State to this invaluable Institution is $41,633 33.

New discoveries of Gold continue to be made in North Carolina. We have United States Gold Coins of U. S. Gold.

Medals of Gold, struck in commemoration of the completion of that bright ornament of our State and of the Union, the Erie Canal, were presented by the Corporation of New York, through their Committee, to the three surviving signers of the Declaration of American Independence, Charles Carroll, and John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, of the British Navy, who is a native of this city, arrived here 25th June, on a visit to his friends, and took lodgings at the Exchange Coffee House.

Bunker Hill Monument Association held a meeting on Saturday 17th June. The list of officers for the present year, with the highly interesting report of the Directors, will be inserted in the Record as early as convenient.

An interesting article, showing "the causes which led to the Independence of these United States, on the side of Great Britain," was published in the Patriot of June 30th. The view taken of the subject is somewhat new.

The Palladium informs that Mr Emmons purposes to deliver a Latin Oration at the Old Court House, in Cambridge, on the day before Commencement, for the intellectual benefit of the Learned. If they do not understand his Latin, it will be their fault, not his.

The edition of his 4th of July Oration and Poem is almost exhausted, but his Genius and Pop is exhaustless.

"Drink deep, or taste not the Peperian Spring."

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, June 14th, it was ordered that the Street leading from Oliver-street, be hereafter known and called by the name of *Wendell-Street.*

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At a meeting of the City Council a vote was passed appointing a Committee to present the thanks of the two Boards to Mr Quincy, for his address on the 4th inst. and to request of him a copy for the press.

We were visited on Sunday afternoon with a smart tempest of lightning, thunder, and rain.—The lightning was uncommonly vivid and struck in several places; it set fire to a low building in Charlestown, and that gave rise to the alarm of fire in this city. A tree in the garden of the late Mr. Gray in Summer-street, and another on the neck were struck with lightning.—*Pat.*

It is understood that the work of excavating the Blackstone Canal through the Massachusetts section will commence at this village during the present week.—*Ægis.*

It appears by the census of Pittsburgh, Penn. that the city contains ten thousand five hnndred and fifteen inhabitants of whom two thousand three hundred and three where born in foreign countries. In 1820, the population was 7,248. The city contains 1,873 buildings, comprising 2,360 tenements, of which 433 are shops, factories, mills, &c.

CITY RECORD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Saturday, June 17. Capt. John Shackford, commander of sch. Boundary, appeared before the Board, and upon his representation—*Ordered*, That the Mayor be requested to give orders to have said vessel discharged from attachment, on suit of Josiah Quincy esq. *qui tam* against said Shackford, for an alleged breach of the law to prevent the introduction of paupers from foreign ports or places, provided the defendant shall give a bail bond in the sum of $2000, to respond said suit and pay the expenses of the attachment of the property.

Aldermen Carney, Welsh, and Loring, were joined to committee to consider what measures can be adopted to prevent the disturbance of Religious Societies on the Lord's day.

Moses L. Hobart was re-appointed Superintendant of Hospital Island. Sent down for concurrance.

Wednesday, June 21.—Orders passed relative to uniting with the State Authorities in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

Monday, June 26.—A petition of Jotham Clark, praying that the Liberty Pole may be replaced previous to the celebration of Independence, the same having been removed in widening Washington Street, was committed to Aldermen Carney and Jackson.

A report respecting Marginal-street, and street parallel thereto, was concurred in, with an amendment, providing that the sum of $20,000 shall not be paid till both streets shall be completed according to the plan, in every respect, and satisfactory to the Mayor and Aldermen.

The petition of Wm. Dall, and others, for a Well to the Washington Street School, was referred to Aldermen Carney and Loring, Messrs. Torrey, Hastings, and Barry.

The Council concurred with the Board of Aldermen, in the appointment of Doctors Thomas Welsh, John C. Warren, James Jackson, John Gorham, and Horace Bean, as Consulting Physicians.

Ordinances–relative to Intelligence offices; for regulation of Public Porters and Handcartmen; and for the due regulation of the Markets, were read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Hatch, Lodge, and Hallet were appointed a Committee to report at the next meeting, whether the business of the Council will admit of a recess, and if so, for how long a time. Adjourned to Monday 4 P. M.

Monday, July 3.—The committee appointed to examine the proposals for executing the City Printing for

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by a number of gentlemen. On the expiration of that subscription, last year an attempt was made to procure by subscription a permanent fund, the annual income of which would be sufficient to furnish the prizes.—About a thousand dollars were subscribed for the object. A thousand more would be sufficient for the purpose, which we hope will, in some way or other, be raised

After the speaking, on Saturday, the judges immediately pronounced their decision, and the prizes were declared in favor of the successful competitors. A decision had already been made on the written performances, but had not been made known to the competitors. The successful prizes were announced in presence of the audience, and the authors were called on to come forward and claim their honours. The following is a list of the performances which obtained the prizes:—

Latin Poems—Hexameter Verse.—1st prize, and Eclogue, Charles Stuart.—2d. John O. Sargent and Charles Sumner.

Hexameter and Pentameter.–2d. Didonis Interitus.—Charles Stuart.

Latin Odes.—1st. Vesper per Lunam. John O. Sargent.— 2d. Autumnus, Charles Stuart.

Latin Themes.—1st. Cha's. Stuart.–2d. Wm. F. Simmons and B. H. Andrews.

Greek Ode.—2d. Charles Stuart.

English Themes.—1st. William F. Simmons. 2d. Charles Sumner and Henry R. Coffin.

English Poem.—The Hope of Immortality. T. W. Snow.

Translation form Juvenal.—Poetical.–1st. William F. Simmons.—2d. Henry R. Coffin.

Translation form Ovid.—1st. G. F. Simmons. 2d. S. F. Streeter.—3d. F. E. Oliver and W. Lander.

Translation from Nepos, of the Life of Pausanias.—1st. G. F. Simmons. 2d. E. Sargent and J. S. Dwight.

Translation of the Life of Cicero.—1st. E. R. Collier.—2d. C. O. Everett and S. S. Fairbanks.

DECLAMATIONS.

1st prize, John O. Sargent and Henry R. Coffin.—2d. G. F. Simmons and W. H. Simmons.—3d. F. E. Oliver and J. S. B. Thacher.—*Daily Adv.*

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of the Society, was held in the Vestry of Hanover Church, on 2d of June, when the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, viz.

Hon George Bliss, *President.*

Vice Presidents.

Hon W. Bartlett,	Rev L. Woods,
Hon W. Phillips,	Rev E. Porter,
Hon W. Reed,	Rev B. B. Wisner,
Rev E. D. Griffin,	Rev E. Heading,
Rev W. Jenks,	Rev W. Fay,
Rev H. Humphrey,	J. Evarts esq.
S. V. S. Wilder esq.	S. H. Walley esq.

Managers.

Rev S. Green,	Wm. Ropes esq.
Rev F. Wayland, Jr.	Dea. Henry Hill,
Rev J. Edwards,	Samuel Farrar esq.
Rev R. S. Storrs,	Dea. Thomas Vose,
Rev R. Anderson,	Dea. D. Noyes,
Henry Homes esq.	James Means esq.

Mr Asa Ward, *Treasurer.*

Rev Louis Dwight, *Secretary.*

At the late anniversary meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, the following officers were chosen:

Hon Isaac Parker, *President.*

Rev Dr Porter,
Rev Dr Jenks,
Rev Dr Abbott,
} *Vice Presidents.*

Dr John Ware, *Secretary.*

Mr Levi Bartlett, *Treasurer.*

Hon Nathan Dane,
Rev Dr Lowell,
Rev Henry Ware Jr.
Mr Lewis Tappan,
Rev E. S. Gannett,
Mr Benja. Seaver,
Rev Jona. Going,
Mr J. P. Blanchard,
} *Counsellors.*

At the Annual Meeting of the *Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture*, met at the hall of the Massachusetts Bank, on Wednesday the 14th June, the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Society for the year ensuing:

Hon John Lowell, *President.*
Hon Tho's. L. Winthrop, *Vice Pres.*
Hon Israel Thorndike, *2d Vice Pres.*
John Prince esq. *Treasurer.*
Hon Richard Sullivan, *Cor. Secr'y.*

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Gorham Parsons esq. *Record. Secr'y.* Benja. Guild esq. *Assist. Rec Secr'y.*

Trustees. Aaron Dexter esq.; Hon Peter C. Brooks; Hon William Prescott; Hon John Welles; E. Hersey Derby esq.; Jonathan Amory esq.

From the Palladium.

Having been afflicted with an impediment of speech for thirty years, I commenced taking the usual lessons for the cure of stammering, on the 14th inst. under the direction of Mr D. W. Wilson, at his Institution No. 15, Court-street, and while taking the first lesson was much delighted, and found great relief, accompanied with strong confidence that I should obtain an entire cure, and having attended the Institution nine days, find, to my great joy, that I am enabled to speak any word without impediment. I have also seen the great utility of Mr W.'s art on a number who were burthened with painful and obstinate impediments, and am happy to state that his patience and strict attention to those under his tuition, merit their approbation and gratitude. It is exceedingly gratifying to the pupils who attend the above Institution for instruction, that they are not kept in long and tedious suspense, but find immediate encouragement.

Sympathy for those who are laboring under a weighty burthen from which I have been so recently delivered, induces me most cordially to recommend to them this sovereign remedy.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

June, 1826.

GYMNASIUM

The undersigned Committee, appointed to effect the establishment of a GYMNASTIC SCHOOL in Boston, respectfully inform the citizens thereof that this important measure cannot be carried into operation unless the sum of *five thousand dollars* shall be subscribed and given for the purpose.

The ground appropriated for this use by the city government, is to be filled up and enclosed—a building is to be erected, and suitable machinery and apparatus to be set up. An Instructer is to be paid.

The Committee believe, when the beneficial effects of this discipline and training shall once be felt and demonstrated, that the establishment will either be adopted by the city authorities, and carried on at the public expense, or that individuals capable and disposed, will find ample inducement to take it in their own hands.

When a sufficient sum shall have been subscribed, a proper person will be employed to collect the money. It may be remarked that the Committee have the same, and no other interest than every other inhabitant of Boston has in this measure. They have prepared a way for its success, so far as they have been able, and must now depend entirely on the disposition of the public to raise the necessary funds, every other means and agency being now at command.

Every parent, child, and other person, whose happiness is to be promoted by the greatest improvement of the human being, which has in any age been contemplated or secured, must be deeply interested in the introduction and support of this branch of education, because without this, all other cultivation must be comparatively but partial and unsuccessful. As this institution is intended to be accessible to all classes of persons, the subscription of any individual, however small or large, will be gratefully received, and faithfully applied.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN,
JOHN G. COFFIN,
JOHN C. WARREN,
GEORGE TICKNOR,
JOHN S. FOSTER,
THOMAS MOTLEY,
JOSIAH QUINCY, JR.
JOHN B. DAVIS.

Subscription papers for the above purpose are now deposited in the several Insurance Offices, in this city.

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The Biography of JOHN ADAMS should not be entrusted to a feeble hand. Independent of the interest which the nation feels in a true delineation of his character and the incidents of his eventful life, there are no doubt many manuscripts among his papers which have never met the public eye.—Who is more competent to do justice to the subject than his son? Every one of course would answer, no one—But his laborious avocations would not permit it. The next then is one who is all-competent to the task, JOSIAH QUINCY; and we trust that he may be induced to undertake the task. The present age require it to be done faithfully and the next one deserves it.—*Centinel.*

At this time every object relating to the revolution and independence of our country is interesting, and the curiosity of posterity as to many subjects now fresh in the recollection of those who lived cotemporaneously with that period, will hereafter be excited, without the means of authentic information, a correspondent would inquire if the insignia (a drum, musket, &c.) which are suspended over the door of the Senate Chamber, in the Capitol, are trophies acquired in any revolutionary struggle; and if so, what event they are intended to commemorate. These precious relics should be preserved with veneration, and their story, now fading in the memories of those who were witnesses of that eventful period of our common country, should not be left to the uncertain legends of mere tradition. If any of your correspondents will have the goodness to inform us of this matter, a favor will be conferred on

JUVENIS.

"*Juvenis*" is informed, that the above mentioned trophies were captured at the battle of Bennington, by Gen. STARK, on the 16th August, 1777, and sent by him to the Legislature as a memorial of his victory.—*ib.*

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone!—In Hardwick, (Ms.) Major Moses Mandell, aged 76. He was a soldier of the revolution, of distinguished bravery, and unshrinking firmness. When the alarm of British oppression was sounded, he appeared at Cambridge at the head of a company of volunteers, and for eight years fought with unwearied zeal in defence of his country's rights. His bravery at the memorable battles of the Eutaw Springs, Monmouth, and White Plains, attested his determination to resist the oppressors even unto death. His subsequent life was devoted to the undeviating support of the Government he had assisted to establish, by toil and blood, and in the practice of all those virtues which constitute the noblest work of God—an honest man.

A Greenock newspaper mentions the discovery of a curious piece of antiquity in a quarry (Auchmead,) which is wrought in that part of Scotland. It is described to be a silver or mixed-metallic horseshoe, connected with a petrifaction of wood, and both embedded five feet and a half deep in the solid rock. This situation refers it to a period so remote, that even an antediluvian existence is attributed to it!

On the 12th of May in the House of Commons, Mr. Alexander Baring observed—"The Chancellor of the Exchequer had not, perhaps, given to the House all the information it was desirable to have, as to the increase of the trade of the United States of America; but he knew that nine tenths of all the foreign trade with Liverpool was carried on by American ships. The docks of that town looked at all times more like a port of the United States than an English harbour. He looked at this subject with some anxiety, but he was not aware that it was possible to alter it. He should listen with great willingness to any suggestions having this for their object; but though he thought the evil a serious one, he saw no means of remedying it."

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For the Boston News-Letter.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Bunker Hill Monument Association holden on the 17th of June, in the Hall of the Subscription House, Park Place, the following officers of the Association were ballotted for, and chosen for the year ensuing:—

President—DANIEL WEBSTER.
Vice Presidents—Thomas H. Perkins, Joseph Story.
Secretary—Edward Everett.
Treasurer—N. P. Russell.

DIRECTORS.

Nathan Appleton,	Wm. Prescott,
Loammi Baldwin,	Daniel Putnam,
George Blake,	Jesse Putnam,
Isaac P. Davis,	David Sears,
Henry A. S. Dearborn,	Nathaniel Silsbee,
Franklin Dexter,	Wm. Sullivan,
Benja. Gorham,	Samuel Swett,
Samuel D. Harris,	Jonathan Phillips,
Seth Knowles,	Wm. Tudor,
Amos Lawrence,	John C. Warren,
Theodore Lyman, Jr.	John Welles,
David L. Morril,	Oliver Wolcott.
Francis J. Oliver.	

A committee was appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer of the Association.

The following report was received from the Building Committee, which having been read was ordered to be printed, with the accompanying resolutions.

REPORT.

Immediately after the last anniversary celebration, the Directors proceeded to form a Building Committee, for the purpose of superintending the construction of the Monument. The accomplishment of their object was greatly retarded by the difficulty of finding individuals willing to undertake the labor and responsibility of this duty, under the restrictions which the Directors thought it necessary to impose. It was not, therefore, till the month of October, 1825, that this committee was filled.

No sooner was the Building Committee organized than they proceeded to the election of an Architect and Superintendant, and chose Mr. Solomon Willard, a gentleman whose talents and perseverance had already called forth in his favor a distinct expression of the opinion, that he was well qualified to execute a new and difficult structure. Mr. Willard readily understood the office, but he was desirous of making it a condition of his acceptance, that his services would be gratuitously rendered to a work originating from sentiments of patriotism. To this proposal, however, the committee did not feel justified in acceeding. They knew that the Superintendant would be called on to devote a large part of his time to the objects connected with so great a work; they therefore felt bound to provide him with a proper salary for his support, and with this, though much less than what his merit might have demanded, Mr. Willard declared himself perfectly satisfied.

The Committee next issued proposals for supplying stone for the construction of an Obelisk, agreeably to a plan adopted and furished by the Directors. The proposals received in consequence, were as favorable as they expected; but on various calculations, carefully made, and estimates founded thereon, it was ascertained, that by the adoption of a different mode of procuring the stone, it might be obtained for less than one third part of the expense of the most favourable offer. On the recommendation of the Superintendant, they then proceeded to examine a ledge of rocks discovered by him in the town of Quincy, and found there a magnificent range of granite, containing materials inexhaustible, the use of which they immediately, for a trifling sum, secured for the benefit of this Corporation.

The designs of the Committee in making this purchase was to quarry the stone on account of the Corporation, instead of buying it; and this mode they have the strongest reason to believe will put it in their power to make a great saving of expense. Their intention at the time of the

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be willing to bow down his grey head to a creature of a day! The man was overwhelmed with shame, and went away. After this there came a sedate and grave matron, carrying in her hand a large dish with flour, 'Here,' said she, 'I have brought an offering to the Gods. Place it before them, Abraham, and bid them be propitious to me.' Place it before them thyself, foolish woman, said Abraham; thou will soon see how greedily they will devour it.—She did so. In the mean time Abraham took a hammer, broke the idols in pieces; all excepting the largest, in whose hands he placed the instrument of destruction. Terah returned, and with the utmost surprise and consternation, beheld havoc among his favorite Gods.—What is all this, Abraham?—What profane wretch has dared to use our Gods in this manner? exclaimed the infatuated Terah.—'Why should I conceal any thing from my father,' replied the pious son. During thine absence, there came a woman with yonder offering for the Gods. She placed it before them. The younger Gods, who as may well be supposed, had not tasted food for a long time, greedily stretched forth their hands, and began to eat, before the old God had given them permission. Enraged at their boldness, he rose, took the hammer, and punished them for want of respect.—Dost thou mock me!—Wilt thou deceive thy aged father! exclaimed Terah, in a vehement rage. Do I then not know, that they can neither eat, nor stir, nor move! 'And yet, rejoined Abraham, thou payest them divine honors, adorest them, and would have me worship them!' It was in vain Abraham thus reasoned with his idolatrous parent. Superstition is ever both deaf and blind. His unnatural father delivered him over to the cruel tribunal of the equally idolatrous Nimrod. But a more merciful Father,—the gracious and blessed Father of us all, protects him against the threatened danger; and Abraham became the father of the faithful.—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

BOSTON,

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1826.

LOCAL HISTORY.

It is gratifying to perceive that there is an increasing interest felt in every thing relating to our early history. Within a few years there has been a considerable number of Town Histories given to the public, containing much interesting reading and many important historical facts. In New Hampshire, histories of Portsmouth, Concord, Boscawen, Amherst, Andover, Bedford, Peterboro', and Epsom have been published; and we learn that the Annals of the town of Keene, by the Hon. Salma Hale, author of the prize History of the United States, is in the press and will soon be completed. There have been minute and interesting histories of several towns in Worcester county, published in the Worcester Magazine; and it is said others are in preparation. A gentleman at Lynn is engaged in preparing a history of that town. Gentlemen are also collecting materials for a history of Hingham, Dedham, and several other towns in the vicinity of Boston, some of which are to be furnished for the pages of the News Letter.

A MUSICAL NUISANCE.

There has appeared in our streets, within a short time, a man with a rusty looking hand-organ slung upon his back, perambulating our city, *grinding music*, as it is supposed, for the purpose of collecting small change of those who may crowd

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around him. If we mistake not there is a law prohibiting such exhibitions without license: but from what we have seen, we are led to believe, that if the law should not be put in force, this practice will find a cure another way. Our citizens treat vagrants as enlightened policy dictates:—but few are seen to follow and none to *give pay*.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.

The spirit of patriotism in New-England, sixty years ago, was not confined to her sons only, but glowed with equal fervor in the benevolent breasts of her virtuous daughters. One instance, in proof of what is here advanced, which has been related to us, we think is worthy of particular notice. About the time the Stamp Act was about to be imposed on the colonies, a young lady of Newport, R. I. though in bloom of youth, and possessed of virtues and accomplishments really engaging, sufficient to excite the most pleasing expectations of happiness in a married state, declared that "she should choose rather to be *an old maid* than the operation of the *illegal stamp act* should commence in the Colonies." It is gratifying to state, she escaped the punishment she so seemingly dreaded, by becoming the wife of a distinguished merchant of this city; and it may be added, she lives to relate to her grand-children, tales of the times "that tried women's" as well as "men's souls."

The Jackson Meeting in this city, *met* and *adjourned*——to the 17th instant.

GUIDE BOARDS.

Our country friends will see on every corner of our streets a sign to inform them where they are, and under every one of them an intelligent boy or hospitable man ready to direct them to any part of the city they may desire to find. It would be very grateful to our citizens to meet with similar accomodations at the openings of the numerous highways and by-ways, which intersect every route they have occasion to travel, instead of being obliged to dismount, leave their ladies in the carriage with high spirited horses, and after climbing one or two fences, to come at a house, there to learn from an elderly matron, hard of hearing, that she does not exactly understand them, or else that she does not exactly know where the road leads to, or which is the shortest and best. The expense would be small, and the convenience very great, if we could have a guide board at every corner—and *such things ought to be*. HINT.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

MR. T. BEDLINGTON, of this city, has recently published a stereotype edition of FOWLE'S *Boyer's French Dictionary*. No pains or expense has been spared to render both parts of the work accurately correct, and it is believed this dictionary will be found the most eligible of any now in use The increasing attention to the study of European languages is highly creditable to our country; and the trade will always find readers and students disposed to patronise the productions of our press; when they combine, as in this case, correctness with elegance and neatness. C.

The sale of Saxony Sheep on Thursday last at Brighton, gave the following result —189 Rams and 30 Ewes composed the flock; whole amount of sale $4088—averaging about $18 64 for each sheep, the prices varied from $7 to $67 50 each.

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DEATH OF MR JEFFERSON.

The death of Mr. JEFFERSON is thus noticed in a letter from his grandson to a gentleman in New-York.

'Monticello, July 4, 1826.

"I have withheld my letter, to announce, not, as I had vainly hoped, my beloved grandfather's restoration, but, alas! his death. He expired this day, 10 minutes before 1 P. M. I have to return for him, his and my own eternal gratitude for the comfort and consolation which the unexampled kindness of yourselves and the New-York committee afforded him in his last moments. He died as he had lived, the same calm, serene, benevolent, great man—cheerfully committing his soul to his God, and his child to his country: gratified in his only wish that this day and hour should be the moment of his death.

THOMAS J. RANDOLPH."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States, arrived in this city on Wednesday night last; and on the following morning proceeded to the Family Mansion at Quincy, to visit the sepulchre of his venerable and beloved Father.

FOURTH OF JULY 1826.

In page 4, we gave some account of the manner, the citizens of Boston celebrated the 50th anniversary of American Independence. The following will show, in some degree, how the day was spent in other places.

In Cambridge, the oration was from Mr EVERETT, and accupied the untired attention and interest of every auditor for one hour and fifty minutes. "I never," says the Editor of the *Concord Yeoman*, "heard *Demosthenes*—I never heard *Cicero*, I never heard *Burke*, but I can say, I have heard EDWARD EVERETT, and am proud to say he is my countryman.

In Roxbury the day was celebrated by inhabitants of that town and Brookline. An Oration was pronounced by Mr Timothy Walker. There was a Procession and Public Dinner attended by 300 persons.—Capt. Samuel Doggett presided.

The citizens of Hingham were not unmindful of the first national jubilee of American Independence. A procession was formed and moved to the meeting house of the 1st Parish, (Rev. Mr. Richardson's) escorted by the Hingham Rifle Company, commanded by Capt. Charles Lane.

The Throne of Grace was addressed in a fervent prayer by the Rev. Paul Dean. A very excellent, highly patriotic and well adapted Oration was delivered to a numerous and crowded audience by Solomon Lincoln, Jr.

In Salem there was a splendid and interesting procession, composed of civil, naval and military officers—revolutionary veterans—freemasons—numerous societies—seamen—pupils of schools, &c. a car with a miniature ship—and a car with a printing press in operation. The Declaration of Independence was read by the Hon. John Pickering, and an Oration was pronounced by the Rev. Henry Colman. After which there was a public Dinner on the Common, at which the Hon. Timothy Pickering presided.

At Worcester there was an Oration by Maj. Charles Allen, a Procession and public Dinner. At the latter Isaiah Thomas, esq. presided, and about 400 citizens attended.

At Plymouth an Oration was delivered by Charles C. Warren, esq. of New Bedford. There was also a Procession and public Dinner.—Isaiah Alden, esq. of Duxbury, presided. A ball was given in the evening.

In Providence the arrival of the captors of the Gaspee, in their Barouche, was hailed with general and sincere acclamations; they followed the members of the Cincinnati in the procession, and preceded the sol-

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diers of the Revolution; *one hundred and ten* of whom had been collected by the committee. Many of them had not met for thirty or forty years.

The four surviving captors of the British schooner Gaspee, who joined in the Providence celebration, were Col. E. Bowen, Capt. B. Page, Col. J. Mawny, and Capt. T. Smith. About the same number of those who made the "*heave* offering" of the *Tea* in Boston, are now living.

In Newburyport, the celebration was unusually brilliant and interesting. Of sixty-four hoary-headed soldiers of the Revolution present, one wore the cap, sword and plume he received from Lafayette in the war; and many other equipments. In the midst of them moved a bullet-tattered flag, which was unfurled, at Bunker Hill; and in a barouche, which followed, were four of the most infirm of the relicts of the "Patriot Army" one of which was the aged Colonel Edward Wigglesworth.—The oration was pronounced by Mr Cross.

At Portland it was celebrated by a procession, Oration by J. L. Meguier, esq. an Address by Mr. Wm. G. Browne, two public Dinners, one by the young men, and a distribution of Premiums to Apprentices by the Mechanic Association. Among the toasts given at Portland was the following by Thomas Motley, Esq. of Boston——"Maine and Massachusetts, separated but not alienated."

At the New London celebration the following novelty occurred at the dinner table.—Mr. Law proposed that the company present make a general jail delivery of debtors, which was seconded, and carried unanimously. The Sherif was then ordered by the President to open the prison doors and bring *in his bill.* This was promptly done: and as the plate passed round, three gentlemen, of whom was Capt. George Rodgers, of the navy, put in $20 each, and while others were emptying their pockets, the Sheriff called out *enough*; and if there were not he would supply the balance. A Committee was then appointed to see the *general clearing out*; and the late prisoners, now freemen, met in the room, and the President took them by the hand, and invited them to take a glass of wine.

In New-York the numerous arrangements made were well executed, with the exception of the fireworks and illumination, which were spoiled by a shower of rain. The military parade is represented as being very fine.

In Newport, the Orator of the Day, the veteran reader of the Declaration, and the Clergy, rode in a barouche. They were followed by 24 youths, each bearing a banner with the arms of the States. In the centre a son of deceased Com. Perry, bore the banner of "July 4, 1826." — The last banner was "Rhode Island, first at the fight, last at the feast." Forty-five veterans of the Revolution followed. Major John Handy read the Declaration, on the identical spot which he did 50 years ago, and prefaced the recitation with a short address. He was situated under a decorated arch, bearing the motto—"I stand in the cloud of years—the memory of the past returns." He was accompanied by Isaac Barker, Esq. of Middletown, who was at his side in the same place fifty years before. "Old Hundred" was then sung. In the sanctuary the Rev. Mr. Frazer made the prayer, and Joseph H. Patten, Esq. pronounced an oration replete with "the science of Rome, and the wisdom of Greece."

In Philadelphia, where above all others places, suitable notice should be taken of the birth day of our Independence, little was done worthy of mention.

In Baltimore, the day passed without any public celebration. It rained throughout the day, and an intended military parade was postponed accordingly.

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WASHINGTON INVITATION.

A committee of the citizens of Washington, appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the Jubilee Anniversary addressed letters of invitation to the three surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence and to the Ex-Presidents Madison and Monroe. The Washington papers contain the correspondence. All these venerable co-workers in the Revolution declined the invitation, on account of the infirmities of age and distance from the metropolis.

Mr. Adams says, in his letter to the Mayor of Washington—

"I feel very grateful for this mark of distinguished and respectable attention on the part of the citizens of the City of Washington, which the present state of my health forbids me to indulge the hope of participating, only with my best wishes for the increasing prosperity of your city, and the constant health of its inhabitants."

Mr Carroll says:—

"I am much obliged to the Committee for their invitation to attend, on the fourth of next month, the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of American Independence, in the Metropolis of the United States. Having received a similar invitation from the City of New-York, and having declined it, I cannot with propriety attend the celebration at Washington."

Mr Madison's reply:—

"I am deeply sensible of what I owe to this manifestation of respect on the part of the Committee; and not less so of the gratifications promised by an opportunity of joining with those, among whom I should find myself, in commemorating the event which calls forth so many reflections on the past and anticipations of the future career of our country. Allow me to add that the opportunity would derive an enhanced value from the pleasure with which I should witness the growing prosperity of Washington, and of its citizens, whose kindness, during my long residence among them, will always have a place in my grateful recollections.

"With such impressions as these, it is with a regret readily to be imagined, that I am constrained to decline the flattering invitation you have communicated. Besides the infirmities incident to the period of life I have now reached, there is an instability of health at present which would forbid me to indulge my wishes were no other circumstance unpropitious to them.

"This explanation will, I trust be a sufficient pledge that although absent, all my feelings will be in sympathy with the sentiments inspired by the occasion. Ever honored will be the day which gave birth to a nation, and to a system of self government making it a new epoch in the history of man."

Mr. Monroe remarks—"Having devoted my best efforts, through a long series of years, to the support of that great cause, and a large portion of them in the metropolis, the kindness shown me by this invitation, is gratefully acknowledged. Many engagements which press on me at this time, render it impossible for me to leave home, of which you will have the goodness to apprize the committee of Arrangement."

The following letter is truly characteristic of the venerable sage whose signature it bears.

MONTICELLO, June 24, 1826.

Respected Sir: The kind invitation I received from you, on the part of the citizens of the City of Washington, to be present with them at their celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of American Independence as one of the surviving signers of an instrument, pregnant with our own and the fate of the world, is most flattering to myself, and heightened by the honourable accompaniment proposed for the comfort of such a journey. It adds sensibly to the sufferings of sickness, to be deprived by it of a personal participation in the rejoicings of that day; but acquiescence is a duty under circumstances not placed among those we are permitted to control. I should, indeed, with peculiar delight, have met and exchanged there, congratulations personnally, with the small band the remnant of that host of worthies, who joined with us on that day

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in the bold and doubtful election we were to make, for our country, between submission and the sword: and to have enjoyed with them the consolatory fact that our fellow citizens after half a century of experience and prosperity, continue to approve the choice we made. May it be to the world, what I believe it will be, (to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all,) the signal of arousing men to burst the chains, under which monkish superstition had persuaded them to bind themselves, and to assume the blessings and security of self government. The form which we have substituted, restores the free right to the unbounded exercise of reason and freedom of opinion. All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man. The general spread of the lights of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favoured few, booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the Grace of God. These are grounds of hope for others: for ourselves, let the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollection of these rights, and an undiminished devotion to them.

I will ask permission here to express the pleasure with which I should have met my ancient neighbors of the city of Washington and its vicinities, with whom I passed so many years of a pleasing social intercourse—an intercourse which so much relieved the anxieties of the public cares, and left impressions so deeply engraved in my affections, as never to be forgotten. With my regret that ill health forbids me the gratification of an acceptance, be pleased to receive for yourself, and those for whom you write, the assurance of my highest respect and friendly attachments.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Baltimore Chronicle observes, that the venerable and lamented Jefferson, the day before his death, expressed his desire to die on the Fourth of July. And just before his death, his perfect readiness and willingness to die, and manifested but one regret—that the Lottery which had been granted him, had not been completed and his creditors paid. He desired there might be no procession attending his body to the grave. He said that he had done for his country and mankind, all that he could, and that he now resigned his soul without fear to his GOD, and his DAUGHTER TO HIS COUNTRY. We learn from the same source, that he has left his Life written by himself, ready for the press. He retained his faculties unimpaired to the last, and died, as we are informed, not only with resignation, but with cheerfulness.

Some inquiry has been made as to the hour of the day on which the Declaration of Independence was first made public. A gentleman who some years since made particular inquiries in relation to this point, has informed the editors of the Philadelphia Gazette, that the Declaration was first read in the State house yard at about a quarter before five o'clock.

Col. John Roulston has returned from New York and opened his Riding School for the season. Mr. Roulston, some time since established a school in New York, with a view to devote six months of his time in that city, and the other six months of the year, attend to his school in this city.

Members of Congress.—From the official papers lately published, it appears that:—

In eight years president Washington appointed *ten* members of Congress to different offices.

In four years the elder president Adams appointed *thirteen*.

In eight years president Jefferson appointed *twenty-four*.

In the same time president Madison appointed *twenty*.

President Munroe in eight years appointed *nineteen*,

The present administration have appointed *four* in one year.

Two of the four appointed by the present president are the Secretaries of State and War.

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Buffalo Harbor.—Twenty-two sail of Lake vessels were collected in Boffalo creek on the 2d of July, including several of the largest class with one steamboat. Among them was one of about 50 tons burthen, which was built near Rochester, Monroe co. and arrived by way of the Erie canal. Her spars were fitted for their places, and she is preparing for the lake service. On her arrival at Lockport she was found four inches wider than the locks, but by loading one side of her deck with grindstones, she was thrown down upon her side so as to pass in safety.

It is but a few weeks since boats built in Ohio passed Buffalo, on their way to their destination upon the canal; and there is now a vessel in that port, from the upper lakes, which, after taking out her masts, is to pass through the Erie Canal, to be ultimately employed in the trade of the North River. At the Detriot Custom House this vessel cleared for the port of New York!

Dr Franklin's Legacy to Mechanics.

Among the charities of Philadelphia, may be enumerated the bequest of Dr Franklin, to the corporation of the city, for the purpose of lending small sums "to young unmarried artificers, under the age of twenty-five, as have served an apprenticeship in the city and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures: the legacy amounted to 1000*l.* No loan to one person is to exceed 60*l.* The interest paid by the borrower is 5*l* per cent. and he is to give a bond with two sureties for the repayment of the money. The present amount of the sum, including interest due is $17,596, being an increase of $13,152. Dr. Franklin, calculated, that at the end of 100 years, it would amount to 131,000*l* or $480,640; of which he directed, that 100,000*l.* should be applied to public purposes, and the balance of 31,000*l.* left to accumulate for another century, at the end of which period it will amount to four millions of pounds sterling; which sum is to be divided between the inhabitants of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania.

Female Patriotism.—We are glad to see that the two best (out of several) Odes sung at Boston on the 4th of July, were from the pens of Ladies. They are written with much energy of sentiment and expression.—*Noah.*

Two men returning from harvest, near Philadelphia, with scythes and cradle, just at the moment that a cloud, charged with electricity suddenly came over them, a flash of lightning almost invisible struck the scythe, and prostrated the bearer of it, so that he appeared to be nearly dead. His companion was unhurt, but the scythe was wrested from his hand and thrown 10 or 12 feet — The man knocked down was finally recovered, although for two hours he suffered from spasmodic fits.

An old London newspaper published in 1766, gives the following singular fact, related of a maiden lady, who died at the age of 99 years. "About six months previous to her death, all her grey hairs came off, and fine hairs grew in its place, which curled like that of a young person."

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Before Charles River Bridge was built, the Collegians were obliged, at vacation time, to return to College at the expiration, through little Cambridge, now Brighton. Three of the above characters espying an aged husbandman, Mr Saul Henderson, coming to Boston with a load of hay for sale, agreed to banter with him; and accordingly accosted him with these words; the first with "good morning Master Abraham;" the second, "good morning Master Isaac:" the third, "good morning Master Jacob;" and were answered by said husbandman thus: "my name is neither Abraham, Isaac, nor Jacob, but my name is Saul, the son of Kish, and who went out to seek his father's asses, and lo! here I have found three of them."

CITY RECORD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday, July 10. The death of the Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON, of Virginia, having been announced to this board, it was resolved, that the bells of the city be forthwith tolled one hour, and that the masters and owners of vessels be requested to cause their flags to be hoisted at half-mast, on account of this melancholy event.

Tribute of Respect.—An order passed both boards of the City Council, appointing Aldermen Bellows, Marshall, Welsh, Oliver, and Loring, Messrs. Curtis, Grosvenor, Gray, Waters, Lodge, Hallet, and Rice, a committee to report what measures it is proper the City Council should adopt, expressive of the high sense entertained by the inhabitants of this city, and by its government, of those venerated deceased Statesmen, JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON, and of the important public services rendered by them to our country.

An order passed directing the watchmen to report to the Mayor the names of all victuallers whose shops are found open after 10 o'clock at night.

A petition of Ebenezer Leman, that the board would view his Life Basket, a machine for saving lives at fires, was committed to the Mayor.

Friday, July 14. Whereas, it appears that a number of persons, to this Board unknown, riotously assembled, on the nights of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, last past, assaulted and injured several dwelling houses and other buildings, and committed violence on the persons of the inhabitants thereof. And whereas this Board have reason to apprehend that similar outrages may be attempted;

Thereupon Ordered, That the sum of Fifty Dollars be, and hereby is offered, for the conviction of each and every person guilty of being concerned in either of the above riots, or convicted of being guilty of any similar riotous combination or assemblage hereafter.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, July 3. An ordinance passed for *the regulating horses and carriages*. An ordinance relative to licencing *Intelligence Offices* had a first reading, and was amended by striking out a clause which requires the payment of a sum of money for each licence, it being well observed that the charter did not give the City Council authority to levy such a tax. The bill was then recommitted, as doubts were expressed if the City Council had authority to legislate on the subject.

A report in favor of adjourning to the first Monday of September was disagreed to, and the Council adjourned.

Thursday, July 6. The report of a committee on the subject of the

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location of the *Statue of Washington*, was thus amended :—

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the City Council a more suitable place than the Market Hall may be selected for the location of the Statue, and that, if such should be the opinion of those whose province it is to decide, the City Council will, so far as they can with propriety, aid in selecting a more suitable place for the same."

Ordered, That the Treasurer of the city and county, as soon as may be, contract with some of the banks within the city, to receive of him such money on deposite as he may receive, (and he shall receive for taxes such bank bills as are at the time current in the city) and pay out on the drafts of the treasurer or any other agent of the city, authorized to make such drafts, gold, silver, or bills of the Boston Banks only, for the term of one year, said contract to be on as favourable terms for the city as the contract made with the city bank the last year, and to be approved by the Committee of Finance.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the causes that have led to the expenditure, by any officers, of any sum or sums of money beyond the amount first appropriated therefor, &c. having made a detailed report, which was ordered to be printed, together with the following resolutions, viz.

1. *Resolved*, That from and after the passing of this order, no appropriation shall be voted for any public building, work or other improvement, unless a plan and estimate by a competent builder shall be first laid before the City Council, and accepted by them, and no building committee, or other agents, shall be allowed, under any circumstances, to deviate from the original plan, unless said deviation shall be first submitted to, and sanctioned by a vote of the City Council.

2. That after the annual appropriations have been voted, no appropriation shall be made in addition during the year, unless imperious necessity shall require it, and no expenditure made beyond the amount appropriated shall be paid, unless on full investigation of the subject, by a committee specially appointed for the purpose, it shall be evident that such expenditure has arisen from unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances.

3. That from and after the passing of this order all orders or resolves, requiring an appropriation of $1000 and upwards, shall be taken by yeas and nays.

The report was accepted, and the above resolves passed.

Adjourned to Monday, August 7.

All for the sake of Rum.—It is said a man in Vermont lately swallowed the head and a considerable portion of the neck of a large striped snake for *twenty-five cents worth of Rum.*—Having disposed of the head, he offered to swallow the remaining part of the serpent, for a more liberal compensation.

In 1764, a gentleman advertised "to be given away at Roxbury, a Negro male child *of an excellent breed.*"

Mr. Moulton in his History of New York. says Rhode-Island was named by the Dutch, Rood Eylandt, the Red-Island.

Post Offices.—There are in the United States, 6,000 post offices and 308 distinct mail routes; the mail travels over an extent of 95,930 miles.

Republicanism.—The Governor of the State of Rhode Island has recently been elected a *fire warden* in the town of Providence.—*Cincinnati Reg.*

A London paper says, nothing more fully proves that Fortune is blind, than her giving 30,000*l.* in prizes to two Members of Parliament who voted against Lotteries.

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BOSTON,
SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1826.

The establishment of the Boston Commercial Gazette has been transferred by its former proprietor, Mrs Gardner, to Messrs Beals & Homer. Samuel L. Knapp Esq. has retired from the editorial department, and it will hereafter be conducted by Alden Bradford Esq. former Secretary of State. Under the charge of this gentleman it cannot fail to sustain its character as one of our most valuable, commercial and literary papers.

We have received the first number of "THE CHEMIST AND METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL," by *John R. Cotting*, Editor and Proprietor. This work commenced on 8th July, at Amherst, (Mass.) in an octavo form, containing 16 pages each Number, and is neatly printed by Messrs. Carter & Adams.

MRS COLVIN proposes to revive her *Weekly Messenger*, in the City of Washington, which she was under the necessity of suspending in 1822. She asks further patronage, and we know of no reason why she should not receive it. Surely the fair daughters of the United States must feel a pride in supporting a paper at the seat of government, expressly devoted to their interests.

The National Intelligencer observes that, Mr Gallatin has, with a zeal highly creditable to him, devoted the energies of his mind to the rescuing from oblivion the languages of all the different tribes of aborigines. We hope Mr Gallatin, or some other person who is competent to the task, will furnish a Map of this country as it was while possessed by the natives, preserving the original Indian names of places.

The Jackson Meeting met on Monday last at Concert Hall, and adjourned to the 1st Monday in September next.

A fire broke out, on Friday, 14th inst. in a wooden building on Front-street, improved by Mr. A. Guild, and containing a large quantity of sea coal. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion. Considerable damage was done to the coal.

BOSTON POST OFFICE.

Mr. Editor,—I am glad that so respectable a print as the Palladium has set you the example of complaining against the regulations, or rather the want of accommodations, at our Post Office. It is a grievance to which the public ought not to submit, that there should be but one pigeon hole for the delivery of letters: It is a grievance that *the hole*, into which the throng that presses towards the pigeon hole are crowded, should be only five feet by ten in measurement: It is a grievance that the floor of that place should be so much lower than the threshold, that on every rainy day that throng is obliged to stand sole or ancle deep in water, for five or thirty minutes before a letter can be obtained. I agree with the Palladium, that no fault lies at the door of the faithful attendant; I have too often witnessed and experienced his politeness to suppose that. But there is a want either of talent or disposition *some where*, to devise means for the accommodation of the people. I hope the out-cry will become louder and louder, and be repeated in every journal in the city, till the evil is remedied. I know that something, in the form of a card, some time since objected to this public method of finding fault, and it was said, that any complaint directly made to the proper officer would receive proper atten-

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tion; but it is notorious that the same evils now exist; and the proper officer, whether here or at Washington, ought to be sensible that they were just cause of complaint then, have continued to be so, and are so now. AN EMPLOYER.

TEAM FERRY BOATS.—We understand that some of our enterprising citizens intend to run a team ferry boat between Chelsea and Boston. We have no doubt, that an establishment of this kind would prove very profitable to all concerned in it. When this goes into operation, and the new road is finished between South Salem and Lynn, we may hope to exchange visits with our Boston friends, upon more moderate terms, than have heretofore been exacted.—*Salem Obs.*

A celebrated Mathematician has calculated that taking the age of Mr. JEFFERSON to have been 33 years when he signed the Declaration, and Mr. ADAMS' to have been 40 years, the chance of their both living fifty years longer, and dying at their expiration, is only one in *twelve hundred millions.*

The National Ægis states that Mr. Adams pursued his professional studies in Worcester, under the tuition of James Putnam, Esq. a distinguished and successful Counsellor at Law. He was here employed as an instructer of youth, and taught in a school house standing on the declivity of the Court House Hill. Three of his former pupils now survive: Dr. William Paine, Capt. Daniel Goulding, and Mrs. Jean Noah.

JOHN ADAMS'S PROPHECY

AT 20 YEARS OF AGE.

The following is an extract of a letter written by JOHN ADAMS, dated at Worcester, Ms. Oct. 12, 1755.

"Soon after the reformation, a few people came over into this new world, for conscience sake. Perhaps this apparently trivial incident may transfer the great seat of empire into America. It looks likely to me; for, if we can remove the turbulent Gallicks, our people, according to the exactest computations, will in another century, become more numerous than England itself. Should this be the case, since we have, I may say, all the naval stores of the nation in our hands, it will be easy to obtain the mastery of the seas; and the united force of all Europe will not be able to subdue us. The only way to keep us from setting up for ourselves, is to disunite us." "Be not surprised that I am turned politician. This whole town is immersed in politics. The interests of nations, and all the dire effects of war, make the subject of every conversation. I sit and hear, and after having been led through a maze of sage observations, I sometimes retire, and laying things together, form some reflections pleasing to myself. The produce of one of these reveries you have read above."

The Rev HORACE HOLLEY, late President of Transylvania University, Lexington (Ken.) has relinquished his proposed voyage to Europe, and having also declined accepting the invitation of the University of Louisiana, has resumed his situation as President of Transylvania.

Mr. Jefferson was buried on the 5th instant, without any pomp or procession in compliance with his last request. The National Intelligencer states that he has left a memoir of his life, which, it is thought, will be put to press immediately; he has also left a numerous collection of papers which are intended for publication some years hence.

Don Manuel Moreno has been appointed Minister from Buenos Ayres to the U. States—Don Manuel Garcia had declined being minister to the Panama Congress.

Mr Clay is on a visit to Kentucky, and Mr Southard to New Jersey.—Mr Barbour and Mr Rush remain at the seat of government.

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ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

The demise of these highly distinguished and venerated men, on the day gloriously associated with the most brilliant event of their lives, amidst the prayers of twelve millions of freemen,—and that day the fiftieth anniversary of our Independence, is a most wonderful coincidence, unparalleled in the history of the world. It would seem as though Providence had listened and favorably heard the prayers most natural on such a day, in the mouths of such men, "*Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.*" These distinguished patriots have enjoyed in their life-time equal, and the highest honors within the gift of a grateful country. In their deaths, the measure of their fame is full;–Their memories are sacred.

The death of these men, thus circumstanced, and at such a period, has called forth a flood of materials for future history, too abundant to be given in detail within the limits of this work; but we shall from time to time, endeavor to record the most important facts.

JOHN ADAMS traced his descent through the family of Thayer and Bass, from John Alden, "the vigorous youth who first stepped upon Plymouth Rock in 1620." He was a native of Massachusetts, born at Quincy, on the 19th of October, 1735, educated at Harvard College, and to the profession of the law. He married in 1765, and soon moved to Boston, lived sometime in a house opposite the north west corner of Brattle-street Church, now owned by the venerable Dea. Simpkins.—About this time he wrote a very learned and able essay on feudal and canon law. He was at an early age, appointed Chief Justice of the state, but declined the office. Amid the force of excitement produced by the Boston massacre, he dared to undertake the defence of the British troops. In 1770, he was elected a representative from Boston, and in 1774 a member of the Council, but was negatived by Gov. Gage, from the part he took in politics.

On the 17th of June of the same year he was chosen one of the delegates of Massachusetts, by the Representatives then in session at Salem, to a Continental Congress proposed to be held at Philadelphia.—It is said he was one of the eight or ten leading patriots* who frequently held private political meetings in Boston during 1772, 1773 and 1774, to consult on measures for the public safety and maintenance of their civil rights. In the fall of 1774 and winter of 1775, Mr. Adams wrote the numbers signed *Novanglus*, in reply to *Massachusettensis*, who was an apologist for the conduct of the British Ministry and was supposed *then* to be Mr Sewall, Attorney General of the Province. They were written with great ability, and were a matter of triumph to the friends of America. Until 1776, he was constantly engaged, and took a leading part in all the measures which were adopted to defend the colonies from the unjust attacks of the British Parliament. He was one of the earliest that contemplated the Independence of the country.—No man in the Congress of 1776 did so much as he did to procure the Declaration of Independence. It is believed that the motion was made by a member from Virginia at his suggestion, that he seconded the motion and sustained it by most powerful and resistless argument. By his influence also, Mr Jefferson was placed at the head of the committee who framed the Declaration. Mr Jefferson himself has since borne

* They often met at W. Cooper's in Brattle-square, just north of the Church. After the British troops were stationed in that vicinity, east and north east of the Church, they often convened at Mr. Turel's, the house previously occupied by Mr. Adams, and now by Mr. Simpkins. Some of these choice spirits were S. Adams, Dr. Warren, J. Adams, Dr. Church, Col. Revere, W. Molineaux; Otis was then an invalid, in consequence of the blow he received from a British officer, and was much in the country for his health. The tone was given to the public measures of the whigs, at these meetings.—They sometimes met at other places, to avoid detection and spies.—*Bost. Gaz.*

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testimony, "that Mr. Adams was the very life of the Congress of 1776—that he urged the assertion of Independence privately and officially with incredible zeal and eloquence; and that no man could love his country more, serve her with keener perseverance, or act with more general rectitude." Here Mr Adams and Mr Jefferson were both on the subcommittee to draft a Declaration of Independence.—The one reported was written by Mr Jefferson, which does him immortal honor; but it is believed much credit is due Mr Adams in procuring its final acceptance, for it is known that Mr Jefferson seldom spoke in public, while it is acknowledged Mr Adams was the bold and daring spirit of the Congress of 1776. From the Declaration of Independence until the peace, Mr Adams was employed in the same glorious cause. Whilst Washington, at the head of our armies was fighting the battles of Liberty, and defending our country from the ravages of the enemy, Adams was employed in a service less brilliant, but scarcely less important. Through the whole war, he was exerting his talents at the various courts of Europe, to obtain loans and alliances, and every succor to sustain our armies and the cause of Liberty and Independence. Nor did his labors cease until he had accomplished every object for which he was sent abroad, nor until he had sealed our Independence by a Treaty of Peace, which he signed with Great Britain.

Immediately after the Treaty of Peace, he was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain;—on the adoption of the Constitution, he was elected first Vice-President of the United States, and remained in that office during the whole period of the Presidency of Washington. He was as uniformly consulted by him as though he had been a member of his cabinet, on all important questions. On the resignation of Washington, Mr A. was elected his successor. At the expiration of his first term in 1801, Mr Jefferson the candidate of the republican party, and his successful competitor, received four votes more than Mr Adams. Mr Adams then retired to private life at his seat in Quincy.—He was one of the Electors, and President of the Electoral College, when Mr Monroe was elected President of the United States. Having been the principal draftsman of the Constitution of this State, when the Convention was called to amend it in 1820, he was chosen one of that body, and unanimously elected their President, but declined the honor. The private character of President Adams was perfectly pure, unsullied and unstained. There was no christian or moral duty which he did not fulfil; the kindest of husbands and the best of fathers. To the excellent precepts and education which he gave his children, the nation are undoubtedly indebted for having at this time at their head his eldest son.

Thomas Jefferson was born on the 2d of April, 1743, near the place where he died, in the county of Albemarle, at Shadwell, a country-seat which now belongs to his grandson, within a short distance from Monticello, and within half a mile of his Rivanna Mills. His family were among the earliest emigrants to Virginia; of which Colony, his grandfather, Thomas Jefferson, was a native. His father was named Peter Jefferson, and was known as one of the Commissioners for determining the boundary line between Virginia and North-Carolina, in the year 1747, from whom he derived an extensive and valuable estate. He received the highest honors at the College of William and Mary; and studied the law under the celebrated George Wythe, late Chancellor of Virginia. At the age of 22 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and took an active part in all the measures which they adopted in opposition to the usurpations of Great Britain. At an early age he

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married a daughter of Mr. Wayles, an eminent Counsellor in Virginia, a lady since dead, with whom he lived in great harmony, and by whom he had two daughters. In 1774, he published 'A Summary of Views of the Rights of British America,' and was chosen one of the delegates from Virginia to the "Old Congress," which proclaimed America Free. The distinguished part he performed in that body, will forever associate the name of JEFFERSON with LIBERTY, wherever she may find an abiding place In 1775, he is said to have been the author of the protest against the propositions of Lord North. From 1777 to '79 (for certain portions of those years) he was occupied with Wythe and Pendleton, in revising the Laws of Virginia. In 177[illegible] he succeeded Patrick Henry as Governor of the State. In 1781, he composed his "Notes on Virginia," than which no work of equal dimensions has ever attained to greater reputation. In the summer of 1782, he was in Congress at the moment when the Virginia Legislature were framing a State Constitution. The draft of the instrument, which he transmitted on that occasion, was not received till the day when the committee were to report the result of their labors. They were so much pleased with his Preamble, that they adopted it as a part of their Report; so, that as it is now well understood, the Bill of Rights and the Constitution were from the pen of George Mason; the Preamble was Thomas Jefferson's. In 1784, he left the United States being associated in a plenipotentiary commission with Franklin and Adams, addressed to the several powers of Europe, for the purpose of concluding treaties of commerce.—In October, 1789, he obtained leave to return home; and on his arrival was made the first Secretary of State under Gen. Washington. His correspondence with the French and English Ministers is a proud monument of his genius; he alternately rebuked the cold cunning of Liston and the rash ardor of Genet. His reports on money and weights and measures; on the fisheries, and on the restrictions of commerce, are ample attestations of the enlarged views of the Philosopher and the financier.

In 1797, he was elected Vice-President; and four years after, President of the United States. For eight years he conducted the government with a strength, a talent, a purity of purpose, a respect to constitutional principles, which might serve as a model to his successors.* In 1809, he retired to Monticello to spend his time in a more retired life, though it may be truly said, he has constantly devoted it to the best interests of his country.

In private life, Mr Jefferson displayed a mild, easy, and obliging temper, though he was somewhat cold and reserved. In person, tall and of a slender make, fresh complexion, clear penetrating eyes, hair inclined to red, and possessing a very modest and affable deportment.

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* In these different offices with scarcely any interval between them, he has been in the public service over 61 years; and during the far greater part of the time, in foreign countries, or abroad from his native state.

The *Richmond Enquirer* says, that Mr Jefferson was requested on a particular occasion to state some of the circumstances of his life. In compliance with this request, after enumerating the different stations he had sustained, he observes, "If legislative services are worth mentioning, and the stamp of liberality and equality, which was necessary to be impressed on our laws, in the first crisis of our birth as a nation, was of any value, they will find that many of the leading and important laws of that day were prepared by myself, and carried chiefly by my efforts; supported indeed by able and faithful coadjutors.

The prohibition of the further importation of slaves was the first of these measures in time.

This was followed by the abolition of entails, which broke up the hereditary and high-handed aristocracy, which, by accumulating immense masses of property in single lines of family, had divided our country into two distinct orders of nobles and plebeians.

But, further to complete the equality among our citizens, so essential to the maintenance of republican government, it was necessary to abolish the principle of primogeniture: I drew the laws of descents, giving equal inheritance to sons and daughters, which made a part of the Revised Code.

The attack on the establishment of a dominant religion

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THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Beg leave to state, in answer to the inquiries made by the Common Council, that, by their regulations adopted in December, 1823, no children are admitted into the Grammar Schools, unless they are of seven years of age, nor unless "they have been made acquainted with the common stops and abbreviations, have been exercised in some judicious spelling book, can tell the chapters and verses, and can read fluently and spell correctly in the New Testament;" that these regulations "were established and still maintained," because there is a large number of primary schools supported at the public expense, in which children between the ages of *four* and *seven* years are instructed in all the branches required to give them admittance into the grammar schools, and because some uniformity is necessary in the qualifications for admission, in order to establish convenient classifications in these schools.

The School Committee would remark in regard to the number of children over seven years, who are not qualified for admission, that an advertisement was inserted by this Board in four newspapers for thirty days, requesting that the names of such children might be left at the Mayor's office, and only *seven* names were obtained in this way; several gentlemen, however, visited every part of the city; and made a return of the names of *three hundred and eleven.* What proportion of these were the children of persons who had recently removed here, cannot now be determined with certainty, for that fact is stated only with regard to the first *one hundred and fifty-three*, of which number *eight* alone had become within a short time residents in the city If the same rule would apply to the rest, there would be but about *eighteen* in the whole number, who had lately become inhabitants, the remaining *two hundred and ninety-three* having of course had it in their power to attend the primary schools, which, it should be recollected, have been in operation eight years. It may be also proper to remark, that *one hundred and eight* of this number, viz: *forty-four* girls and *sixty-four* boys, were, at the time the return was made, under eight years of age.

How it was ascertained that these children were not qualified for admission to the grammar schools, is not known to this board; it is presumed however from a return made within a few days by the masters of these schools, that a very small part of them only were ever offered for admission. By this return it appears that from January 6, 1826, to

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was first made by myself. It could be carried at first, only by a suspension of salaries for one year, by battling it again at the next session, for another year, and so, from year to year, until the public mind was ripened for the bill for establishing religious freedom, which I had prepared for the Revised Code also. This was at length established permanently, and by the efforts chiefly of Mr Madison, being myself in Europe at the time, the work was brought forward.

I think I might add the establishment of our University. My residence in the vicinity threw of course on me the chief burden of the enterprise, as well of the buildings as of the general organization and care of the whole. The effect of this institution on the future fame, fortune, and prosperity of our country, can as yet be seen but at a distance. But an hundred well educated youths, which it will turn out annually, and, ere long, will fill all its offices with men of superior qualifications, and raise it from its humbled state to an eminence among its associates, which it has never yet known, no, not in its brightest days. Those now on the theatre of affairs, will enjoy the ineffable happiness of seeing themselves succeeded by sons of a grade of science, beyond their own ken. Our sister states will also be repairing to the same fountains of instruction, will bring hither their genius to be kindled at our fire, and will carry back the fraternal affections, which, nourished by the same Alma Mater, will knit us to them by the indissoluble bonds of early personal friendships. The good Old Dominion, the blessed mother of us all, will then raise her head with pride among the nations, will present to them that splendor of genius, which she has ever possessed, but has too long suffered to rest uncultivated and unknown, will become a centre of talliance to the states, whose youths she has instructed, and, as it were, adopted.

I claim some share in the merit of this great work of regeneration. My whole labors, now for many years, have been devoted to it, and I stand pledged to follow it up, through the remnant of life remaining to me."

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May 16th, which of course embraces the time when the schools are first opened for girls, the whole number of children above seven years, rejected as unqualified is as follows: at the

Mayhew	School	10,
Franklin	do	6 to 10,
Adams	do	8,
Bowdoin	do	4,
Hancock	do	2,
Eliot	do	1,
Boylston	do	1,

making a total of from 30 to 36 only who have been refused admission within a period of four and a half months, and this the Masters think is about the average for several years past. From this fact it would be inferred that but a small proportion of them would ever seek admittance to any school, much less to one established avowedly for the purpose of receiving the outcasts of other schools. Besides, the fault rests in most instances with the parents themselves, and it is presumed that neither this Board nor any other have power to compel the attendance of children against their inclination or that of their parents.

It is believed also that an additional school would only increase the negligence and inattention of those parents who do not avail themselves of the present means of education, by encouraging the opinion, that, if their children did not qualify themselves at the proper period for the grammar schools, this school would be open to them at all times, and that their children could be admitted to it at any age and without any qualifications.

It is also believed, that if any additional means of instruction are to be provided, one school would not be sufficient, not from the number of pupils that would offer, but from the fact that they reside in such remote parts of the city, being scattered through nearly all the streets from the neck to Charlestown Bridge, so that it would be impossible for all of them to attend any one school, let the location be where it might.

The School Committee are of opinion that the following plan would remedy the evil without adding to the expense of our school system. All children might be allowed to remain in the primary schools, for a limited time, say three years, until they were *eight* years old, and for the same term, all above that age, who are not qualified by the present regulations might enter the Grammar Schools and there be formed into a distinct class. If the whole number reported should be admitted, some temporary inconvenience might possibly be the consequence, but it is not believed that one quarter part of that number would ever present themselves, or that the slightest embarrassment would be experienced from the adoption of this plan. It would provide at once for all who are destitute of the means of instruction, without holding out any encouragement to negligence, and the recurrence of the evil can only be averted by urging on all the importance of availing themselves at the proper time, of the opportunities of education, which are so abundantly offered to all classes in our city.

May 23, 1826.

In School Committee, 20th May, 1826.

It was Voted, That the above Report be accepted, and that it be sent to the Chairman of this Board, to be by him, transmitted to the President of the Common Council.

JNO. PIERPONT.

In the Board of Aldermen, June 6, 1826.

Read and sent down.

JOSIAH QUINCY, *Mayor.*

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The New England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, has obtained, from the Government of the State, an Act of Incorporation, by which it is authorized to hold Public Exhibitions of the Products of the Arts—to award and grant Premiums for new and useful Inventions, and for the best Specimens of the Skill and Ingenuity of Manufacturers and Mechanics—and to adopt such mea-

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sures as the Corporation may think will, at any time, tend to the advancement of Mechanical and Manufacturing Skill :—The Society is also authorized to establish Public Auction Sales (two in each year) of all articles of the growth or manufacture of the United States, which sales are exempted from the Auction Tax : And the Government of this City have granted to the Society the use of so much of the Large Hall, over the New Market, as may be necessary for the Exhibitions and Sales.

The great object of this Society is to advance the interests of Mechanics and Manufacturers : It is confidently believed that this will be done here, as it has been elsewhere, by bringing them together once or twice in every year, at extensive, well conducted Sales and Exhibitions, which all will be desirous to attend who feel interested in the success of domestic industry ;—by enabling every Mechanic and Manufacturer to compare, at such Exhibitions, the products of his own skill with those of others ; and by creating a spirit of emulation, that may tend to raise still higher the character of our Manufacturers, and enable us, with greater certainty of success, to enter into competition with others. The Annual Exhibitions will particularly benefit the ingenious Mechanic, by enabling him to present the result of his labour and study to judges competent to decide on their character and usefulness, and by opening to him a Market for their Sale, where the number, as well as character and interest of those present, will secure to him a fair and liberal reward for his inventions and improvements.

It is obvious that the success of such an Association must depend on the opinion, which Mechanics, Manufacturers, and the *Community* itself, may have of its objects, and the means used for attaining them.—We say the *Community*—for so extensive has the business of our Mechanics and Manufacturers become, within the last fifteen years, that there is scarcely a town in New-England, which is not interested in securing their prosperity. It is hoped that the Community, as well as those more immediately interested in its success, will aid this Society in its future operations. Similar institutions exist, are patronized, and prosper in Europe, and in our sister States of New-York, and Pennsylvania.—It is hoped that the New-England States will be found to be equally alive to their great interests, and equally ready to assist in their promotion.

The terms of subscription are $2 paid annually, or $25 to subscribers for life. Gentlemen holding subscription papers, are respectfully requested to return them to the Treasurer of the Society.

THE OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

President.

His Excellency LEVI LINCOLN.

Vice Presidents.

Joseph Story,	Nathan Appleton,
Samuel Crocker,	Jeremiah Mason,
H. A. S. Dearborn,	Bezaleel Taft, Jr.
Samuel Slater,	John Mills,
Aaron Tufts,	S. V. S. Wilder.

Directors.

Patrick T. Jackson,	Jonas B. Brown,
Gerry Fairbanks,	Daniel Treadwell,
William Lawrence,	Samuel Perkins,
Francis C. Gray,	Isaac Parker,
John Doggett,	Thomas Searle,
William Shimmin,	Benj. T. Pickman,
John R. Adan,	John A. Lowell,
John Pickering,	James Shepherd,
Joseph Strong,	Seth Bemis,
Paul Moody,	Joseph G. Kendall,
John Williams,	Isaac Wendall,
R. H. Gardiner,	Samuel Smith,
Edward Carrington,	Daniel Abbott,
Henry Shaw.	

Treasurer—Benj. T. Pickman.

By order of the Directors,

JOHN R. ADAN, *Sec'y.*

July 13, 1826.

It is stated that Discoveries of beds of Pure White Clay continue to be made at Martha's Vineyard.

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ADAMS' TOMB.

The following inscriptions, copied from the grave stones at Quincy, furnish the parentage of him, whom to honor, is the pleasure of every true friend to American Liberty.

IN MEMORY OF
HENRY ADAMS,

who took his flight from the Dragon, persecution, in Devonshire, England, and alighted with eight sons, near Mount Wollaston. One of the sons returned to England; and, after taking some time to explore the country, four removed to Medfield and the neighboring towns, two to Chelmsford.—One only, Joseph, who lies here at his left hand, remained here, who was an original proprietor in the township of Braintree, incorporated in the year 1639.

This stone and several others have been placed in this yard by a great-great-grandson, from a veneration of the piety, humility, simplicity, prudence, patience, temperance, frugality, industry, and perseverance of his ancestors, in hopes of recommending an imitation of their virtues to their

POSTERITY.

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF
JOSEPH ADAMS, Senior,

who died December 5th, 1697, and of Abigail, his wife, whose first name was Baxter, who died August 27th 1692, by a great-grandson, in 1817.

IN MEMORY OF
JOSEPH ADAMS,

son of Joseph Adams, Senior, and grandson of Henry and of Hannah, his wife, whose maiden name was Bass, a daughter of Thomas Bass and Ruth Alden, parents of John Adams, and grand parents of the lawyer John Adams.

Erected December 1823.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
Mr. JOHN ADAMS,

who died May 25th, A. D. 1761, aged 70, and of Susannah, his consort, born Boyleton, who died April 17th, 1797. Aged 88.

The sweet remembrance of the just
Should flourish when they sleep in dust.

The last named, says the Patriot, were the parents of the late JOHN ADAMS. This record unfolds another coincidence incidental to the more memorable events which have been noticed. The mother of John Adams survived, a widow, to see her son President of the United States, and that son lived, a widower, to behold his son, John Quincy Adams, elevated to the same high and honorable trust.

☞ The Empress Elizabeth, of Russia, died on the 10th of May, on her way from Taganrock to Moscow.

Collection of Coincidences.—There are many surprising coincidences in regard to the lives and deaths of Mr Adams and Mr Jefferson. They commenced their political lives together—both rose gradually—both became foreign ministers of the highest grade, and both were subsequently elected to the highest station in the nation. They were the only two who signed the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, 1776, who were alive on the same day in 1826. Both were on the committee who drafted that document. One of them was the writer, and the other the seconder of the motion for adopting it. Political events subsequently made them rivals, and bitter enemies of each other. Both were the leaders of opposite and powerful political parties. Both were the most prominent objects of the bitterest invective of their foes, and the most boisterous praise of their friends. Both, after retiring from the high stations the contention for which had estranged them, found themselves in the same political ranks, became friends—and both died on the same day, on the 50th anniversary of the important event in which they were engaged together. Mr Jefferson died the same hour in the day during which the declaration was adopted, and Mr Adams on the same hour in which it was promulgated to the people. And both were natives of the only States which have ever furnished the Union with a President. They both died within a few rods of the spot where they first breathed the vital air. A further remarkable coincidence is the fact, that our Ex-Presidents; John Adams was eight years older than Thomas Jefferson; Thomas Jefferson eight years older than James Madison; James Madison eight years older than James Monroe and James Monroe eight years older than John Quincy Adams. Mr Adams was the only President who has been succeeded in the highest office by his son, & he was the only President who had a son to succeed.

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CITY RECORD.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday July 17. The Council at their last meeting having determined upon a recess to the 7th of August next,—the present was a special meeting, called by the Mayor, for the purpose of acting upon the report of the joint committee of arrangements appointed to make the necessary measures in relation to the funeral solemnities of the late Presidents Adams and Jefferson.

The President having stated that the indisposition of the Clerk of the Common Council prevented his attendance, Mr William Hayden was elected Clerk, *pro tempore*, and sworn.

The following are the Resolutions and Order reported by that committee, as adopted by both boards.

REPORT.—The Committee who were charged to consider and report what measures it would be proper for the City Council to adopt, expressive of the respect entertained by this city for the eminent services of the late JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON, have the honor to report, that they view the almost simultaneous decease of these distinguished statesmen, as a dispensation of Divine Providence, which will be deeply felt by the whole American nation.

That these venerable Champions of Liberty should have commenced their political career at the same time—should have sustained the same important trusts and high offices—should have each contributed so essentially to the achieving of our Independence—should have lived to see their children's children realize the blessings of that Independence, which fifty years before they jointly risked their lives to secure to them —and should at last be summoned on the same day and almost at the same hour, to receive the reward of their virtue and patroitism—constitute a coincidence without parallel in the history of the world.

That either of these ancient men should have been spared to witness his *Nation's Jubilee* was not to be expected in the usual course of human events, but that both should attain to that felicitous moment, enjoying such a degree of health as not only to be conscious of their privilege, but to participate in the general exultations of that day, is an event which seems to mark the hand and special presence of that Being, by whose unerring wisdom we are governed and by whose beneficence we are protected and sustained.

The lives of these great men have been no less distinguished, than their deaths are remarkable, and your Committee are of opinion that they ought to be commemorated by a Discourse delivered on this solemn and impressive occasion;—and they have reason to believe that if it was known to be the wish of his fellow citizens, an individual eminent for his talents and public services, in whom the confidence and pride of this city are centered, would be induced to undertake the performance of this honorable but delicate trust.

Your Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

All which is respectfully submitted for the Committee.

J. BELLOWS, *Clairman.*

1. *Resolved*, That it is due to the eminent patriotism and distinguished public services of the late JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON, that their lives and characters should be commemorated in a Public Discourse.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the wish of the City Council, that the said Discourse should be delivered by the Hon DANIEL WEBSTER; and the Mayor is hereby authorized and requested to invite that gentleman in the name and on the behalf of the authorities of this city, to pronounce the same as early as his convenience will permit.

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3. *Resolved*, That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, will unite with their fellow citizens in the solemn exercises of the day (to be appointed) and that the citizens be requested to close their several places of business, and Masters of vessels to display their colors at half mast, during the movement of the Procession and the performance of the Exercises.

Ordered, That the Committee who reported these resolutions be a committee to make the necessary preparations for the reception of the audience in Faneuil Hall or such other place as the Committee may designate, and to arrange the order of procession, with authority to make such other arrangements as they shall deem suitable and proper for the occasion.

Mr Morey from a Committee, reported the ordinance regulating Horses and Carriages in a new draft, and it passed.

Mr Curtis submitted an Order respecting the discontinuance of Faneuil Hall as a market, which was referred to Committee on Faneuil Hall Market.

On motion of Mr James, it was Ordered, that the committee appointed some time since in relation to the authority of the Mayor and other Officers in the suppression of Riots, be instructed to report at the next meeting.

The report of the Committee on the application of William Shimmin in behalf of the "New England Society for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts"—was read and committed to Messrs Dorr, Dyer and Parker.

[The committee recommended "that the entire loft over the New Market House, or such portion of it as the Society may think necessary for them, be devoted to their use during the months of September and October next, for the exhibition of the products of domestic industry, free of all charges whatever, saving those which may accrue to the city by reason of the said Hall being thus occupied."]

Mr. Eveleth presented the petition of Benjamin Sweetser, praying further compensation for his estate, formerly No. 9. Long wharf, which was taken from him by the Surveyors of Highways to continue the city wharf to Long wharf—Read and committed to Messrs. Eveleth, Morey, and Torrey, to be joined.

[Mr. Sweetser states, among other arguments in his memorial, that "the jury did not give in damages for said estate as much by one thousand dollars as his property was valued by the Assessors—nor so much by one thousand dollars as the property paid the interest of at six per cent." The sum awarded by the jury in the court of Common Pleas, was $7000.]

A message was received from the Mayor recommending the leasing of the stalls in the New Market house, with an order thereon from the other board referring that duty to the Committee on the extension of Faneuil Market; read and concurred.

It was Ordered, That Mess. James, Dorr, and Hatch, be a committee to consider the expediency of requiring the permanent Assessors, —when any citizen shall dispute the valuation of his real or personal estate duly made by said Assessors, and require a reduction thereof, to administer to the party thus objecting, in all cases whatsoever, without distinction of persons, the oath authorised by law; with leave to report a standing order to that effect, together with the form of such an oath as the said committee may deem the best calculated to obtain a full disclosure of the whole truth in relation to the amount and value of the deponent's property.

On motion of Mr. Morey, the ordinance for the regulation of porters and handcart-men, was called up and recommitted to the Committee reporting the same.

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A report of the Joint Committee on the memorial of the President and Directors of the Mill Dam Corporation, together with a legal opinion of Messrs. Sullivan, Shaw, and Hubbard, came down from the Board of Aldermen, was read and accepted, and 500 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the City Council, and published in the Newspapers printing the Ordinances of the City.

Adj. to Monday, 9th Aug. 4 P. M

LIST OF ACTS.

For the purpose of reference, we insert the list of acts passed at the last Session of our Legislature. The session ended June 20th, and adjourned to the first Wednesday of January next. Thirty-eight acts were passed, besides several resolves, and much business put in train for the winter session.

AN ACT in addition to an Act entitled "An Act to incorp. the Proprietors of Newburyport Bridge.

—— in amendment of an Act to incorporate the Calvinistic Congregational Society in Sandwich.

—— to prevent damage from firing crackers, squibs, serpents, and rockets.

—— to incorporate the proprietors of mills on Queset and Town Rivers in the Towns of Easton, West Bridgewater, and Bridgewater.

—— to alter an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the Liberty Square Warehouse Company.

—— to authorize the Selectmen of Charlestown to appoint a Company of Hook and Ladder Men and additional Engine Men.

—— to incorporate the Lynn Institution for Savings.

—— to provide for filling vacancies in the Boards of Directors of Banks.

—— in addition to an Act passed February 24th 1818, concerning poor prisoners and other persons.

—— to incorporate the Congregational Society in Salisbury and Amesbury.

—— in addition to an Act passed in 1825, entitled "an Act to establish the third Congregational Precinct in Rochester, Middleborough, and Freetown.

—— to confirm the proceedings of sundry towns in the choice of School Committees.

—— respecting the choice and service of Jurors from the Town of Chelsea within the county of Suffolk.

—— to incorporate the Winchendon Woolen Manufacturing Company.

—— to incorporate the First Universalist Society in Duxbury.

—— in addition to an Act entitled "an Act to erect Derby School in the North Parish in Hingham into an Academy by the name of Derby Academy."

—— to incorporate the Worcester and Brookfield Iron foundry.

—— to incorporate the Methodist Episcopal Society in Richmond.

—— in addition to an Act entitled an Act in addition to an Act to incorporate the President, Directors, and Company of the Merchants Bank in Salem.

—— to establish a Corporation by the name of the Pigeon Cove Pier Company in Gloucester.

—— to authorize the building a Bridge over the North River between the Towns of Hanover and Pembroke.

—— in addition to an act to establish a corporation by the name of the Union Turnpike Corporation.

—— to incorporate the Mercantile Wharf Corporation, in Boston.

—— to establish the Boundary Line between the towns of South Hadley and Granby, in the county of Hampshire.

—— to carry into effect certain stipulations in the act for erecting the district of Maine into an independent State.

—— in addition to an act to incorporate the Congregational Church and Society of Pitts-street, in Boston.

to incorporate the Boston Glass Bottle Manufacturing Company.

—— to change the names of the several persons therein named.

—— to incorporate the First Universalist Society in Plympton.

—— in addition to an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the Salem Mill Dam Corporation.

—— to incorporate the Watuppa Reservoir Company.

—— in addition to an Act entitled "an Act to establish the rate of Interest and to restrain the taking of Excessive Usury."

—— to incorporate the New Universalist Society in Salem.

—— authorizing the U. States to purchase sites for two Light Houses within this State.

—— in addition to an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the President, Directors, and Company of the Suffolk Bank.

—— to incorporate the Proprietors of the First Congregational Meeting-house in Lowell.

—— to provide for the more uniform and perfect engrossing of Bills, and for preserving the same.

—— to incorporate the Boston Brewery Company.

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THE NATURAL BRIDGE,
OR A SCENE IN VIRGINIA.

On a lovely morning towards the close of spring, I found myself in a very beautiful part of the Great Valley of Virginia. Spurred onward by impatience, I beheld the sun rising in splendor, and changing the blue tints on the tops of the lofty Alleghany mountains into streams of the purest gold, and nature seemed to smile in the freshness of beauty. A ride of about fifteen miles and a pleasant woodland ramble of about two, brought myself and companion to the great *Natural Bridge*.

Although I had been anxiously looking forward to this time, and my mind had been considerably excited by expectation, yet I was not altogether prepared for the visit. This great work of nature is considered by many as the second great curiosity of our country, Niagara Falls being the first. I do not expect to convey a very correct idea of this bridge, for no description can do this.

The Natural Bridge is entirely the work of God. It is of solid limestone, and connects two huge mountains together by a most beautiful arch, over which there is a great wagon road. Its length from one mountain to the other is nearly 80 feet, its width about 35, its thickness about 45, and its perpendicular height over the water is not far from two hundred and twenty feet. A few bushes grow on its top, by which the traveller may hold himself as he looks over. On each side of the stream, and near the bridge, are rocks projecting ten or fifteen feet over the water, and from two hundred to three hundred feet from its surface, all of limestone. The visiter cannot give so good a description of this bridge as he can of his feelings at the time. He softly creeps out on a shaggy, projecting rock, and looking down a chasm of from forty to sixty feet wide, he sees, nearly three hundred feet below, a wild stream dashing against the rocks beneath, as if terrified at the rocks above. The stream is called Cedar Creek. The visiter here sees trees under the arch, whose height is seventy feet, and yet to look down upon them, they appear like small bushes of perhaps two or three feet in height. I saw several birds fly under the arch and they looked like insects. I threw down a stone, and counted thirty-four before it reached the water. All hear of heights, but they here *see* what is high, and they tremble, and *feel* it to be deep. The awful rocks present their everlasting abutments, the water murmurs and foams far below, and the two mountains rear their proud heads on each side, separated by a channel of sublimity. Those who view the sun, the moon, and the stars, and allow that none but *God* could make them, will here be impressed, that none but an *Almighty God* could build a bridge like this.

The view of the bridge from below, is pleasing as the top is awful. The arch from beneath would seem to be about two feet in thickness.—Some idea of the distance, from the top to the bottom, may be formed, from the fact, that when I stood on the bridge, and my companion beneath, neither of us could speak with sufficient loudness to be heard by the other. A man from either view does not appear more than four or five inches in height.

As we stood under the beautiful arch, we saw the place where visiters have often taken the pains to engrave their names upon the rock. Here Washington climbed up twenty-five feet, and carved his own name, where it still remains. Some wishing to immortalize their names, have engraved them deep and large, while others have tried to climb up and insert them high in the book of fame.

A few years since, a young man being ambitious to place his name above all others, came very near losing his life in the attempt. After

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much fatigue, he climbed up as high as possible, but finding the person that had before occupied his place was taller than himself, and consequently had placed his name above his reach. But he was not thus to be discouraged. He opened a large jack-knife, and in the soft lime-stone, began to cut places for his hands and feet. With much patience and difficulty he worked his way upwards, and succeeded in carving his name higher than the most ambitious had done before him. He could now triumph but his triumph was short; for he was placed in such a situation that it was impossible to descend, unless he fell upon ragged rocks beneath him. There was no house near from which his companions could get assistance. He could not remain in that condition, and, what was worse his friends were too much frightened to do any thing for his relief. They looked upon him as already dead, expecting every moment to see him precipitated upon the rocks below, and dashed to pieces. Not so with himself. He determined to ascend. Accordingly he plied himself with his knife, cutting places for his hands and feet, and gradually ascended with incredible labour. He exerted every muscle. His life was at stake and all the terrors of death rose before him. He dared not look downwards, lest his head should become dizzy; and perhaps on this circumstance his life depended. His companions stood at the top of the rocks, exhorting and encouraging him. His strength was almost exhausted; but a bare possibility of saving his life still remained; and hope, the last friend of the distressed, had not forsaken him. His course upwards was rather obliquely than perpendicular. His most critical moment had now arrived.—He had ascended more than two hundred feet, and had still further to rise, when he felt himself fast growing weak. He thought of his friends and all his earthly joys, and he could not leave them. He thought of the grave and dared not meet it. He now made his last effort, and succeeded. He had cut his way not far from two hundred and fifty feet from the water, in a course almost perpendicular; and in little less than two hours his anxious companions reached him a pole from the top, and drew him up. They received him with shouts of joy: but he himself was completely exhausted. He immediately fainted away on reaching the spot, and it was some time before he could be recovered.

It was interesting to see the path up these awful rocks, and follow, in imagination, this bold youth as he thus saved his life. His name stands far above all the rest, a monument of hardihood, of rashness, and of folly.

We stood around this seat of grandeur about four hours; but from my own feelings, I should have supposed it not over half an hour.—There is a little cottage near, lately built; here we were desired to write our names as visiters to the bridge, in a large book for that purpose.—Two large volumes were nearly filled already. Having immortalized our names by enrolling them in this book, we silently returned to our horses, wondering at this great work of nature, and we could not but be filled with astonishment at the amazing power of Him who can clothe himself in wonder and terror, to throw around his works a mantle of sublimity.

At the recent grand ball in Paris, for the benefit of the Greeks, "the venerable General Lafayette," says a letter, "was received by the company as a father would be amidst his children."

Canal Revenue.—The amount of tolls received by the collector at Albany for the quarter ending on the 17th inst. was $50,734. The number of boats that departed from Albany during that period was three thousand and nineteen.

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FINE ARTS.

There is not at this time any amusement, nor any thing in our City so attracting as the two pictures at the Drawing Room in Cornhill-square, formerly occupied by Mr Brown. One is Caius Marius who is represented as sitting upon the fragments of the ruins of Carthage. He seems to be seated on a stone couch, formed by these ruins, with his right arm resting on his sword, and with so much effect, that the body accurately is relieved from the fatigue which he must have endured in his escape from Rome; his left arm is extended from his body and rests upon another fragment; his helmet lays on his right side, at his feet. The drapery and attending scenery is no less a counterpart of that perfection which is so ably portrayed in his person and features. Napoleon in awarding the Gold Medal to Mr Vanderlyn for the excellence of this picture, must have had a presentiment of what his mad career would, one day or other, subject him to, and which has been so completely verified. The other is Ariadne, and a more noble display of the "better part of Creation," perhaps, eye never witnessed.—Every body ought to see Caius Marius, and surely none will omit seeing the lovely Ariadne.

CAIUS MARIUS,

Being born of obscure and indigent parents, who supported themselves by labor, passed the early part of his life in such employments as added strength to his muscles, and vigor to his nerves. He made his first campaign under Scipio Africanus who remarked his superior courage; and he having slain an enemy in the sight of his General, received several marks of favor from his hands—and amongst others was invited to his table—On one of these occasions, Scipio being asked "where the Romans should find another General when he was gone," put his hand upon the shoulder of Marius, and said "here perhaps."—This circumstance kindled the spark of ambition that *was* in his soul, into a perfect flame, and he from that time devoted his whole attention to affairs of State. Metellus being chosen Consul to conduct the war in Africa, appointed C. Marius his lieutenant, but he soon treated Metellus with ingratitude, doing and saying every thing possible to lower him in the estimation of the army, and render him unpopular at Rome, in the last of which he succeeded, so far as to get himself appointed Consul in his stead; so that although the war was nearly finished, the capture of Jugurtha gave him all the credit, and the Senate decreed him a triumph in which the fallen Jugurtha was led, loaded with chains. He received the honors of the Consulate six times, and was appointed in his old age to the command against Mithridates, but Sylla who had the command of the forces, not only refused to deliver up to the Tribunes sent by Marius, but instigated the soldiers to a rebellion and marched at the head of 30,000 men to the gates of Rome. Marius was unable to make much resistance, and having put to death some of Sylla's friends, was forced to fly—He embarked in a ship at Ostia, and after having undergone a series of calamities, at last reached Carthage. The Governor of Africa was Sextilius, who had neither received injury or favor from Marius—but he hoped for a kind reception from the Prætor on the score of pity: in this he was disappointed, for he had hardly landed before he was saluted by an officer with a message from Sextilius, desiring him to leave Africa, and informing him, that his non-compliance would force the execution of the Senate's decree against him.—This mortified him very much, and it was some minutes before he made his celebrated answer, "Go and tell him thou hast seen the exiled Marius, sitting on the ruins of Carthage," by which he held up as

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warnings to the Prætor—his own situation and the fate of that once opulent city.

This is the moment the Artist has chosen for his subject, and his success can only be judged of by inspection. The expression in the countenance conveys with irresistible force to the spectator, a strong desire of revenge, a mind inflexible and resolute, a temper fierce and irritable, a disposition sordid and avaricious; whilst the relaxed state of his herculean limbs and athletic muscles, show the fatigues he has undergone, and the misfortunes he has endured. The ruins of a temple are seen in the distance somewhat like that of Pæstum near Naples—and an aqueduct, a little farther off, similar to the remains of such buildings in the vicinities of Carthage and Rome.

Napoleon bestowed on Mr Vanderlyn a gold medal, as a token of his high opinion of the picture and the judgment of that great man, has been confirmed by every connoisseur in this country.

Of a very different character, and one that forms a fine contrast to the above, is the Picture of ARIADNE.—All that is lovely in the loveliest of the Creator's works, all that is beautiful in the most beautiful production of nature's God, is collected on one piece of canvass. A more perfect representation of true excellence, cannot be conceived—The richness and truth of the colouring, the grace and elegance of the figure, the ease and simplicity of the attitude, the beauty of the landscape, form a *tout ensemble* that must meet the wish of the most fastidious critic, while it enchants every beholder, and leads one for a moment to believe that some divinity of fairy creation is discovered to our enraptured sight—It was by the assistance of Ariadne, that Theseus overcame the Minotaur and escaped from the Labyrinth, and by these means delivered his country from an oppressive and odious tribute. It was for Theseus that she forsook her father's home, her native isle. Little did she think when she landed on Naxos, that the man for whom she had done so much, had sacrificed her all, could ever prove forgetful—she lay down by his side in perfect serenity, in perfect love—Sleep closed her lids in the possession of all her soul wished on earth—but before the rosy morn had caused those lids to open, the man of her heart had taken flight and left her destitute.

This is the moment chosen by the artist for a display of his talents in depicting female excellence—The time prior to her discovering her wretched situation—the grief caused by which, brought on a premature death. The time is morning and in the distance may be seen the barque of Theseus, and the smoke of the sacrifice common amongst the Greeks for a propitious voyage.

These pictures have given entire satisfaction to every beholder, and it is a question whether the greatest praise has been bestowed on them by our truly eminent artists STUART and ALLSTON, or by those grea departed critics and amateurs NAPOLEON and JEFFERSON.

Small Matters.—The Gazette of Portsmouth says, Mr G. G. BREWSTER, Watch-Maker, of that town, has made two pair of well proportioned *Scissors*, one of which weighs but one half of a grain, with the blades connected by a suitable sized screw, and the other is of only half the size of the first. Of the former it would require 960 to weigh one ounce, and of the latter 1920!!!

The Annual meeting of the Rhode-Island Historical Society was held in Providence, on the 19th inst.

It is calculated that the annual harvest of grain of all descriptions in Ohio, is more than fifty millions of bushels.

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BOSTON,
SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1826.

New Improved Printing Press.

We are happy at all times to notice the least improvement in practical mechanics, suggested by our ingenious countrymen; and more particularly so, when it relates immediately to our own laborious occupation. Mr D. Phelps of this city has invented and (in connexion with Messrs Baker & Greele joint Patentees) has constructed a *Printing Press* on a plan somewhat different, and, we believe, experience will prove, not a little superior to most others in common use. This Press is made of cast iron, and the first, we believe, of that metal ever constructed in Massachusetts. It acts on the principle of compound leverage, and in the structure of the several parts is more simple and equally effective with those hitherto held in the highest estimation. For durability, neatness, and uniformity of impression, and the diminution of labor it occasions to pressmen, is not surpassed by any other yet invented. We did not intend now to give a particular description, but merely to call the attention of the fraternity to the subject. At some future time we may present our readers with a detailed account of its several parts, accompanied by an engraving. The Proprietors have determined upon giving it the appropriate name of the "*New-England Press;*" and the only one yet in operation, may be seen at the office of the News-Letter and City Record, No. 8, Merchants' Hall; where all interested in the advancement and prosperity of the arts in our country, are invited to call and examine it.

FUNERAL HONORS.

The Oration, by Mr Webster, on occasion of the death of Mr Adams and Mr Jefferson, is to be delivered in Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday next, Aug. 2. The gallery of the hall is to be appropriated exclusively to the accommodation of the ladies. A procession will be formed at the State House.

The young men of this City will form a procession in the early part of the day and proceed to Chauncy Place, where an Eulogy will be pronounced by S. L. Knapp Esq.

A very neat and appropriate Badge has been engraved, which is to be worn on the occasion, consisting of very correct likenesses of the deceased patriots.

Funeral honors will be paid to the deceased Patriots, Adams & Jefferson, on Tuesday next, at Charlestown.

Hon Edward Everett has been invited to officiate as Orator on the occasion.

American Poetry.

Mr Woodworth, now of New-York, and whom we are proud to name as a Bostonian, is about publishing a collection of his poetical pieces, comprising *Melodies, Song, and Ballads, amatory, pastoral, sentimental, patriotic and religious.* The productions of Mr W. have received a good share of the public approbation, as they have occasionally appeared. Of the proposed publication, the New-York Mirror, among other flattering recommendations remarks:—

"Mr W.'s *Sacred Melodies* will not suffer by a comparison with any similar productions in the English language; particularly that Beautiful little effusion entitled the Incarnation. The Nativity, Redemption, Open the Door, and Miriam's Song, are the finest specimens of this style of composition that we have seen; combining all the piety of Watts, with the mellow richness of Moore.

As the writer of *occasional pieces*, Mr Woodworth is peculiarly successful. He is the author of *fifteen* different odes for the celebration of American Independence, for two of which *gold prize medals* were awarded him. He was the successful candidate for the fifty-dollar silver cup, given by the proprietor of the La Fayette amphitheatre, for the best opening address; and though the Park committee, on a similar occasion, considered his production as "*second best*," it was, nevertheless, called for, and spoken three times, and was each time received with unbounded applause; whereas the prize address was only delivered once.

Nearly the whole of Mr Woodworth's lyric pieces have either been set to origi-

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nal music, or adapted to the most popular airs now heard from the stage, or in the drawing-room. In the present edition, the appropriate air will be named under every title."

Fires.—A very destructive fire broke out at Petersburgh, Va. on the 15th July, which destroyed about twenty houses.—It is stated in a letter, that this fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as fires were discovered at three different parts of the town at the same time, about 11 o'clock, A. M. The people at that time were assembled at Church, to perform the funeral rites of the late Ex-Presidents Adams and Jefferson.

The extensive Iron Furnace of Starbuck & Gourley, together with several dwelling houses in the city of Troy, were destroyed by fire on the 20th July.

A small building, of but little value, on Whitney's wharf north side of N. Market-street, in this city, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

We have learned from a source entirely to be relied on, says the Baltimore Chronicle, that Mr Jefferson *left a Will*, in which he gave all his property, "the legal estate and actual possession" to his grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Mr Frist, a gentleman who married one of his granddaughters, and a Mr Garrett, one of his neighbors, in trust for the sole use and benefit of his daughter, Mrs Randolph, and appointed his grand-son Thomas Jefferson Randolph his sole executor.

Clerical Notices.—The Centinel announces that, Rev Justin Edwards, of Andover, has been invited to become the Pastor of the Church in Park-street. We also learn, that the institution of the Rev Dr Potter, as Rector of St. Paul's Church in this city, will take place on the 29th Aug. Sermon by Bishop Hobart. The Rev Mr Frothingham, of this city, it is said, will visit Europe the ensuing season, and embark at New-York for Havre. The Rev Mr Bigelow, of Medford, we learn, has requested the dissolution of his ministerial connexion with the church in that town.

EMMONS delivered an Oration and Poem at Salem on Wednesday—and these, his offspring, were for sale, fresh from his hands, immediately after delivery.

Dedication.—The new Unitarian Meeting-House in Danvers, a neat and commodious edifice, elegantly finished, was on Wednesday solemnly dedicated to the worship of God.

Hail.—On Wednesday last, about 20 minutes past 12 o'clock, we were visited by a heavy thunder shower, accompanied with large hail stones in great quantities.

Donations.—The amount of donations to the Board of Foreign Missions, from May 19 to June 20, was $8,335. Of this sum about $3000 were received from four Congregational Societies in Boston.

George Washington was born Feb. 22, 1732—John Adams, Oct. 19, 1735—Thomas Jefferson, April 2, 1743—James Madison, March 5, 1750—James Monroe, 1759—John Q. Adams, July 11, 1767.

Upper Canada.—A survey of the St. Lawrence has been ordered by the Lieut. Governor, and it is expected that a Canal will soon be commenced, of suitable dimension to pass ships from the Lakes to the Ocean.

Proposals are issued by Mr HENRY E. MOORE, for publishing at Concord, a newspaper, to be entitled the *New-Hampshire Journal.* It is to be a political paper of the Jefferson school, and will support the present administration. It is with pleasure we learn that this Journal will also be devoted to historical matters, relating to the early history of this nation.

Mexico.—The latest news received from Vera-Cruz, confirm the account of Com. PORTER's acceptance of the command of the Mexican Squadron, and add that the frequent showers had modified the sickness among the people.

A steam-boat, called the "Jubilee," was launched at Pittsburg, Penn. on the 4th inst.

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There is now deposited in the Philadelphia Museum, for a short time, a Stone of about 70 lbs. weight, taken from among the "Rigging Rocks" in Montgomery county, Pa. by G. Lillibridge, on a late visit to that place. A correct profile likeness of George Washington, is visible on the face of the stone. The likeness is formed, it appears, by nature, as the stone was found several feet beneath the surface of the ground.

Nicholas Cambell, aged 94, who assisted in throwing the Tea overboard at Griffin's (now Liverpool wharf) Boston, resides at Warren, R. I.

A writer in the Portsmouth Advertiser says, the buisiness of that town is on the decline, but would be retained by the Winnipissiogee Canal.

Oliver Putnam, esq. of Hampstead, formerly of Newburyport, and recently of this city, has bequeathed to the town of Newburyport a legacy of *Fifty Thousand Dollars*, for the establishment of a Seminary of Practical Learning.

A Virginia paper mentions, that the widow of Thomas Nelson, of Virginia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and an officer of the Revolutionary Army, is now living in Virginia, "*blind and poor!*"

Gold.—A new gold mine has been opened in North-Carolina at Beaver Dam Creek. Eight pennyweights of pure gold have been washed from a single bushel of earth. One person, on opening a rock with his mattock, picked up five pennyweights of pure gold.

South American Mines.—It is reported that the Peruvian Government has refused the offer of two millions and an half of dollars for the purchase of their mines, and have fixed on three millions as their lowest price. The mines belonging to the State are said to exceed 5000 in number.

City By-Laws.—On Friday, 21st July, Judge Wild delivered the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court upon the validity of the By law of this city regulating the drivers of horses and carriages, passed May 22, 1801, which provides that "all carters and other persons having the care of any Wagon, Cart, Truck, Sled or Dray, passing through the streets of said town shall drive their beast or beasts at a moderate foot pace and shall not suffer them to go in a gallop or trot; & if any such driver shall not hold reins in his hands to guide and restrain his beasts as in manner aforesaid, he shall walk by the head of the shaft or wheel horse holding or within reach of the bridle or halter of the said horse, in order to guide or restrain him in manner aforesaid; and every person wilfully or negligently offending in any or either of the cases aforesaid shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum not less than Two Dollars, nor more than Five Dollars."

The question came before the Supreme Court by petition for a writ of *certiorari*, in the case of the City Marshall against Wooster a cartman, for trotting his team of horses though one of the streets.—The complaint was made in the Police Court, and carried by appeal to the Municipal Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed against defendant, and establishing the validity of the law. The opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court was in favour of the By-law, which was affirmed to be reasonable and valid, but in consequence of an informality of the Clerk of the Police Court in drawing up the original complaint, the Supreme Judicial Court were inclined to the opinion that the prosecution in this case could not be supported. The cause was continued however for further advisement on this point

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A verdict of $2000 damages, was lately obtained at Erie, Penn. against Dr. Johns, for malpractice in a case of Obstetrics.

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BIOGRAPHICAL.

There are few employments more pleasing and useful than that of paying a just tribute to those who have honorably distinguished themselves in the service of their country. It is pleasing, because it gives opportunity for the indulgence of merited admiration; and useful, inasmuch as it serves to stimulate others to similar exertions, that they may obtain similar distinctions. Although the materials for Biographical writing are plenteous in our country, few appear to have leisure or inclination hitherto, to bestow much upon it. In the infancy of our country, the struggle for Independence, brought to view many eminent and patriotic men, whose lives ought to be prepared for the perusal of the rising generation. The value which arises to the young generation by the perusal of such works, can scarcely be estimated. How many, perhaps, have felt the first spark of ambition rising in their minds as they conned over the exquisite Biography of Franklin. The lives of Washington, Franklin, Lee, Ames, Hamilton, and several others, are written with much talent and discrimination. The life of Otis by Tudor, that of Quincy by his son, and latterly, the biography of Pinckney by Wheaton have added much to the stock of American literature. Under this head we intend publishing sketches of characters, who have been distinguished among this people; and in doing which we would solicit the assistance of those who have leisure and the means to contribute. We commence by giving some account of JOHN DUNTON, whose writings have been frequently quoted in the early History of Boston.

'He was born at Graffham, Huntingdonshire, in England; his father was fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and rector of Graffham.

Dunton was brought up to the bookselling business in London; where he entered extensively into the trade; and, in the course of time, became a very considerable book publisher. He had a general correspondence with the booksellers of England, Scotland, Ireland and Boston. But fortune did not always smile on Dunton. He lost a large sum through becoming surety for his brother in law; and was a great sufferer by the troubles of England in 1685, insomuch that his circumstances became embarrassed.

On the death of Charles II. his brother, James II. ascended the throne of England; who being a great enemy to the duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II. he caused him to be expelled from Holland, by the prince of Orange; and, was the occasion of his being persecuted in Brussels. Being a favorite with the people of England, he was stimulated by that consideration, and by a principle of revenge, to make an attempt to dethrone James, and place the crown of England on his own head. He landed in England, raised a small army, which was defeated; and, he was beheaded in consequence of this rebellion. His adherents fled; and, Dunton, being one of these fugitives, escaped to Boston, where the sum of five hundred pounds sterling—a considerable object in the deranged state of his circumstances—was due to him; and, his design in going there was to collect his debts. The management of his affairs in London, he intrusted to his wife, who, according to his own account, was a most excellent woman, and he had a great affection for her. He embarked on board a ship then lying at Gravesend, and took with him books suitable for the Boston market, to a large amount. He put others to the value of five hundred pounds sterling on board another vessel, destined to the same port. The ships were overtaken by foul weather, before they cleared the British channel. That which bore the consignment was lost, but the other, in which Dunton had embarked, weathered the storm. After a tedious passage of more than four months duration, he arrived in Boston. Dunton had taken the precaution of procuring letters of recommendation to the most emi-

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nent clergymen in Massachusetts, and to the principal gentlemen in Boston; in consequence of which, he was kindly received and politely treated on his arrival. He procured a warehouse, where he exposed his books for sale, and found a good market for them. At the expiration of seven or eight months, he had a considerable number of books unsold; but he opened a store in Salem, where he soon disposed of the same.

During Dunton's residence in Boston, he visited the governor, lieutenant governor, the principal magistrates, &c. and dined with them in the "town hall," on the day of election. He paid his respects to all the clergy, in and about Boston, Dr Increase Mather, the Rev Cotton Mather, Messrs Willard, Allen, Eliot, Higginson of Salem, and many other ministers. Dr Mather he calls the "metropolitan clergyman, of the country." When he had sold off his books, he took leave of his friends, and returned to England.

On his arrival there he was apprehensive of a prosecution, for which reason, after remaining some time incognito, he went to Holland, Germany and Ireland. A revolution having been effected in England, in 1688, Dunton returned to London, and recommenced business on the very day the prince of Orange arrived in that city. Dunton again launched forth into extensive business; and, published many works, among which were four that were periodical, viz. "The Athenian Gazette," afterward denominated "The Athenian Mercury." This work was continued several years, and the editors of it, among whom Dunton was the principal, were highly complimented in poetical and prosaic essays, by Gildon, Motteux, De Foe, Richardson, and the celebrated poet laureat, N. Tate, who was concerned in a version of the Psalms, which is well known in America. His other periodical works were, "The Post Angel," & "The Night Walker."

As a kind of drawback on Dunton's fame, it ought, perhaps, candidly to be mentioned, that he had the misfortune to be introduced into Pope's Dunciad, where the present of the goddess Dulness to Curl is represented as

"A shaggy tapestry, worthy to be spread
On Codrus' old, or Dunton's modern bed."

The note of the Scriblerus Club, on this passage, runs thus—"John Dunton was a broken bookseller, and abusive scribbler; he writ Neck or Nothing, a violent satire on some ministers of state; a libel on the duke of Devonshire, and the bishop of Peterborough, &c." In justice to Dunton, it must be observed, that this severity was, perhaps, wholly unmerited, and produced solely by a difference of opinion; as the works, which the club calls libels, might be strictly conformable to truth, and, probably, met the applause of those who thought like Dunton.

During his second run of business, Dunton lost his wife; and, married another, whose fortune, though considerable, was not payable till a younger brother became of age.—After ten years of success in business, the tide again turned, and through losses in trade, and other misfortunes, Dunton again became embarrassed. On this occasion he pressed his wife's mother to enable him to pay his debts, but could not prevail, although he thought, and attempted to enforce compliance, by abstaining from the usual intercourse with his wife. To these means he added entreaty and argument; but they proved equally ineffectual; and Dunton, who formerly wrote for profit and fame, was now obliged to write for his daily subsistence. At this period, anno 1705, he published, "The Life and Errors of John Dunton, late citizen of London; written by himself in Solitude." He gives an account of his voyage to Boston in 1686, of his business here, and of his travels in Holland and Germany. He characterizes upwards of a thousand persons then

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living, among whom were the booksellers of most note in Boston, many of the clergy and other eminent persons he visited, or with whom he was acquainted, together with several of his male and female customers, in and about "the metropolis of New-England;" after which he proceeds to the authors for whom he published, all the printers, binders, engravers on wood and copper, whom he had employed, the whole company of stationers in London; and, he concludes with the most conspicuous of his London customers. He was an adept in writings of this kind, and appeared to engage in it with peculiar pleasure and ease. In this work there is a singular mixture of humor, anecdote and religion, and it is, perhaps, a true picture of the mind and disposition of the author. At the conclusion of it he observes, "could I not compose a few sheets for the press, I might now starve; but it is well known that in the course of a few years I shall be able to pay all I owe to a half farthing."

Dunton had a patent from king William and queen Mary, for the sole printing and publishing an Englih translation of "The History of the Edict of Nantz, in four volumes." During the life of his first wife he made a will, and appointed her sole executrix, and desired her to bury him the *seventh day after his death, and not before*, lest he should come to life, as his mother had done on the day appointed for her funeral. This circumstance, respecting his mother, he relates at the beginning of his "Life," &c. Having been sick, she, to all appearance, died.—"After lying three days, her friends were about to put her into a coffin for interment, when to their astonishment she revived from the trance in which she had fallen, and was thus mercifully restored; in a year after she died in earnest."

Dunton was a man of a singular character. He appears to have been a complete, enterprising bookseller; and was sensible, humorous and religious.'

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Believing every thing relating to the discovery of this country will be read with much interest by every American, we have been led to publish the following letter from Christopher Columbus, to the King of Spain, dated Jamaica, 1503. It shows in a very conspicuous manner the deprivations and hardships the discoverer had to endure. It was extracted from an old book of manuscript in the Island of Jamaica, containing also Venable's Narrative, with colonial and political discussions and memoirs during the century. Mr Long, in his valuable survey of Jamaica, has made copious quotations from this book. The letter bears evident marks of authenticity, appears to have been written during his fourth and last voyage, when he lay in a most deplorable situation on the coast of Jamaica; where, after having completed his richest and most valuable discoveries of Veragua, Mexico, and the whole coast of Terra Firma, from the Gulph of Honduras to the mouth of the River Oronoque, he was forced to run his ships on shore, being so rotten and worm eaten that he could no longer keep them above water.—Here he suffered the extremest misery.—Seized with the most excruciating pains of the gout, deserted by most of his crew, his provisions exhausted, and the natives his enemies, he had no resource but the bare chance of a trusty servant's finding his way to St. Domingo in an Indian canoe, which he providentially accomplished, entrusted, as it should seem, with the following letter, and the papers therein mentioned.

Sir, Diego Mendes, and the papers I send by him, will show your Highness what rich mines of gold I have discovered in Veragua; and how I intended to have left my brother at the river Berlin, if the judgments of Heaven, and the greatest misfortunes in the world, had not prevented it. However, it is sufficient that your Highness and successors will have the glory and advan-

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tage of all, and that the full discovery and settlement are reserved for happier persons than the unfortunate Columbus. If God be so merciful to me, as to conduct Mendes to Spain, I doubt not but he will make your Highness and my great Mistress understand that this will not only be a castle and law, but a discovery of a world of subjects, lands, and wealth, greater than man's unbounded fancy could ever comprehend, or avarice itself covet. But neither he, this paper, nor the tongue of mortal man, can express the anguish and afflictions of my mind and body, nor the misery and dangers of my son, brother, and friends. For here already we have been above ten months lodged on the open decks of our ships, that are run on shore and lashed together.—Those of my men that were well have mutinied under the Perras of Seville; my friends that were faithful are now sick and dying. We have destroyed the Indians' provisions, so that they abandon us all; therefore we are like to perish by hunger; and these miseries are accompanied with so many aggravating circumstances, that it renders me the most wretched object of misfortune this world shall ever see; as if the displeasure of Heaven seconded the envy of Spain, and would punish as criminal these undertakings and meritorious services. Good Heaven, and you Holy Saints, that dwell in it, let the King Don Ferdinand, and my illustrious Mistress Donna Isabella, know, that I am the most miserable man living, and that my zeal for their service and interest hath brought me to it, for it is impossible to live and have afflictions equal to mine. I see, and with horror apprehend my own, and (for my sake) these unfortunate and deserving people's destruction. Alas! Piety and Justice have retired to their regions above; and it is a crime to have done or have promised too much. As my misery makes my life a burthen to myself, so I fear the empty titles of Perpetual Viceroy and Admiral render me obnoxious to the Spanish nation. It is visible enough, that all methods are made use of to cut the thread that is breaking; for I am *in my old age* oppressed with insupportable pains of the gout, and am now languishing and expiring with that, and other infirmities, among savages, where I have neither medicines nor provisions for the body; priest nor sacrament for the soul; my men mutinying; my brother, my son, and those that are faithful, sick, starving and dying; the Indians have abandoned us; and his Grace of St. Domingo, Obando, has sent rather to see if I am dead, than to succor us, or to bury me alive here; for his boat neither delivered a letter, or spoke, or would receive any from us. I therefore conclude your Highness' officers intend that here my voyage and life should end. Oh blessed Mother of God! who compassionates the most miserable and oppressed! why did not Cenell * Bouvadella kill me, when he robbed me and my brother of our dearly purchased gold, and sent us to Spain in chains, without trial, crime, or shadow of one?—These chains are all the treasures I

* This man, a Spanish Knight, and a favorite at Court, when Columbus was Governor of Hispaniola, was sent out with a commission to inquire into his conduct. He had been represented to his Sovereign, Ferdinand and Isabella, as cruel, covetous, corrupt, ambitious, and tyrannical; but it was thought his greatest crime was, that of being immensely rich. He was charged with working the gold mines within his jurisdiction clandestinely, and concealing from the officers of the crown those that were the most valuable. As his ruin was predetermined, it was easy to find accusers. He was therefore seized, divested of his government, put in irons, his whole property confiscated, and thus impoverished he was sent prisoner to Spain. Here he found means to get admittance to the royal presence, and was again taken into favor, probably on a promise of making still more valuable discoveries. In pursuit of which, on the 9th of May, 1502, he set sail with four small barks, and touching at the port of St. Domingo, on the apprehension of an approaching tempest, he was there refused entrance; his knowledge of the coast enabled him to escape its fury by taking timely shelter in a commodious creek; where he had the satisfaction to learn, before his departure, that his inveterate enemy Bouvadella, with nineteen ships, chiefly laden with the property of which he (Columbus) had been robbed, had perished miserably.

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have, and they shall be buried with me, if I chance to have a coffin or grave; for I would have the remembrance of so unjust and tragical an act die with me, and for the glory of the Spanish name be eternally forgotten. Had it been so (oh Blessed Virgin!) Obando would not have found us for ten or twelve months perishing through malice as great as our misfortunes. Oh! let it not bring a further infamy on the Castilian name, nor let future ages know there were wretches so vile in this as to think to recommend themselves to Don Ferdinand by destroying the unfortunate and miserable Christopher Columbus, not for his crimes, but for his pretences to discover and give to Spain a new world! It was you, oh Heaven, that inspired and conducted me to it! do you therefore weep for me, and shew pity; let the earth, and every soul in it that loves justice and mercy, weep for me; and you, oh glorified saints of God; who know my innocence, and see my sufferings, have mercy on this present age, which is too envious and obdurate to weep for me! Surely those who are unborn will do it, when they are told, that Christopher Columbus, with his own fortune, at the hazard of his own and brother's lives, with little or no expense to the Crown of Spain, in twenty years and four voyages, rendered greater services than ever mortal man did to prince or kingdom; yet was suffered to perish without being charged with the least crime, poor and miserable, all but his chains being taken from him: so that he who gave Spain another world, had neither in that, nor in the old world, a cottage for himself or his wretched family! But should Heaven still persecute me, and seem displeased with what I have done, as if the discovery of this new world be fatal to the old, and as a punishment bring my life in this miserable place to its fatal period; yet, oh good angels! you that succor the oppressed and innocent, bring this paper to my great Mistress; she knows how much I have suffered for her glory and service, and will be so just and pious as not to let the sons and and brothers of him, who has brought Spain immense riches, and added to it vast and unknown kingdoms and empires, want bread or alms! She, if she lives, will consider that cruelty and ingratitude will provoke Heaven, and that the wealth that I have discovered will stir up all mankind to revenge and rapine, so that the nation may chance to suffer hereafter for what envious, malicious, and ungrateful people do now.

CITY RECORD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Thursday, July 27.—The invitation of the young Gentlemen of the City, that the Board attend the Eulogy, to be delivered before them by SAMUEL L. KNAPP, Esq. having been received, it was

Resolved, That this Board entertain a very respectful consideration of the design of these young Gentlemen who have undertaken this Eulogy, but that a majority of the Board are Members of the Committee of Arrangements for the City Celebration, and it will be probably necessary for the whole Board to be in Session on business connected with the City Celebration in the course of the forenoon of the day, the necessary attention to which will render their attendance as requested, as a Board, impracticable.

Constables appointed for the ensuing Year.

James Peirce,	Ebenezer Shute,
George Robinson,	Jason Braman,
Thomas Holden,	Elisha V. Glover,
Horatio Bass,	Josiah Baldwin,
George Reed,	Elisha Copeland,
James Perkins,	Thomas Wallace,
John Henry,	William Dinsmore,
Asa Prouty,	Michael Riley,
Ebenezer Prescott,	Mitchell Lincoln,
Solomon B. Morse,	Joseph Clark,
Jedidiah Sawtell, and	Abraham Lansing.

The Report of the Committee on the subject of the Washington Monument, came too late for insertion this week;—It shall appear in our next number.

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MR ADAMS AND THE KING.

The following is an interesting and amusing description of the introduction of the first American Envoy, Mr Adams, father of our President, at the levee of his majesty George the Third, as detailed in the American papers of that day, in a letter from Mr Adams himself to the Secretary of State; it is found inserted in a note to a work, and introduced by the author as being "peculiarly illustrative of his majesty's good disposition, and as showing that a king, who could conduct himself with such moderation, could never have been actuated by the tyrannical sentiments of which he was accused."

"At one on Wednesday the 1st of June, (says Mr Adams) the master of ceremonies called at my house, and went with me to the secretary of State's office, in Cleveland-row, where the Marquis of Carmarthen received me, and introduced me to Mr Frazier, his under secretary, who had been, as his lordship said, uninterruptedly in that office through all the changes in administration for thirty years, having first been appointed by the Earl of Holderness.

"After a short conversation upon the subject of importing my effects from Holland and France, free of duty, which Mr Frazier himself introduced, Lord Carmarthen invited me to go with him in his coach to court. When we arrived in the anti-chambers, the master of the ceremonies introduced me, and attended me, while the secretary of state went to take the commands of the King. While I stood in this place, where it seems all ministers stand upon such occasions, always attended by the master of the ceremonies, the room very full of ministers of state, bishops, and all other sorts of courtiers, as well as the next room, which is the King's bed-chamber, you may well suppose that I was the focus of all eyes. I was relieved, however, from the embarrasment of it, by the Swedish and Dutch ministers who came to me, and entertained me with a very agreeable conversation during the whole time. Some other gentlemen, whom I had seen before, came to make their compliments too, until the Marquis of Carmarthen returned, and desired me to go with him to his Majesty. I went with his Lordship, through the levee room into the King's closet—the door was shut, and I was left with His Majesty and the Secretary of State alone. I made the three reverences; one at the door, another about half way, and the third before the presence, according to the usage established at this and all the northern courts of Europe, and then addressed myself to His Majesty in the following words:

"Sire—The United States have appointed me Minister Plenipotentiary to your majesty, and have directed me to deliver to your majesty this letter, which contains the evidence of it. It is in obedience to their express commands, that I have the honor to assure your majesty of their unanimous disposition and desire to cultivate the most friendly and liberal intercourse between your majesty's subjects and their citizens, and of their best wishes for your majesty's health and happiness, and for that of your family.

"The appointment of a minister from the United States to your majesty's court will form an epoch in the history of England and America. I think myself more fortunate than all my fellow citizens, in having the distinguished honor to be the first to stand in your majesty's royal presence in a diplomatic character; and I shall esteem myself the happiest of men if I can be instrumental in recommending my country more and more to your majesty's royal benevolence, and of restoring an entire esteem, confidence and affection: or in better words, 'the old good nature, and the good old humor,' between people, who, though separated by an ocean, and under different governments, have the same language, a similar religion, a kindred blood. I beg your majesty's permis-

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sion to add, that although I have sometimes before been instructed by my country, it was never in my whole life in a manner so agreeable to myself."

"The king listened to every word I said, with dignity it is true, but with an apparent emotion; whether it was the nature of the interview, or whether it was my visible agitation, for I felt more than I could express, that touched him, I cannot say; but he was much affected, and answered me with more tremor than I had spoken with, and said:—

"Sir—The circumstances of this audience are so extraordinary, the language you have now held is so extremely proper, and the feelings you have discovered so justly adapted to the occasion, that I must say, that I not only receive with pleasure the assurance of the friendly disposition of the preference, that moment I shall say, let the circumstances of language, religion and blood have their natural and full effect."

"I dare not say these were the king's precise words; and it is even possible that I may have in some particulars mistaken his meaning, for although his pronunciation is as distinct as I ever heard, he hesitated sometimes between members of the same period. He was, indeed, much affected, and I was not less so, and therefore I cannot be certain that I was so attentive, heard so clearly, and understood so perfectly, as to be confident of all his words or sense; and I think that all which he said to me should at present be kept secret in America, except his majesty or his secretary of state should judge proper to report it. This I do say, that the foregoing is his majesty's meaning, as I then understood it, and his own words, as nearly as I can recollect them.

"The king then asked me whether I came last from France; and upon my answering in the affirmative, he put on an air of familiarity, and smiling, or rather laughing, said, 'there is an opinion among some people that you are not the most attached of all your countrymen, to the manners of France.' I was surprised at this, because I thought it an indiscretion, and a descent from his dignity. I was a little embarrassed, but determined not to deny the truth on the one hand, nor lead him to infer from it any attachment to England on the other.—I threw off as much gravity as I could, and assumed the air of gayety, and a tone of decision, as far as was decent, and said, 'That opinion, sir, is not mistaken. I must avow to your majesty, I have no attachment but to my own country.' The king replied as quick as lightning: 'An honest man will never have any other.'

"The king then said a word or two to the secretary of state, which, being between them, I did not hear; and then turned round, and bowed to me, as is customary with all kings and princes, when they give the signal to retire. I retreated, stepping backwards, as is the etiquette; and making my last reverence at the door of the chamber, I went my way. The master of the ceremonies joined me the moment of my coming out of the king's closet, and acompanied me through all the apartments down to my carriage; several stages of servants, gentlemen porters, and under porters, roaring out like thunder, as I went along, Mr Adams's servants, Mr Adams' carriage, &c.

Declaration of Independence.

It has frequently been stated, in the public prints, that the late venerable President Adams expired at the same hour of the day, on which, half a century before, he had affixed his name to the great charter of Freedom. In relation to this fact, says the National Ægis, it should seem that a mistake had prevailed, that the Declaration was not in reality signed by any of the members of the Continental Congress on the 4th of July, 1776. From the Jour-

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nal of that year it appears, that, on the 7th of June, "certain resolutions respecting independency being moved, the consideration was referred to the succeeding day.—On the 8th, the resolutions were taken up and debated in committee of the whole, to whom the subject was referred.—Mr Harrison, the chairman, reported, when the President resumed his place, the committee had not come to any resolution on the subject, and asked leave to sit again. Agreeably to the order passed, on Monday, the 10th, Congress again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the matters referred to them, and, after some time spent in deliberation, the President resumed the chair, and Mr Harrison reported a resolution which was read and passed. It was in these words:

Resolved, That the consideration of the first resolution be postponed to Monday, the first of July next, and, in the mean while, that no time be lost, in case the Congress agree thereto, that a Committee be appointed to prepare a Declaration to the effect of the said first resolution, which is in these words, 'that theseUnited States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States: that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown: that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.' "

On the 11th of June, the committee of five, for preparing the Declaration, was chosen. It consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and R. R. Livingston.

On the first of July, the well known Declaration, with the accompanying Resolution of Independence, was reported, and the consideration of the subject taken up in committee of the whole. The vote, on its acceptance, was taken by States, as was the manner of proceeding under the Confederation. The vote of Pennsylvania was in the negative, and that of Delaware was divided. On the request of a colony, the determination on the subject was postponed to the next day: the arrival of Mr Rodney had decided the wavering opinion of Delaware, and, by reason of the absence of the Members from the Pennsylvania Delegation, who considered the Declaration, at that time, premature, the majority of the members of that colony were in favor of the measure. The Resolution was reported from the Committee of the whole to the Congress, and agreed to on the 2d of July; not having time to go through the whole Declaration, the further consideration of that instrument was postponed to the 3d. On that day the subject was again debated, and, for the same reason, further referred to the same committee. On the 4th, the committee reported that they had agreed to that Declaration, whose authorship is well known, which was, by order of Congress, passed to be engrossed and signed by the members of that body. No signatures were affixed to the instrument on the 4th of July. Indeed, the late hour at which it passed, and the length of time which would be consumed by the Clerk in preparing a copy so fair as is that original, still preserved in the archives of the Union, would render the signing, at that period, very improbable. It is well known that it was signed by many at different times, long subsequent to the period of its adoption. Mr Carroll, now the only survivor of the fifty-five subscribers, was absent on a mission to the Catholics of Lower Canada, who, it was hoped, might be brought over to the cause of Revolution. He returned twenty-one days after the promulgation, and then placed his name among those of his fellow patriots; Messrs Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor and Ross, of Pennsylvania, and Mr Thornton, of N. H. were not members at the time. The five first took their seats on the 20th of July, and Mr Thornton presented his credentials on the 4th November, of the same year.—Mr Read of Delaware, was opposed

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to the Declaration at the time of its adoption.

In the printed public Journal of Congress, vol. II, page 232, the names of the gentlemen above mentioned are inserted, while those of Thomas M'Kean of Delaware, and Henry Wisner of New York, are omitted as subscribers, although both were present in Congress on the 4th of July, and gave their votes for the Declaration. The former gentleman, Mr M'Kean, was actively and zealously engaged in the contest, and, on the occasion we have mentioned, sent, at his own expense, an express to Mr Rodney, residing at the distance of eighty miles, who arrived on the morning of the 4th, in season to give the unanimous vote of the colonies, by deciding in the affirmative the division in the delegation of Delaware.

The explanation of the incorrect admissions and omissions above mentioned, is given by Mr M'Kean himself, in an interesting letter to the late President Adams, bearing date, Jan. 1814, on which, and on the Journal, we have relied, as authorities for the facts we have stated. After the Declaration was voted, it was engrossed and signed by those then present.—A few days after, a resolution was entered on the secret and yet unpublished Journals, that no person should have a seat in Congress during that year, until his name was inscribed. Mr M'Kean, after the 4th of July, left Philadelphia, and marched, under the command of a regiment of volunteers, to the support of General Washington. Returning, at the expiration of several months, his name was signed to the original parchment, and has been transcribed in the engraved copies, since made, of this document.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

The value and usefulness of this excellent institution have within a few months been greatly increased by a union with the Medical Library and the Scientific Association, as well as by a munificent subscription in aid of its funds. "The Medical Library contained more than two thousand well selected modern works, on Medicine, Surgery, and Chemistry, purchased within ten years, at an expense of more than four thousand five hundred dollars." Most of the proprietors have become holders of full shares in the Athenæum, by the payment of an hundred and fifty dollars each, in addition to the junction of their library; so that the property of the Athenæum has been increased more than nine thousand dollars by this union. The Scientific Association had been formed a short time previous, and a subscription obtained of more than thirty-seven hundred dollars, for the purchase of scientific books. This fund will now go to increase the scientific department of the Athenæum. "This department will also be rendered much more complete, by the sum subscribed in February, for completing the Transactions of the Royal Societies and Academies of Sciences in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris, Petersburg, Berlin, Turin, Gottingen, Stockholm, Madrid, Copenhagen and Lisbon, making, in the whole, one of the most complete scientific libraries in the United States." Besides the amount of property thus added to the institution, Col. Thomas H. Perkins and James Perkins esq. have each subscribed eight thousand dollars, towards the completion of the lecture rooms now erecting, and the increase of the library. Subscriptions, to the amount of over ten thousand dollars more, have been collected from among our citizens, and fifteen new shares, amounting to forty-five hundred dollars, have been sold. So that the total amount of property, added to the institution since January last, is forty-four thousand and five hundred dollars. Of this sum twenty-three thousand and five hundred dollars will be appropriated to the lecture rooms, to the purchase of new books,

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to repairing the building, and binding the old books. The remainder will constitute a permanent fund, the income of which is to be appropriated to future purchases of books.—This income, it is calculated, will be swelled to twenty-eight hundred dollars, by the sums paid for the privilege of taking books from the library; as they will be allowed, in future, to circulate among such of the proprietors and life-share holders as choose annually to pay five dollars. With the above additions to its former means, the Boston Athenæum will become far superior to any institution of the kind in the United States.—*U. S. Lit. Gaz.*

PARTICULARS OF MR JEFFERSON'S DEATH.

The following particulars, relating to the last illness of Thomas Jefferson have been obtained through the Richmond Enquirer.—His health had been impaired by a too free use of the Hot Spring Bath in 1818. His indisposition had steadily increased, until the last six months, when it attained a troublesome and alarming violence, giving him certain indications of a gradual decay of health. The issue of this he early foresaw. On the 5th of June he observed to a friend, that he doubted his weathering the present summer. By the 24th of June, his disorder and weakness having reached a distressing extent, he yielded to the entreaties of his family and saw his physician, (Dr. Dunglesson, of the University.) On this occasion a friend having private business with him, he warned him that "there was no time to be lost," and expressed the belief that he could not hold out to the 4th; that he had called in a physician, and to gratify his family would follow his prescriptions, (which he cheerfully did) but that it would prove unavailing: the machine had worn out and could go on no longer. He retained, during his illness and to the moment of his death, the same serene, decisive and cheerful temper, which had marked his life. Speaking, with his usual spirit and animation of the University, he expressed a hope that the state would not now abandon it. He spoke of the changes which he feared would be made in it; of his probable successor as Rector, of the services he had rendered to his native State, &c. and counselled and advised as to his private affairs. Upon being unusually ill for a short time, he observed very cheerfully, "Well, Doctor, a few hours more and the struggle will be over."—When the Doctor entered the room in the morning of his last day, his usual expression was, "Well, Dr., you see I am here yet." His disorder being checked, a friend expressed a hope of amendment. His answer was, "that the powers of nature were too much exhausted to be rallied." On a member of his family observing that he was better and that the Doctor thought so, he listened with evident impatience, and said, "Do not imagine for a moment that *I* feel the smallest solicitude as to the result." On giving directions for his funeral, forbidding all pomp and parade, he was answered by a hope that it would be long ere the occasion would require their observance. He asked with a smile, "Do you think I fear to die?" Expressing himself pleased with the course and attentions of his physician, gratified by the affectionate solicitude of his family and servants, he uttered no thought, he expressed no feeling unworthy or unlike the meridian of his life. Death stole not upon him in the dark. He came not unexpected. He beheld his approaches and smiled on his terror. Thus died Thomas Jefferson, ten minutes before 1 P. M. on the 4th of July, 1826, in the 84th year of his age.

Proposals are issued by Messrs FARMER & PRESCOTT, for Publishing a Paper at Hingham, entitled the Hingham Gazette.

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BOSTON,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1826.

FUNERAL HONORS.

In Boston on Wednesday Aug. 2, Funeral Honors to the much lamented ADAMS and JEFFERSON were observed in pursuance to previous arrangements. At seven o'clock in the morning the young Men of Boston, consisting of those of the different occupations, commercial and mechanical, and members of Professions, Clubs, &c. &c. formed a procession in front of the State House, and moved under escort of the City Guards, to the Church in Chauncy Place, accompanied by the PRESIDENT of the United States; Governor and Lt. Governor; Hon Daniel Webster; Charlestown Committee, and many other distinguished individuals. A very learned and appropriate Eulogy was delivered by S. L. KNAPP, Esq. to a very numerous and respectable audience. The services closed about 10 o'clock.

At 11 o'clock, a much more numerous procession was formed in Beacon-street, in front of the State House, under the direction of the Committee of the City Council, and proceeded through School, Washington, State-streets and Merchants' Row to Faneuil Hall, in the following order:—

Four Peace Officers.
Band of Music.
Aid—Chief Marshal (Col. J. T. Winthrop)—Aid.
City Marshal.
Marshal—Mayor, Orator, Chaplain—Marshal.
President of the United States, and Governor of the Commonwealth.
President's Private Secretary, and Governor's Aids.
Members of the Family of the late John Adams.
Aldermen.
City Clerk.
Marshal. { President of the Common Council. } Marshal.
Members of the Common Council.
Clerk of the Common Council.
Sheriff.
Marshal. { Lt. Governor and Executive Council. } Marshal.
Members of the Senate.
Members of the House of Representatives.
Senators and Representatives in Congress.
Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, and Supreme Court of the United States.
Judges of the other State Courts, and District Judge of the United States.
Secretary of State, Treasurer, Adjutant General.
Attorney and Solicitor General, Reporter.
U. S. Attorney and Marshal.
Reverend Clergy.
President and Corporation of Harvard University.
Overseers of Harvard University.
Professors and Tutors of Harvard University.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
Massachusetts Historical Society.
City Treasurer—City Auditor.
Health Commissioner.
School Committee.
Overseers of the Poor.
Directors of the House of Industry.
Chief and other Engineers.
Wardens, Clerks and Inspectors of Wards.
Instructors of Public Schools.
Civil Officers of the United States.
Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Strangers.
Aged Citizens.
Citizens.

The Hall was completely filled before two-thirds of the procession had arrived, and many were disappointed in not being able to hear the orator. Mr Webster was about two hours in delivering his address, to a very crouded and attentive audence.

Faneuil Hall was hung with black cloth—and the Oration was delivered from a platform carpetted with black, on which were seated the President of the United States, the Governor and Lt. Governor of the Commonwealth, the Mayor of the

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City, and the Rev Dr Lowell. The Pillars on which are inscribed the names of Military and Naval Heroes of the Country, were covered with crape. Portraits of Mr Adams and Mr Jefferson were at the right at left of the Orator.

The shops were closed, and business suspended; bells tolled, and flags were at half-mast; and in fact all things were done to manifest the gratitude and respect due from this people to the departed Patriots, "decently and in order."

In reference to the proceedings of the young men, much credit is due, for the patriotic spirit manifested to honor the memories of their fathers. And it is with satisfaction we perceived, in the character of the Young Men of Boston, that of their grandfathers most conspicuously exhibited. Sixty years ago, the Boston Young Men were noted for sobriety, enterprize, patriotism, and union of sentiment,—and so they are now.

In Charlestown, the solemn services in honor of Mr ADAMS and Mr JEFFERSON, were performed on Tuesday last. Prayers were offered by the Rev Mr Fay and Walker, and a discourse was pronounced by the Hon Edward Everett. The occasion was honored by the attendance of the President of the United States, the Governor of the Commonwealth, and a large concourse of citizens.

At Newburyport, the Hon Caleb Cushing delivered a Eulogy on the lives of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, on the 14th July.

On Sunday afternoon, July 23d, funeral solemnities were attended at Newport, R. I. The discourse was by the Rev Mr GAMMELL, and is highly spoken of.

At Albany, 31st July, a very large Funeral Procession was formed.

At Bridgewater on *Wednesday*, Aug. 2, at the Rev Mr Hodges' Meeting House. Eulogy, by John A. Shaw, Esq.

In Braintree, on Thursday, Aug. 3, an Eulogy was pronounced at Mr Perkins' Meeting House by Rev Mr Storrs. The President of the United States was present.

CHARLES CARROLL.

The editor of the National Journal, speaking of the venerable CARROLL, says—"We have now lying before us a letter of this patriarch of our land, dated in September last, every letter of which indicates advanced age. 'On the 20th of this month, (says the venerated writer,) I entered into my eighty-ninth year. This, in any country, would be deemed a long life, yet, as you observe, if it has not been directed to the only end for which man was created, it is a mere nothing, an empty phantom, an indivisible point, compared with eternity. Too much of my time and attention have been misapplied on matters to which an impartial judge, penetrating the secrets of hearts, before whom I shall soon appear, will ascribe merit deserving recompence. On the mercy of my Redeemer I rely for salvation, and on his merits; not on the works I have done in obedience to his precepts, for even these, I fear a mixture of alloy will render unavailing, and cause to be rejected.'

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Every expression—every fragment of a phrase from such a man, is now of inestimable value; it is like the voice of a departed age—an echo still lingering among the ruins of antiquity."

STAMP ACT.

A friend has loaned us a copy of an engraving on copper, executed by the late Col. Paul Revere, in 1766, which represents one of the decorations of Liberty Tree, when the town of Boston celebrated the repeal of the Stamp Act. The engraving is entitled, "*A view of the Obelisk erected under Liberty Tree in Boston, on the rejoicings for the repeal of the Stamp Act.*" On each side of the Obelisk, near the top, there are four heads of Lords or members of Parliament, who were considered favorable to America: beneath these are ten lines of patriotic verse.* At the base there are various grotesque figures, strongly emblematic of the feelings which prevailed in that day; the first represents "America in distress apprehending the total loss of Liberty: 2d. She implores the aid of her patrons: 3d. She endures the conflict for a short season: and 4th. Has her Liberty restored by the royal hand of George the Third."—The plate is "humbly dedicated to every lover of liberty, by her true born sons in Boston, New-England." The curious may be pleased to know that the size of the engraving was 10 inches by 14.

* "O thou whom next to heav'n we most revere,
Fair *Liberty!* thou lovely goddess hear:
Have we not woo'd thee, won thee, held thee long,
Laid in thy lap, and melted on thy tongue,
Thro' deaths and dangers rugged paths purvu'd,
And led thee smiling to this *solitude;*
Hid thee within our hearts most golden cell,
And brav'd the powers of earth and powers of hell.
GODDESS: we cannot part, thou must not fly—
Be *slaves:* we dare to scorn it—dare to die."

On the 2d side.

"While clanking chains and curses shall salute
Thine ears remorseless G—le, thine O B—e,
To you blest *patriots,* we our cause submit,
Illustrious [Camden,] Britain's guardian, Pitt!
Recede not, frown not, rather let us be
Depriv'd of being, than of *Liberty.*
Let fraud or malice blacken all our crimes,
No disaffection stains these peaceful climes;
O save us, shield us from impending woes,
The foes of Britain, only are our foes."

Third Side.

"Boast foul oppression! boast thy transient reign,
While honest *Freedom* struggles with her chain,
But know the sons of virtue, hardy, brave,
Disdain to lose thro' mean despair to save.
Arous'd in thunder, awful they appear
With proud deliverance stalking in their rear,
While tyrant foes their pallid fears betray,
Shrink from their arms, and give their vengeance way.
See in th' unequal war oppressors fall,
The hate, contempt, and endless curse of all."

Fourth Side.

"Our faith approv'd, our Liberty restor'd,
Our hearts bend gratefully to our sov'reign Lord;
Hail darling Monarch! by this act endear'd,
Our firm affections are thy best reward.
Sh'd Britain's self, against herself divide
And hostile armies frown on either side.—
Sh'd hosts rebellious, shake our Brunswick's throne,
And as they dar'd thy parent, dare the son.
To this Asylum stretch thine happy wing
And we'll contend, who best shall love our king."

SIGN OF THE TIMES.

It grieved me sorely this morning, as I took my usual ramble through the city to discover what changes twenty-four hours might have made, to miss a sign which it had frequently given me much pleasure to read. It was the sign of a 'Commission Store;' the agent's name I forget, but his motto ought never to be forgotten: '*Let us all have a living.*' If misfortune has made this sign-board of no use to the owner, I would recommend his giving it to some more fortunate man, whose name would have some influence in the city, on condition of his placing it over his own door, as a memento of their duty, to one or two at least in every cal-

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ing. If Mr ———, has removed, I hope you will offer to insert his advertisement of the fact, gratis, that the public may have an opportunity to learn more of the man who has dared to propose so reasonable a demand in Boston.

WEDNESDAY.

FOR THE CITY RECORD.

Washington Monument Association.

At a meeting of the WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, holden by adjournment at the Academy's Room, in the Boston Athenæum, on Wednesday, July 19, 1826,—the Committee on the Monument made the following report. The committee appointed by the Trustees of the WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, to consider, and report their opinion, as to the most eligible situation for the erection of the expected Statue, beg leave to report: That among the various places suggested, they are unanimously of opinion, that the site of the Old State-House, at the junction of Washington street and State street, is in every respect, the most suitable; and they therefore recommend, that the Trustees should agiee to place the Statue in an edifice to be erected on that spot, provided the authorities of the City of Boston should consent thereto, and a building adapted to the purpose should be thereon erected. It is true, that the City Government have not, as yet, signified their consent, to grant the same for this purpose; but they have, with great liberality, agreed to permit the Trustees to place the Statue in the Hall over the New Market House, at the same time frankly expressing their opinion, that there are *other* situations in the City, which would be more eligible, declining from delicacy to express any more decisive opinion, which might influence the decision of the Trustees, but at the same time offering their aid in the selection of a suitable place. From this candour, and liberal suggestion, the Committee are encouraged to hope, that the City Council will concur with them in a judgment which they have deliberately formed after much reflection. The reasons, which induced the Committee to prefer the site of the Old State House, had reference, as much to the honor and interests of the City, to its ornament, and convenience, as to the peculiar fitness of this spot for the permanent location of a monument, in honor of our First Citizen.

This place was selected, in the infancy of our State, as the seat of Legislation and Jurisprudence.—In the edifice there erected, a succession of firm, enlightened, and vigorous measures of resistance to the usurpations of the British ministry were devised and adopted; which must be considered as the more immediate causes of our National Independence—and it seems to be difficult to reconcile the comparatively degraded uses, to which that edifice has since been condemned, with the uniform patriotism, and veneration for the founders of our Republic, for which the City of Boston has been at all periods of its history so distinguished.

The original cost of that edifice to the town (as its contribution was only one fourth of the expense of the

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erection,) was very trifling, and the sum, which was afterwards paid to the State, was also insignificant, when compared with the benefit, which the inhabitants would have enjoyed, or would now enjoy, by the removal of such an incumbrance on the most thronged street in the metropolis.

If no Statue of Washington had been procured, the Committee thought, that the City could do no act more worthy of its reputation, or more conducive to its best interests, than to raze the present edifice, and to erect a column, or obelisk, as a memorial of the important uses, to which that spot had been devoted, and by which, it had been consecrated;—of the eventful scene of 1770 near that site, and on which column, the names of those illustrious men, of whom Boston has reason to be proud, might be inscribed. In consenting, then, to permit the Statue of Washington to be erected on this spot, the City make no sacrifice:—They give up no property, but they confer a glory, and an imperishable value on a part of their *own* estate. This permission or appropriation must not be confounded with a *grant* to another corporation. The *Washington Monument Society* are not incorporated. As soon as the Statue is erected, they cease to exist. If individuals erect an edifice, at private expense on this spot, under the auspices and subject to the directions of the City Authorities, that edifice will be at once the property, and a most precious one, of the City—precious in the recollections which it will forever excite; as well as for the solemn expression of gratitude to one, or indeed, it may be to many Benefactors, whose images may be here preserved.

There are other considerations, which render this location peculiarly appropriate for the Statue of Washington.—It was, it is believed, in this House, that he first met the Authorities of the State, and Town, on his triumphal entry after a successful siege of a well appointed, haughty, and confident British force. It was in *this* house, he was received in a most splendid manner, by the authorities of the Town on his visit, in 1789. It is situated on the street, bearing his name, and it will seem to future generations a good reason for its enjoying that special honor, that his likeness in the poetry of sculpture, and with the perfection of modern art, is there deposited.—For the foregoing and many other reasons, the Committee respectfully recommend that the Trustees should adopt the following votes:—

Voted, That in the opinion of the Trustees of the Washington Monument Association, the best situation for the Statue of Washington is the ground on which the Old State House now stands, and that in case the City Government will permit, the Trustees will engage to raise by subscription the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and to erect on the ground on which the Old State House now stands, an edifice to be approved of by the City Council, for the reception of the Statue of Washington, and will present the said edifice completed, together with said Statue, to the City of Boston.

Voted, That the foregoing vote be transmitted to the Mayor of the City of Boston, and that John Lowell, James Lloyd, John Davis, John C. Warren, William Sullivan, and Edward Everett, be a committee on the part of the Trustees to confer with any committee of the City

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Council or other persons on this subject, and to represent this Board to all intents and purposes, and with all the powers which may be required, till the Statue shall be finally erected on the proposed site, if such should be the decision of the City Council. Per order,

J. LOWELL.

A true copy from the Records,

LEMUEL BLAKE, *Rec. Sec.*

From the Essex Register.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Place of birth.	*Age in 1776.*	*Time of death.*	*Age.*
Delaware,	John Morton 41,	April, 1777,	43
England,	Button Gwinnet, ‖ 42,	May 27, 1777,	44
New-York,	*Philip Livingston, 60,	June 12, 1778,	62
New-Jersey,	*John Hart, 66,	——, 1779,	70
S. Carolina,	*Thomas Lynch, 27,	close of 1779,	30
——	*Joseph Hewes,	Nov. 10, 1779,	—
New-Jersey,	Richard Stockton, 45,	——, 1781,	50
Delaware,	Cæsar Rodney, 47,	June 26, 1784,	55
R. Island,	Stephen Hopkins, 69,	July 13, 1765,	78
Massachusetts.	William Whipple, 45,	Nov. 28, 1785,	54
Maryland,	Thomas Stone, 52,	——, 1787,	43
S. Carolina,	Arthur Middleton, 37,	Jan. 1, 1788,	49
Virginia	John Penn, 34,	Sept. —, 1788,	46
Massachusetts,	Benjamin Franklin, 70,	April 17, 1790,	84
S. Carolina,	Lyman Hall, 46,	——, 1790,	60
Massachusetts,	William Hooper, 34,	——, 1790,	48
Pennsylvania,	Francis Hopkinson, 37,	May 9, 1791,	52
Massachusetts,	Roger Sherman, 55,	July 23, 1793,	72
Massachusetts,	John Hancock, § 39,	Oct. 8, 1793,	56
Virginia,	Richard Henry Lee, 44,	June 22, 1794,	62
New Jersey,	Abraham Clark, 50,	Autumn, 1794,	68
Scotland,	John Witherspoon, 54,	Nov. 15, 1794,	72
Massachusetts,	Josiah Bartlett, † 46,	May 19, 1795,	65
Connecticut,	Samuel Huntington, 43,	Jan. 5, 1796,	63
Connecticut,	Oliver Wolcott, 51,	Dec. 1, 1796,	71
Virginia,	Fr. Lightfoot Lee, 40,	April —, 1797,	63
Virginia,	Carter Baxten, 40,	Oct. 10, 1797,	61
Scotland,	James Wilson, 33,	Aug. 28, 1798,	55
Maryland,	George Read, 42,	Autumn 1798,	64
——,	William Paca,	——, 1799,	—
S. Carolina,	Edward Rutledge, 26,	Jan. 23, 1800,	50
Ireland,	Matthew Thornton, 61,	June 24, 1803,	88
Wales,	Francis Lewis, 62,	Dec. 13, 1803,	89
Massachusetts,	Samuel Adams, 54,	Oct. 2, 1803,	81
Virginia,	George Walton, 36,	Feb. 2, 1804,	64
England,	Robert Morris, 42,	May 8, 1806,	72
Virginia,	George Wythe, 50 **	June 8, 1806,	80
S. Carolina,	Thomas Heywood, 30,	March —, 1809,	63
Maryland,	Samuel Chase, —,	June 17, 1811,	—
Connecticut,	William Williams, 45,	Aug. 2, 1811,	80
Pennsylvania,	George Clymer, 36,	Jan. 23, 1813,	73
Pennsylvania,	Benjamin Rush, 30,	April 19, 1813,	67
Massachusetts,	Robert Treat Paine, 46,	May 11, 1814,	84
Massachusetts,	Elbridge Gerry, 31,	Nov. 23, 1814,	69
Pennsylvania,	Thomas M'Kean, 42,	June 24, 1817,	83
Rhode-Island,	William Ellery, 62,	Feb. 15, 1820,	92
New-York,	William Floyd, 42,	Aug. 1, 1821,	87
Virginia,	Thomas Jefferson, 33,	Jubilee, 1826,	83
Massachusetts,	John Adams, 40,	do. do.	90
Maryland,	Charles Carroll, 38,	The Survivor,	89
Virginia,	Benjamin Harrison,		
Virginia,	Thomas Nelson, Jr.		
Pennsylvania,	James Smith,		
Pennsylvania,	George Taylor,		
Pennsylvania,	George Ross,		
	Lewis Morris,		
	Henry Wisner. ††		

‖ *Killed in a duel.*

* *Died while attending Congress.*

† *Took passage for his health to St. Eustatia, and was never heard from—was spoken the day before a tremendous hurricane.*

‡ *The first who answered Yea, when the question was taken on Independence, and the first who signed the Declaration after the President.*

§ *President.*

** *Poisoned.*

†† *Voted for Independence, but was not present when the Declaration was signed.*

☞The foregoing list is as perfect as can be made out from any documents known to exist. It probably is erroneous in some particulars. The printers in the vicinity of the individuals will gratify public curiosity in republishing it, and correcting its errors and supplying the deficiences.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

In continuing our Biographical sketches, we may probably be led to extract many obituary notices, as they appeared in the early Boston Newspapers; for it is in fact more our business to furnish the materials for the use of future biographers, than to give finished pieces. With this view, the following account of NATHANIEL GLOVER, is given, which appeared in a Boston paper under date of "Dorchester, June 6, 1726. This day we have the affecting news, that on March 13th last, died of the small pox at London, Mr NATHANIEL GLOVER of this place, in the 49th year of his age. He was great grandson of the Hon John Glover, Esq. one of the first proprietors of Dorchester; one of the first planters of Massachusetts, and one of the

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magistrates or assistants of the colony, chosen in 1652. This descendant of his, of late, fell into an unhappy controversy with a great part of the inhabitants of the town, about the undivided lands; and in April last year, went over an agent of the Aboriginal proprietors, to the court of Great Britain, where he died, just as he was expecting an audience of his cause, before the King in council. Till this unhappy contest began, he was greatly and universally respected, and valued in the town: and his adversaries will yet generally own, that he was a gentleman, of a sober life, strong natural powers, great penetration, and a kind and obliging neighbor; and of such admirable command of temper, that no words or abuse of his enemies could either disturb him in his public argument, or move him to reflect upon them. He has left a virtuons and a most sorrowful widow and six young children. May God be a Father of the fatherless and a Judge of the widow in His holy habitation."

"CHARLES BLECHYNDEN, Esq. Collector of Salem, died in England about the middle of March last."

FINE ARTS.

NAPOLEON.—In our last we called the attention of the public to the two pictures *Caius Marius* and *Ariadne*, exhibiting in the Drawing Room in Cornhill-square. We are now happy to say that there has been added to these a beautiful full length likeness of NAPOLEON, making this trio of superb paintings a greater inducement for visitors. A visit here must produce a very singular sensation on most minds (for we felt it.) It is this—that Napoleon, when on his throne, should award to Mr Vanderlyn a Gold Medal for the superior excellence of Caius Marius; and at this time owing to the natural changes in life, his own likeness should be exhibited in connexion with this same picture.

This picture was painted in 1812, when Napoleon was in the height of his glory, on his throne. We have heard it remarked, by those who have often seen him, that the features exactly correspond with the living man. His body dress is of a deep crimson, flounced with a rich lustre of ermine, all adorned with Bees of Gold, which he adopted as his own peculiar emblem.

BOSTON LIGHT INFANTRY.

This company under the command of Capt. PIERCE, commenced their march for New-York, on Thursday last. They go by the way of Providence, and are to take the steam-boat at that place to day. We understand that the proprietor of Castle Garden, in New-York, have invited them to encamp there on their arrival.

The *Washington Light Infantry*, under Capt. Loud, have been on camp duty at Smith's Hill, Milton, since Thursday last. This day they will test their skill in Gunnery, and in the evening return to the city.

The celebrated sculptor, *Browere*, who took busts of Adams and Jefferson a few months since, has just completed one of the venerable Carroll, which is highly spoken of, as being a very correct Likeness.

Capt. PETER PEASE, now living in Edgartown, Mss. is supposed to be the oldest warrior now in the world. He was a cabin boy in the fleet which went with Gen. Pepperell, at the taking of Cape Bretton in 1745. He has his reason, and is able to walk a mile without resting.

Our squadron in the Mediterranean contemplate visiting Egypt.

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BIOGRAPHICAL.

ANTHONY STODDARD.

ANTHONY STODDARD of Boston, the eldest son of the Hon. Simon Stoddard, was born in September, 1678, and died March 11th, 1748. He received a liberal education—took his first degree at Harvard College, in 1697—applied himself then to merchandise; considerably retained his classical learning, and improved his leisure hours in acquainting himself with the modern English History and Law. In 1701 went to England, and the next spring returned. In May, 1705, he married Miss Martha Belcher, youngest daughter of the Hon Andrew Belcher, and sister of the governor. She died just one month before Mr Stoddard. They had two sons and one daughter, who survived them. He was a lover of the ancient religious principles of New-England,—of religious liberty and forbearance,—exceedingly displeased with every appearance of persecution, or of a persecuting, wrathful spirit against any on religious accounts. He was for several years Justice of the Peace, a Representative of the town, and several times one of "His Majesty's Council." At the time of his death, he was one of the Justices of the Quorum of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Suffolk.

[*Boston Monthly Magazine.*—The second number of Vol. II. of this work has just been published. The Contents are, viz. Memoir of Jona. L. Austin; Nights Horrors; Books and Literature; Figures in Dominos; Philip and the Athenians; Reply to the defence of the Memoir of the Indians of New-England, and Tribute to the Dead.—POETRY, The Voyager's Farewell to Land; Nahant; A Fable; The Village Funeral; Lines written at Nahant, July, 1826, and Dulce Domum.]

JONATHAN L. AUSTIN.

The following particulars relative to JONATHAN LORING AUSTIN, Esq. are from Col. Knapp's interesting Memoir of that gentleman.

'He was born at Boston on the 2d day of January 1748 and graduated at Harvard College at the commencement of 1766. After leaving Cambridge Mr Austin commenced business as a merchant in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. On the appearance of hostility with Great Britain he was commissioned as major in a volunteer regiment under the command of the late Governor Langdon, raised for the protection of that place. Soon after the breaking out of war he was appointed Aid de Camp to General Sullivan, but being at the same time appointed Secretary of the Board of War in Massachusetts he preferred accepting the latter situation, the duties of which he performed until October 1777.

'When it became probable that General Gates and the northern army would be able by their success to counterbalance the loss of Philadelphia and the gloomy character of the southern campaign, the executive council of Massachusetts resolved to transmit the intelligence by a safe and early conveyance to the American Commissioners at Paris. For this purpose a fast sailing vessel was chartered at Boston, and Mr Austin appointed a special messenger.

'As soon as the official despatches of the surrender of General Burgoyne could be prepared Mr Austin sailed with them from Boston, which port he left on the last day of October 1777.

'The packet and the young man were both preserved, and arrived safe at Nantz on the last day of November following.

'The commissioners had assembled at Dr Franklin's apartments on the rumor that a special messenger had arrived, and were too impatient to suffer a moment's delay.* They received him in the court yard. Before he had time to alight Dr Franklin addressed him. Sir, *is* Philadelphia taken? Yes sir. The old gen-

* Dr Franklin's residence, while Minister to the court of France, was opposite to the Camp de Mars, at the village of Passy, on the Seine near Paris. Prof. Carter, in his letters, states, that the house in which he lived is still standing, and the villagers have paid a tribute of respect to his memory, by calling one of their principal squares and streets *Franklin*. It must certainly be accounted a high honor for a man to acquire such prominence and popularity, as to impart his name to any portion of a foreign territory.—*Ed. News-Letter.*

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tleman clasped his hands and returned to the hotel. But, sir, I have greater news than that—GENERAL BURGOYNE *and his whole army are prisoners of war!* The effect was electrical. The despatches were scarcely read before they were put under copy. Mr Austin was himself impressed into the service of transcribing them. Communication was without delay made to the French ministry. Lord Storment, the English ambassador, left Paris, and on the 6th of December official information was given to the American commissioners that Louis recognized the independence of the United States. Treaties to that effect and for commerce and alliance were negociated and signed in sixty days from that date, and the American commissioners, who before were obliged almost to keep themselves prisoners, were received into favor at court, and into unbounded popularity through the kingdom.

'The capture of Burgoyne and the French alliance changed wholly the character of the American cause, and it began to be believed in Europe that the independence of the colonies might be maintained. The members of the English opposition in parliament maintained a correspondence with Dr Franklin, and it has been said that he was privately visited in Paris by more than one of them. The ministry, it was known, were desirous of keeping the nation in great ignorance of the state of American affairs. Little confidence was placed in their accounts, and the most intelligent men sought information from other sources and especially through France. The Americans in England were principally loyalists and the fairness of their representations were liable to suspicion. There was in the conduct and constitution of American affairs a great departure from the usual course of European politics;—the mode of government, the strength, resources and prospects of the country were little understood;—it seemed a mystery to the friends of America in Great Britain how the war was carried on, when there was none of that machinery which was thought indispensable to raise taxes, support armies and enforce authority. They were desirous of having these matters explained, especially as the enemies of the American cause made this the constant theme for their prophecy of ruin. To communicate this information in an authentic and satisfactory manner, to explain and illustrate the actual state of things in the United States it was thought could best be done by personal interviews with some intelligent and confidential person; and Dr Franklin proposed a mission for this purpose to Mr Austin.

'It may readily be supposed that the young American acceded to this proposal with pleasure.

'The business was in a high degree confidential, and as preparatory to it Dr Franklin required of Mr A. to burn in his presence every letter which he had brought from his friends in America; in exchange for which he gave him two letters which he assured him would open an easy communication to whatever was an object of interest or curiosity either among men or things. One difficulty however had nearly destroyed this plan. Dr Franklin was unwilling that Mr A. should be known, lest his connexion with the commissioners in France might be suspected. But he had many relatives in England of distinction, and was besides personally acquainted with all the loyalists who had left Boston.

'Trusting however to his prudence, and enjoining on him the most scrupulous attention to preserve from all but the proper persons the secret of his connexion with the commissioners, Dr Franklin furnished him with the means of a conveyance to England.

'In reporting the progress of his commission Mr Austin writes: My time passes with so little of the ap-

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pearance of business that if I was not assured it was otherwise, I should think myself without useful employment. The mornings I devote to seeing such objects of curiosity or interest as I am advised to, and wholly according to my own inclination. I attend constantly the debates of parliament, to which I have ready admission; and have been particularly enjoined to attend, that I may not miss any question on our affairs. Dinner, or as it ought to be called, supper, which follows afterward, is the time allotted to conversation on the affairs of our country. I am invariably detained in parties of this kind, sometimes consisting of seven or eight, and sometimes of the number of twenty. The company is always composed of members of parliament, with very few additions; indeed I do not know of any; and no question which you can conceive is omitted, to all which I give such answers as my knowledge permits. I am sadly puzzled with the various titles which different ranks require. My small knowledge of French prevented this trouble in Paris; but here I frequently find myself at fault, which subjects me to embarrassment that is yet forgiven to a stranger.

'A constant and familiar intercourse with whatever was noble or learned or eminent in the British capital must have made this a most delightful winter in London to a young American educated in the plain habits of New England. Mr Austin was domesticated in the family of the Earl of Shelburne, placed under the particular protection of his chaplain, the celebrated Dr Priestly—introduced to the present king, then a lad, in company with Mr Fox—present at all the coteries of the opposition—and called upon to explain and defend the cause and character of his countrymen in the freedom of colloquial discussion, before the greatest geniuses of the age, against the doubts of some, the ridicule of others, the censure of many, and the inquiries of all.

'The communications made by Mr Austin were calculated to explain the condition and circumstances of his countrymen; to give a better idea of their physical and moral strength; to do away the impression of their being at variance among themselves; to explain what might otherwise lead to a belief of their want of harmony, and by stating facts which, with the minuteness & particularity they were known to him, his hearer could not be acquainted with, he was undoubtedly able to produce a very useful impression.

'The object of his visit to England was accomplished to the perfect satisfaction of Dr Franklin, in whose family he continued for some time after his return to Paris. Being charged with the despatches of the commissioners to congress he left France and arrived at Philadelphia in May 1779. A very liberal compensation was made him by congress for his services in Europe, and Mr A. again returned to his business at Boston.

'On the 11th of January 1780, Mr Austin was appointed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a commissioner to negociate in Europe for a loan of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling "and to pledge the faith of this government for the repayment of the same;" and shortly after embarked for Spain.

'Such however was the low credit of the country abroad, or the want of information among monied men of its resources and condition, that this small sum could not be obtained.

'Mr Austin was captured on his outward passage and carried a prisoner into England. Personal incivility, inconsistent with the usages of more modern warfare, was practised towards him by the captor for the purpose of discovering the object of his voyage, the papers con-

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cerning it having been thrown overboard during the chase; and on the appearance of an American vessel of force the master of the English ship actually confined him to the mainmast and threatened to keep him there during the action—a threat which he would probably have put in execution if an engagement had ensued.

'Mr Austin having obtained his liberation in England by means of friends to whom he had formerly been known, passed over to France and there and in Spain and Holland pursued the object of his mission with very indifferent success. He was enabled by adding his own personal credit to that of the state to procure some articles of clothing, but far short of the amount desired by the commonwealth.

'Mr Anstin however continued his exertions in Holland until the summer of 1781, and after twenty-two months absence returned to the United States.

'After the close of the revolutionary war Mr Austin engaged again in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, and confined himself chiefly to these occupations.

'In his native town he was repeatedly honored with the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.—He served for many years on the boards of overseers of the poor and school committee, and in the senate of the commonwealth as a member from the county of Suffolk. On removing to Cambridge, where he resided during the period his sons were passing through the university, he was chosen a representative from that town to the general court, and was successively elected secretary and treasurer of the commonwealth.

'In these various public offices he was uniformly distinguished for his urbanity of manners, correctness of conduct and undeviating integrity.'

A land Snake, 30 feet long, is reported to have been seen in Blenheim, N. Y.

American Women.

The zeal with which the cause of liberty was embraced by the women of America, during the war of our revolution, has often been mentioned with admiration and praise. The following anecdotes will forcibly illustrate the extent and strength of this patriotic feeling.

To Mrs Pinckney, the wife of Col. Charles Pinckney, a British officer once said—"It is impossible not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies of your country. Had your men but half their resolution, we might give up the contest.—America would be invincible."

Mrs Daniel Hall having obtained permission to pay a visit to her mother on John's Island, was on the point of embarking, when an officer stepped forward, and in the most authoritative manner demanded the key of her trunk. "What do you expect to find there?" said the lady. "I seek for treason," was the reply. "You may save yourself the trouble of search, then," said Mrs Hall—You may find a plenty of it at my tongue's end."

An Officer, distinguished by his inhumanity, and constant oppression of the unfortunate, meeting Mrs Charles Elliott in a garden adorned with a great variety of flowers, asked the name of the camomile, which appeared to flourish with peculiar luxuriance—"The *Rebel Flower*," she replied. "Why was that name given to it?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined the lady, "it *thrives most* when most *trampled upon!*"

So much were the ladies attached to the whig interests, habituated to injuries, and so resolute in supporting them, that they would jocosely speak of misfortunes, though at that moment severely suffering under their pressure. Mrs Sabina Elliott having witnessed the activity of an officer, who had ordered the plundering of her poultry houses, finding an old Muscovy drake which had escaped the general search, still

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straying about the premises, had him caught, and mounting a servant on horseback, ordered him to follow and deliver the bird to the officer, with her compliments, as she concluded that in a hurry of departure, it had been left *altogether by accident.*

The contrivances adopted by the ladies, to carry from the British garrison supplies to the gallant defenders of their country, were highly creditable to their friends. The cloth of many a military coat, concealed with art, and not unfrequently made an appendage to female attire, has escaped the vigilance of the guards, expressly stationed to prevent smuggling, and speedily converted into regimental shape, and worn triumphantly in battle.—Boots have, in many instances, been relinquished by the delicate wearer to the active partizan. I have seen a horseman's helmet concealed by a well arranged headdress, and epaulettes delivered from the folds of the simple cap of a matron. Feathers and cockades were much in demand, and so cunningly hid, and handsomely presented, that he could have been no true Knight, who did not feel the obligation *to defend them to the last extremity.*

In the indulgence of wanton asperities towards the patriotic Fair, the aggressors were not unfrequently answered with a keenness of repartee that left them little cause for triumph. The haughty Tarleton, vaunting his feats of gallantry to the great disparagement of the officers of the continental cavalry, said to a lady at Wilmington, "I have a very earnest desire to see your far famed hero, Col. Washington." "Your wish, Colonel, might have been fully gratified," she promptly replied, "had you ventured to look behind you after the battle of Cowpens." It was in this battle, that Washington had wounded Tarleton in the hand, which gave rise to a still more pointed retort. Conversing with Mrs Wiley Jones, Colonel Tarleton observed: "You appear to think very highly of Colonel Washington, and yet I have been told, that he is so ignorant a fellow, that he can hardly *write his* own name." "It may be the case," she readily replied, "but no man better than yourself, Colonel, can testify, that he knows how to make HIS MARK."—*Lit. Casket.*

BOSTON,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1826.

THE ARTS.

PLAN OF BOSTON.—Messrs ANNIN & SMITH and J. V. N. THROOP have recently engraved and published a Plan of Boston, about 21 inches square, on a scale that brings in also part of Charlestown, Lechmere Point, Roxbury, and South Boston Point. This plan was drawn from actual survey three or four years since, and has been corrected the present year by S. P. FULLER, City Surveyor.—The engraving is executed in a very neat style, and generally speaking is found to be very correct. They are furnished at various prices from $1 to $2,50, and are well worthy of the patronage of the citizens of Boston.

On placing this plan by the side of one of a similar size, published in 1743,* loaned to us by a friend, the improvements in the Arts are no less conspicuous than the changes that have been made in this town since that period. The old plan, though done in something of a coarse style, nevertheless shows that the artist was very minute and particular.—We find *seventeen* ship-yards laid down on it, whereas on the new there is only one, which is that be-

* Wm. Price, the publisher of this Plan, advertised Sept. 26, 1743, "to sell at his Looking Glass and Picture Shop in Cornhill, near the Town House, a new Prospect of Boston, neatly done, with the additions of the new buildings, churches, &c. to this present year; and also *A Plan of the Town*, and prospect of the Colleges in Cambridge, N. E."

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longing to the heirs of Mr Hartt, at North Boston, which is at present improved for other purposes.—We have ascertained that the plan of which we speak, is the third edition from the same plate. The first edition was published in 1722 (a reduced copy of which is inserted in Dr Snow's History of Boston;) the second with alterations and additions in 1733. In the *first edition* it is evident that every dwelling, if not every building then in Boston, was represented on the plan. We have had the curiosity to count the buildings, and find them as follows:

	Buildings.
North of the Mill Creek	752
North of King, Queen and Sudbury Streets, to Mill Creek, including Long Wharf,	490
North of the Common, and West of Tremont and Sudbury Streets,	152
Within the space bounded by Cornhill, Queen, Tremont, Common, Winter and Marlborough Streets,	108
Within the space bounded by King-street, Cornhill, Marlboro' and Summer Streets, and the Harbor,	440
South of Summer and Winter Streets, to Essex-street and Frog-lane,	200
South of Essex-street and Frog-lane (now Boylston-street) to Roxbury,	99
	2,221

The number of inhabitants at that time was supposed to be about 12,000.

Lithographic drawings and sketches. BENJAMIN F. NUTTING, No 244 Washington-street, has for sale some very elegant Lithographic delineations of his own copying. It would be well for the lovers of the fine arts to examine them, and award to native genius that patronage which is so richly merited.

Young artists will find a good guide in his initiatory drawing Book, and derive great pleasure in viewing his natural sketches.

Mr HOOGLAND has recently completed a beautiful Miniature Engraving of the head of Pope, for Mr Walker.—Our artists only require encouragement from Publishers, to add new lustre to the fine arts.

A writer in Tuesday's Statesman, suggests the propriety of taking into FANEUIL HALL, the armories, as well as the space now occupied by stalls at the west end, and thereby make the Hall susceptible of holding nearly double the number it will at present. He also proposes to have the *Statue of Washington* placed there, at the west end near Stuart's Portrait of Washington.

Mr Webster's Oration.—By reference to the proceedings of the City Council, it will be perceived, that 7000 copies of this excellent production are ordered to be printed, which, we learn, are to be gratuitously distributed among our citizens. This act is alike creditable to the Orator and the City Authorities.

We regret that a work of such public nature should be copy-righted. There should be no obstructions to prevent the free circulation of such productions.

CITY OF TROY.

The city of Troy has of late become a place of considerable note. It is but a few years since the citizens of that delightfully situated city, anticipated their total destruction, on account of the advantages Albany would derive over them, on the completion of the great Western Canal. But instead of an injury it has evidently been a benefit; and with the exception of Rochester, the advances in population and wealth, have not perhaps, been so great in any place in the State of New-York as in Troy. 'Its growth,' says the Sentinel, 'was never before so rapid and never more healthy than at the present time. Forty buildings are erectiug in one ward alone. The docks and wharves are constantly crowded, and to meet in some measure the amount of business, new docks were last year extended over the flats, in the lower part of the city, where it was before supposed a vessel would never lie. A pier is this year to be built between

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State and Albany-streets, and the channel will there be deepened next to the wharf; and on the opposite side of the river, at West Troy, a pier is now erecting 2000 feet in length and 100 feet wide. The channel of the river is thus reduced to the width of about 500 feet. A bridge will doubtless be thrown across in the course of a few years, and West Troy will thus become a part, as it were, of this city. In the village of West Troy, (formerly the Bleecker farm in Watervliet) which was laid out eighteen months ago, there are now about fifty buildings erected.'

The following story was the subject of newspaper amusement during the revolution, and absurd as it may appear, it was a fact:

"Some British officers, soon after Gage's arrival in Boston, walking on Beacon-hill after sun-set, were affrighted by noises in the air (supposed to be the flying of bugs and beetles) which they took to be the sound of bullets. They left the hill with great precipitation, spread the alarm in their encampment, and wrote terrible accounts to England of being shot at with air-guns, as appeared by their letters, extracts from which were soon after published in London papers. Indeed, for some time they seriously believed, that the Americans were possessed of a kind of magic white powder, which exploded and killed without report." In that much celebrated and admirable poem of the day, McFingal, the circumstance is thus satirized.

No more each British colonel runs,
From whizzing beetles, as air guns;
Thinks horn-bugs bullets, or thro' fears,
Muskitoes takes for musketeers;
Nor scapes as if you'd gain'd supplies,
From Beelzebub's whole host of flies.
No bug these warlike hearts appals;
They better know the sound of balls.

We learn that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and JOSIAH QUINCY, are joint Executors of the will of the late President Adams.

The Rev Dr WAYLAND, of this city, is appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y.

FIRES AT PETERSBURGH.—A letter from Petersburgh, says, "On Saturday the 15th of July a fire commenced in rear of Sycamore and Back-streets which consumed about 20 buildings; on Tuesday the 18th, another broke out on Walnut-street, which swept off about 30; and on Saturday last, the 29th, a third took place in rear of Baird's Alley and between Bank and Old Streets, and before it could be extinguished upwards of 20 houses were destroyed. The aggregate loss by the last fire, it is said, is not great, and the amount will be divided among a number.

Mr John V. L. McMahon has issued Proposals for the publication of a work, to be entitled "An Historical View of the Government of Maryland, in all its branches, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, from the era of the grant of the charter, and the colonization of the State, to the present moment." The work is to be comprised in two volumes, at the price of five dollars each copy.—*Balt. Pat.*

We have received the 4th number, vol. II. of the *Worcester Magazine and Historical Journal.* The Contents are—History of West Boylston; Register of Civil Officers in the County of Worcester; Ecclesiastical History of Sterling; History of Paxton; Dr Bancroft's Sermon on the death of John Adams, and John Adams' introduction to the levee of George the Third.

The solemnities in honor of the deceased Patriots, ADAMS and JEFFERSON, at Portland, took place on Wednesday last, at the Church of the First Parish. The bells of the different Churches tolled an hour. The order of performance was as follows:—Anthem; Prayer by Rev Dr Nichols; Hymn by Grenville Mellen; Oration by Charles S. Davis.

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The funeral obsequies which took place at Salem, on Thursday last, in honor of the departed sages Jefferson and Adams, were highly interesting and impressive, as well as appropriately splendid. The Eulogy, pronounced by Joseph E. Sprague, Esq. is spoken of as a masterly production of learning and eloquence.

The U. S. frigate Constellation is detained in the harbor of Pensacola, by a *natural embargo;* the water on the bar being found too shoal to get *out*, though it was of sufficient depth to get *in*. We had always thought the harbor of Pensacola to be one of the finest in the country; and we know that the government had contemplated to make it a naval depot.

Episcopal Church in Vermont.— From a table published in the Vermont Chronicle, it appears that there are in that state 20 Episcopal churches and 699 communicants.

The London Morning Chronicle of June 6th, says, A most curious, extraordinary and interesting collection of Historical, Political, Critical, Antiquarian, Poetical and Miscellaneous Pamphlets in manuscript and print, during the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, in 36 vols. fol. and 82 vols. 4to, in the Spanish language, from the *Triarte* library, were sold for 120*l*.

The first oration or eulogy, pronounced in honor of the dead, mentioned in history, was delivered by Poplicola, at the death of Brutus; that Brutus so renowned for his disinterested zeal in giving sentence of death against his own sons, guilty of treason. For him the Roman women mourned a whole year; two months longer than for their nearest relations. The first Christians adopted the custom of funeral eulogies; they were pronounced at the grave of the saint; and to render the same more solemn, the emblems of the crucified Saviour were administered.—*Salem Gaz.*

At the celebration of the late Jubilee in Columbus, Ohio, there were twenty-four Soldiers of the Revolution present, whose names and ages are given in the papers:—Of them were,

Chandler Lord,	Aged 71,	of	Massachusetts.
Thomas Terrance,	85,		do.
Moses Rugg,	68,		do.
Reuben Carpenter,	69,		do.
Joseph Ingols,	74,	of	New-Hampshire.
Frederick Sprague,	64,	of	Connecticut.
Francis Olmstead,	67,		do.
George Wrightman,	65,		do.

Power Press.—Four of the Power Printing Presses invented by Mr Treadwell, of Boston, are in use by Mr. Farnham, for the Tract Society, New-York.—They are kept in motion by a small Steam Engine made by Mr Isaiah Jennings, of N. Y. They go about twice as fast as the common press. The price of four presses and the right to use them is estimated at $7000. The inventor is now said to be making one for a news paper in Boston; and it is to be worked by a boy or man turning a crank, and a boy or girl to supply the sheets.—*Pal.*

A Foreigner who spent several months in Boston the last season, on leaving the city, wrote the following lines:—

Boston farewell, farewell thy crooked streets,
Farewell thy palaces, thy country seats;
Thy men, thy women farewell all.
May never evil, on thy city fall
By plague or famine; never be,
Check'd thy generous hospitality.
Much to thy honor could a stranger tell;
But words are all too weak; farewell, farewell!

LINES

By the late Dr Clarke of England, on seeing, on the monument of the Duke of Richmond, in Chichester church, these words, "Ultima Domus."

Did he who thus inscribed the wall,
Not *read*, or not *believe*, St. Paul?—
Who says there is, where'er it stands,
Another house, not made with hands.
Or may we gather from the words,
That *House* is not a *House of Lords*?

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A biographical memoir of one of the early settlers in Cambridge, is received, and shall have place in our next Record.—It is the professed design of this Journal to present, as far as possible, correct views of the early state of society, in New-England, its manners, customs and habits, and of the distinguished philanthropists who participated in the glorious work of establishing civil and religious liberty. We shall therefore feel ourselves obliged to the patrons and readers of this paper, by the transmission of such historical and biographical documents, as may be in their possession, and deemed worthy of preservation.

P. P. P. has presented us with numerous hints for the improvement of our Record: They shall not be overlooked; as it is our aim and object, to give to the public, an annual volume, that shall be found entertaining, instructive and useful.

CITY RECORD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Friday, Aug. 4.—Resolved that the safety and convenience of the inhabitants require that Oliver street should be widened, and the same is laid out and widened accordingly.

Monday, Aug. 7.—The Mayor having communicated a letter from the Hon. Samuel Hubbard, attorney to the Hon. James Lloyd, on the subject of the appointment of Referees out of the city, relative to damages claimed by him for injury done to his property in widening Common-street, and reducing Pemberton's Hill, the Board took the same into consideration, and resolved, that it adhere to its former vote on the subject.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, Aug. 7.—Met according to adjournment,—Present the President and thirty-three members,—Absent Messrs Aspinwall, Clark, Faxon, Farnsworth, Hallet, Tracy, Wiley, Peabody, Meriam, Baker, Reed and S. Thaxter.

In Common Council, on motion of Mr Curtis, it was *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Couucil, be presented to DANIEL WEBSTER, esq. for the eloquent Discourse delivered by him in Faneuil Hall, by request of the City Council, in memory of the late venerable JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON, and that he be informed that it is the wish of the City Council that the same should be published.

A resolution was added, on motion of Mr Waters, providing that 7000 copies be printed, or otherwise procured, for the use of the citizens.—Messrs Curtis, Waters, and Lodge were appointed a committee to carry the above resolutions into effect.

A communication from the proprietors of Long-wharf, asking leave to make a projection over the line fixed upon by themselves and the city authorities, in consequence of the bulging out of a part of the sea-wall, recently erected, from the yielding nature of the foundation, was referred to the Faneuil Hall Market Committee.

Messrs. Gray, Baldwin, and Parker, were appointed a committee to consider in what form notes and certificates of city stock should be drawn up.

A memorial from the inhabitants and proprietors of stores at the south part of the city, in relation to the manner in which the free bridge to South Boston should be built, and asking some indemnity for injury to their estates from it, was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Morey, James, Waters, Torrey and Peabody.

Communication from John Frost, relative to repairs in the Mayhew School, Hawkins-street, was committed in the other board, to Aldermen Welsh and Oliver, and Messrs. Basset, Dorr, and Howe joined.

The committee on the application of the New-England Society for the encouragement of manufactures and

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mechanic arts, for a part of the hall in the New Market House, reported that it is expedient for the City Council to encourage that Society, and that they may have the use of the Hall twice a year for an exhibition and sale of manufactures. The report was accepted.

The report of the committee on the petition of the Boston Free Bridge Corporation came down accepted in the other board, and was referred to the special committee on the memorial of the inhabitants at the south part of the city. The committee were authorized to take the advice and have the assistance of a competent builder.

The Mayor, in conformity with the order of the Board of Aldermen, requesting him to lay before the City Council a statement of the obligation of the city, resulting from the donation of Peter Faneuil, Esq. in 1741, and from the vote passed by the town of Boston in reference to that donation, *reported*—

That it appears from the record of the town of Boston, that the question concerning the expediency of establishing a market in Boston, had been for seven or eight years antecedent to 1741, a subject of great contention and excitement among the inhabitants of the town;—that the question, "whether the town would have a market or not," was decided in May, 1733, by a majority of only 25 votes—364 voting by ballot in the affirmative, and 339 in the negative;—that in June of the same year, the report of the committee on the subject of a market was rejected by a like majority, 390 to 415.

That in April, 1737, the votes whereby a North and South Market had been established, were rescinded by a full vote. The market on the dock being left unaffected by that vote, the building was pulled down by a mob, and the town remained afterwards without any market, until 1740.—That in this year Peter Faneuil, Esq. offered to build "on the town's ground, on the town dock, called Dock Square, at his own proper cost and charge, a noble and complete structure or edifice, to be improved for a market, for the sole use, benefit and advantage of the town—Provided that the town would pass a vote for that purpose, and lay the same under such proper regulations, as shall be thought necessary, and constantly support it for said use."

The measure of establishing a market was so obnoxious, that the offer was accepted by a majority of only *seven* votes.

In 1742 the building proposed by Mr. Faneuil was erected. This building was burnt on the night of the 14th of January, 1761, and was afterwards rebuilt by the town; and in the year 1805 was enlarged, at the expense of the town, to its present size, being more than double its ancient dimensions.

From this statement of facts, it appears that the building erected by Peter Faneuil, Esq. was on the town's land—that *so long as the building remained*, it was supported for the use of a market, according to the terms of the original vote of the town—that after it was destroyed in 1761, the town deemed the whole subject of the land on which it was built to be under their control, and accordingly voted "that the lower part shall not be improved as a market until the further order and determination of the town." That no obligation rests upon the town in consequence of their vote above stated, accepting the donation of Peter Faneuil, Esq. which can possibly affect any use of that part of the land, covered by the building called Faneuil Hall, which was originally covered by the building erected by Peter Faneuil, Esq.

The great object of Peter Faneuil, Esq. was to *locate a market* in the vicinity of the town dock. For this purpose his donation seems to have been made, and it seems to be due to his memory and to the generosi-

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ty, which distinguished his original donation, that the market established in that vicinity should be known by the name of "Faneuil Hall Market," and that the name of the building called Faneuil Hall shall continue appropriated to that building. This name was given to that building in 1742, and it appears only to be necessary that it should be declared by the City Council that the market established in the new building recently erected to the eastward of Faneuil Hall, shall be known by the name of Faneuil Hall Market, and that a vote similar to that passed in 1761 be also now passed by the City Council.

In the Board of Aldermen, the letter was read, and thereupon resolved, That as soon as the new Market House, to the eastward of Faneuil Hall, shall be finished and ready for occupation, the Mayor and Aldermen be authorised and empowered to cause a market to be opened therein, to be known and called by the name of the Faneuil Hall Market.

Resolved, That as soon as the said market be opened, the lower part of the building called Faneuil Hall, shall no longer be improved as a market, until the further order and determination of the City Council, and that the Mayor and Aldermen be and hereby are authorised to cause all the stalls in the lower floor of said Faneuil Hall, and all the buildings to the northward and westward of Faneuil Hall, occupied as stalls, to be taken down, and to pass such orders, limiting Faneuil Hall Market to the streets called North and South Market streets, and the building recently erected thereon, as they may deem expedient.—Sent down for concurrence—Read and concurred.

An order was offered, appointing a committee to consider the expediency of removing the Old State House, and appropriating the land as a location for the statue of Washington, to see what sums could be obtained from proprietors of neighboring estates, &c. was laid on the table.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Neck Lands, it was ordered, that the said committee convey a lot of land (flats) in the rear of the estate formerly of Isaac Vose, containing about 9000 feet, to Geo. Archbald, who applied to purchase the same at 17 cents a square foot.

On motion of Mr. Grosvenor, a resolution passed approving the plan of the School Committee in relation to admitting into the primary schools children over seven and under eight years, who are not qualified to enter the grammar schools.

Adjourned to Monday, Sept. 4, 4 o'clock.

STONE PILLARS.

The Boston Style of Building is adopted in New-York, as will be seen by the following article.

Great Arrival.—We announce, with much pleasure, the arrival of the sloop Miller's Daughter, Capt. Davis, with the first of the Grecian Ionic Pillars, from the Eastchester quarry, intended for the front of the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-St. This pillar weighs 25 tons, is 27 1-2 feet long, and 3 feet 6 inches diameter at the base. The other three are of similar size, and it is calculated that they will be delivered here in three weeks. The contractors, Messrs Francis Kain, Alexander Masterton, and Robert Smith, have, in this stupendous work, encountered almost insurmountable difficulties, and were advised, by the most skilful architects and others, to abandon the undertaking; but their minds were bent on producing a work never before attempted in this country, and they have, to their distinguished credit, succeeded. When these colossal columns are raised, they will excite the admiration of every man of science, and prove a lasting monument to the memory of the enter-

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prizing mechanics who had the boldness to undertake the Herculean work. The above quarry is five miles from the landing place where the Miller's Daughter took in this column, and only eight days were occupied in taking it to the place of shipment.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman travelling in Europe, to his correspondent in New Haven, dated London, May 29, 1826.

"You have learned, from time to time, my progress through Italy, and my return, by way of Paris, to London. In Italy I found scarcely any thing like scientific research. The government of the country (with the exception of Tuscany) have put a decided check upon all freedom of inquiry. New theories, and new investigations, would be regarded with jealousy, and perhaps followed with severe infliction. Medical science is cultivated with more success in Florence, where the wax preparations are far superior to any in the world. Literature, likewise, has some degree of encouragement, and I believe the Grand Duke of Tuscany is truly desirous of governing for the benefit of his subjects. But the great body of the people are abased. The elements of improvement do not seem to exist. There are none to whom the nation could look for guidance or support, if freedom were offered them. The nobles are of a low and contemptible character, without mental improvement, or elevated aims. Their whole object of pursuit is animal pleasure. The body of the people feel the nation to be oppressed—they hear with great emotion of the free institutions of our country; but there is no one to whom they could trust as a leader, among the higher order, if the opportunity should be presented of struggling for the recovery of their rights.

In France, the sole hope of restraint on arbitrary power, lies in the liberty of the press. The Minister has been so much harrassed the past winter, that the restoration of the censorate is seriously apprehended. Should this take place the public indignation will be very great. Probably the minister cannot long sustain the odium of such a measure. France is in a most singular state, and the result is perhaps, beyond the limits of conjecture.

I have come to England at a period of great commercial distress.—Nearly 300,000 manufacturers have been thrown out of employment; about 100,000*l.* have been subscribed for their immediate relief; but the main question is, what can be done to raise the country from the double sum of its debt and manufactory system? Probably the condition and prospects of England were never so gloomy as at present, because the danger results from the operation of permanent causes.

ORIGIN OF FASHIONS.

"Napoleon," we are told in the Memoirs of the Margravine of Anspach, "detested shawls: he liked to see the shape of women, and pretended that it was the deformed who first invented them; nor could he bear to see a woman without rouge, their paleness gave him pain, and he always imagined them to be ill." It is singular that Napoleon should dislike one sophistication, and like another. We think him equally wrong in objecting to shawls, and in the approbation of paint; but he was right in the general notion that fashions originate in deformity or imperfection. It is the fashion (and a very good fashion) at present to drink little or no wine at dinner; which is owing, probably, to some gentleman, high in the upper circles, who can no longer indulge himself that way.

A curious book might be written on the origin and history of fashions; much secret memoir on bib and stay, and a world of edification respecting hoop-petticoats.

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LA GRANGE,

OR COUNTRY SEAT OF THE BELOVED FAYETTE.

Mr Carter, in his 82d letter, dated at Paris, in January last, gives an interesting account of a visit, which he paid to the illustrious friend of America, and benefactor of mankind, Gen. *Lafayette*. It is written in the best style of Mr Carter, and rendered doubly welcome, from its particularity of detail, in every thing that relates to the mansion and farm of the great philanthropist, or the domestic comforts and enjoyments of the owner, and his happy circle of children, and relations.—In the perusal of this letter, some pleasing reflections may arise, that a part, at least, of the comforts and embellishments of life, which have been imparted to our revered friend, in his old age, spring from the liberal benefactions, which he received from this country, while the 'nation's welcome guest;' and that, like mercy, these gifts have been twice blessed—'blessing him who gives, and him who receives.'

"We reached the village of Rose at 5 o'clock in the evening; and that no unnecessary claims might be made to the hospitality of General LAFAYETTE, or his family subjected to any inconvenience, we dined at the hotel, before taking a carriage and setting out for La Grange.—On arriving at the Chatau, the General gave us a warm reception, and presented us to his numerous and interesting family, consisting of a son, two daughters, and twelve grand children, with a beautiful and accomplished daughter of Count Segur, together with two or three other inmates, making in all a circle of something more than twenty. Simplicity, politeness, and affability of manners, genuine kindness of heart, and unaffected hospitality characterize the whole group, from the patriarch himself down to the youngest of his descendants. They need only the American name—a claim to nativity in the land of Washington and Franklin—to call forth all the warmth and generosity of their feelings, making the stranger at once at home, and treating him with the cordiality of a friend or brother.—The only uneasiness which the visitant experiences, arises from a fear, that the proverbial politeness of the French, accompanied with all the enthusiasm of feeling, will subject the family to inconveniences on his account, and lead them to do too much for his happiness.

The evening glided away delightfully and almost imperceptibly, in the midst of conversation on a variety of topics, chiefly relating to our country; for the whole family talk, and seem to think of nothing else than the United States, where their feelings, their hopes, and wishes all centre. The General considers himself emphatically a citizen of the American Republic, and familiarly speaks of it precisely in the same way, as if he had been there born and educated. He receives a great number of American newspapers, reviews, and other publications, and regularly corresponds with many of his friends in every part of the Union. These various sources of information, perused with the utmost attention, added to the astonishing accuracy of his observations and recollections of circumstances connected with his tour, render him better acquainted with the condition of our country, than almost any one of its actual residents. He has visited every State in the confederacy under favorable circumstances, having been introduced to the most prominent individuals, and seen a large proportion of the whole population in each. A package of letters and papers had just reached him, and gave us a detailed account of events, which were new to us, and of an interesting character.

In the course of the evening, he often reverted to the scenes he had visited, and to the friends with whom he had met and parted, with no expectation of ever seeing them again. Many anecdotes were related, which

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had escaped attention, even in the voluminous reports of our papers.—He stated that during the thirteen months occupied in his tour, he travelled between *sixteen and seventeen thousand miles*;—and that his health had been greatly improved, instead of impaired by the necessary fatigues of such a constant scene of bustle and activity. Before he left home, he had been troubled with a chronic affection which had entirely disappeared; and his health is as perfect as his happiness at the result of his visit. I could not but feel a degree of pride and pleasure, that our country had in any degree been instrumental in contributing to the domestic felicity of such a man and such a family, who merit all, and if possible, more than all the gratitude and esteem they have received at our hands.

Before retiring to our chambers to dream only of La Grange, we examined some of the principal rooms of the Chateau, our hospitable friends kindly acting as expositors. The furniture is perfectly neat, and even elegant, but bears no marks of extravagance or luxury–nothing which is incompatible with a refined taste, and a republican simplicity of manners—nothing which does not conduce more to convenience and comfort than to show; and which could be compared, in point of richness and splendor, as the General himself remarked, with what he had gratuitously been made master of in his tour through the United States. The ornaments are nearly all American. In the hall at the head of the stairway, and forming the entrance to the drawing room, is a portrait of General WASHINGTON, with the colors of the frigate Brandywine, (presented by Commodore Morris on his arrival at Havre,) being in graceful festoons around the almost idolized picture. On the right of the Father of his country, is a fine portrait of FRANKLIN, copied by one of the accomplished grand-daughters of Gen. Lafayette. In a conspicuous part of the hall stands an admirable bust of President ADAMS, presented by Mrs Adams, just before the General left Washington. To these are added a portrait of Com. MORRIS, (taken by particular request,) and several pictures connected with the history of our Revolution. The rotunda or drawing-room contains, besides other decorations, a painting of the siege of Yorktown, and a portrait of Gen. WADSWORTH, the revolutionary friend of Lafayette.

In the morning a grey-headed servant, who is almost as old as his master whom he loves, and from whom he has imbibed his kindness of heart, opened the door gently, and performed his office of re-kindling the fire, with such studied quiet as would scarcely disturb the slumbers of a sick bed. We reached the drawing room in season to see the members of the happy family appear, one after another, to share the paternal kiss. Breakfast was served up in a large hall on the ground floor, in the usual French style, with wine and coffee after the desert. The table was crowned with abundance without superfluity; and a circle of smiling faces would have rendered a less sumptuous repast agreeable.

After breakfast was over, we walked out in company with Washington Lafayette and the whole group of ladies, to examine the exterior of the Chateau, and the farm, of which scarcely a glance had as yet been obtained. La Grange was formerly a fortified baronical castle; and notwithstanding the modifications it has undergone, much of its antique and feudal character still remains.

The Chateau is three stories high, plainly constructed of a hard and dark colored stone, rendered of a deeper line by its venerable age and long exposure to the climate.—Two Gothic towers of a conical shape rise from the ends of each of the wings and form almost the only ornament. The approach is by a winding avenue on the northern side,

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leading through a thick grove of evergreens and other trees, and under the arch already mentioned, around which hang festoons of ivy, planted by the celebrated Charles James Fox, in one of his visits to La Grange. The beautiful plant is as green as his memory, and mantles nearly the whole facade of the Chateau. Its luxuriant foliage shading the grey walls, the thick copse bordering the moat, and the four antique turrets half concealed by the intervening branches, present a view on this side, seldom equalled in an airy, rural, quiet, and unostentatious retirement.

As the morning was bright and pleasant, though the ground yet verdant was covered with a heavy hoar frost, we made a circuit of a mile or two over the farm, which is one of the largest, as well as the most complete, in France. It contains five hundred acres, lying, in one body, in the form of a circle, with the Chateau in the center. Great pains have been taken to round it off in this way, by exchanges of contiguous territory. It is divided according to the most approved models, into suitable proportions of tillage, pasture, and woodland, with the minor compartments of gardens and orchards. The General has planted three thousand apple trees, which are yet small, but thrifty, opening in vistas all over his plantation. He is much engaged in the cultivation of fruit of the best kinds.

The General himself accompanied us to the farm-yard, which in point of practical utility, is more interesting, especially to the eye of an American, than all the parks and pleasure grounds we have seen in Europe. A range of buildings extends quite round an open area, containing perhaps an acre of ground. The first of these is the granary, which was once a chapel, and the turret of which is yet left standing. Men were at work in winnowing wheat of an excellent quality. The second department is appropriated to all kinds of poultry, among which are wild geese from the banks of the Mississippi. A flock of about a thousand merinos, prettily feeding at their long ranges of cribs, occupied another portion of the buildings. It was odd enough to see the little lambs bearing on their backs the same name which had graced our triumphal arches; and to see the hero himself doting upon the construction of a new kind of *piggery*, upon a plan recommended in the *American Farmer*. Among the twenty-two cows are eight from Switzerland, sent to the General by his friends in that country; and four of the Holkam breed, presented by Mr Patterson, of Baltimore. The assortment of horses is as extensive as the other kinds of domestic animals. In making the circuit, we next came to the farm-house, kitchen and dairy, the walls of which are ornamented with a map of the whole plantation, designating the ground appropriated to each department.—Then follow the pens containing several rare species of animals, among wich are wild turkeys and partridges from the United States, (intended if possible, to be domesticated) ducks which came as a present from the Garden of Plants at Paris, and a pair of beautiful Mexican pheasants. For the latter, and for the American partridges, a new house is going up, to be artificially warmed by a stove. To these animals may be added a dog from Washington, and a rackoon from our forests, who are inmates of the chateau, instead of the farm-yard. The latter is so tame as to play about the parlour, and climb up into the General's lap.

After breakfast on the following morning, the General conducted us to his Library, which is on the third floor, in one corner of the Chateau. The windows, which in summer are shaded by a copse of trees lifting their aged branches from below, look in two directions and command a view of a rural domain, such as Cin-

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cinnatus or Washington would have enjoyed, and such as its own proprietor would not exchange for an empire. In the antichamber, and the apartment itself are several likenesses of his friends, transatlantic as well as European; and in several neat cases, on which the utmost care has been bestowed, are deposited all the little presents he has received from our countrymen, from the sacred memorials of his beloved Washington, down to the humblest pledges of gratitude and esteem collected in his late tour. The whole makes an extensive museum, which is guarded with more vigilance, and is shown by the family with more delight, than would apparently be felt in exhibiting the costliest collection of diamonds. All the articles were taken out of their places for our inspection; and the history of them detailed with a familiarity, which proved how much they are valued. One of the most conspicuous of these memorials is a beautiful model of the water-works at Philadelphia, which the General took to pieces, to point out the ingenuity of its construction.

The Library itself contains about two thousand volumes of well selected books. A large proportion of these were presented by his friends. One compartment is filled entirely with American works, containing a majority of our best publications.—Additions are daily making to the collection, by the attentions of his correspondents. The Phi Betta Kappa Oration of Mr Everett, and the Address of Mr Webster before the Bunker Hill Association are cherished among the choicest treasures.

Having passed an hour or two in the library, and glanced at its interesting contents, we took another long walk with the ladies over the farm, pursuing a different route from what had been taken on the preceding day, and treading many a bye-path in a long circuit through the wood-lands. A keen December air imparted an additional tinge to complexions naturally rosy; and to the eye of a poet, some of our fair companions, in their rambles through tangled copses and groves of oak, might have seemed like Dryads. In the course of this promenade, one of the daughters of Gen. La Fayette gave me a circumstantial account of his imprisonment at Olmutz, and of the sufferings both of himself and family.

In the midst of walks, conversations, and enjoyments like these, the hour of dinner again came round. By this time our places at table had been as perfectly learned, as if we had become permanent inmates of the Chateau. Another evening of music and social pleasure was added to the sum of our happiness. At 8 or 9 o'clock, an intention was again signified to go to Rose, in readiness for the Diligence the next morning. But "it would be madness to go to the hotel that night, where the accommodations were not good; besides, it was snowing, and the weather was unpleasant: a servant should be sent to engage places for us, and it would be easy to reach the village by 8 o'clock, the hour for the departure of the coach on the following day." In vain were any suggestions opposed to these kind persuasions: and at 10 o'clock, we retired for the third night to the chambers of the Chateau.

"The next morning at 7, we found both the General and his son in the drawing room before us, with coffee upon the table, and his own coach at the door, in readiness to take us to Rose. In a few minutes more, a cordial grasp of the hand and the parting benediction of the patriarch, produced a state of feeling, which on our part admitted of few words; and we left La Grange with a full conviction, that if there is a paradise on earth, it must be found in the domestic, unsophisticated, and innocent delights of such a family, and if unalloyed happiness be the portion of any mortal, it must consist in the luxury of such feel-

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ings, and in the practice of such virtues, as are possessed by General La Fayette."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

For the Boston News-Letter.

HERBERT PELHAM, ESQ.

This gentleman was one of the early settlers in Cambridge, prior to 1660. And a large proprietor to the first Division of the lands there, in 1665. A few acres of it was recently called *Pelham's Island.* Subsequently he made larger purchases of real estate : and permitted the poorer people to cut off the original growth of timber on 100 acres of it. He must have been considered, *aristocratically*, as holding high rank in society. For, his son Edward, who graduated at College in 1673, was placed at the head of his class ; and this same son inherited all his estate in the then colony of Massachusetts. He returned to England before 1672, for his will was dated in January of that year ; at Ferrers, in Brewers Hamlet, in the County of Essex, where he died. His will was proved at London in March 1676. Some of his posterity are citizens of the United States at this day.

REV JOSEPH ROBERTS.

This gentleman was born in Boston, at the foot of Copp's Hill, in 1720. He graduated at Cambridge in 1741, and was probably from a family in no way distinguished, as his name is found among the last of the class that graduated that year. In 1754, he was settled at Leicester and dismissed in 1762. He soon after removed to Weston and occasionally preached in that and the neighboring towns. He purchased the estate about the same time upon which he resided till his death. He took an active part during the Revolution, as one of the Committee of the town of Leicester, to enlist and provide for the soldiers. He was a member of the Convention that formed the Constitution of Massachusetts, and among his papers, after his death, was found a draught, in his own hand writing, of a frame of Government, many of the principles of which are incorporated into our present Constitution, and he is believed to have taken an active and efficient part in forming and adopting this Constitution. He was often afterwards a representative from Weston.

He became connected with a cunning and shrewd speculator in business, and, in consequence, became involved in land suits and lost a considerable part of his property. His temper thus became sour, and in the latter part of his life he became extremely avaricious. He died like a beggar, and after his death there were found in his chambers several bags of money which had been hoarded up for years; as, on removing them, the bottoms of the bags were too much decayed to hold their contents. He denied himself, for many years before his death, the conveniences and even the necessaries of life.

All the clothing he possessed at his death, would have disgraced the meanest beggar in the streets.—Such was his love of money that he suffered himself to be committed to jail on a judgment growing out of his connexion with the speculator before mentioned, and remained in jail two or three years, till he compelled his creditor, in this way, to relinquish a part of the debt for the sake of recovering the remainder.—Mr Roberts possessed more than ordinary natural powers of mind, but they became debased by the sordidness of his disposition. He died a bachelor, at the advanced age of 91, in April, 1811.—*Worcester Mag.*

A canal, uniting the waters of Lake Ontario with the Burlington Lake, in Upper Canada, was opened on the 1st. instant. The Governor and Canal Commissioners passed through in a barge, and they were followed by two schooners.

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For the City Record.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.

At the stated semi-annual meeting of the Provident Institution for Savings, in the town of Boston on Tuesday, July 18th, 1826; His Honor WILLIAM PHILLIPS in the chair,

Voted, That the Treasurer's Report, this day made, be printed.

Attest, AMOS LAWRENCE, *Sec. pro. tem.*

REPORT.—The President and Trustees of the Provident Institution for Savings in the town of Boston, will find in the account current, annexed to this nineteenth semi-annual Report of the Treasurer, the actual situation of the funds at the present time. Since the last report, the sum of $93,024 have been received as deposits, and the sum of $103,504 77 has been paid out, as principal to depositors. This pleasure of stating a greater amount of payments than of receipts has not been enjoyed by the Treasurer, since January, 1825. The number of deposits received since the last Report, is 2042; the new accounts are 645, the old ones closed are 557. By our last report the accumulated fund, or reserved profits, to be divided next year, was $21,517 58; it is now $26,127 92, so that its increase is $4,610 34.

No remarks seem necessary, perhaps, on the present investments, with which the Treasurer confidently presumes the Trustees must be satisfied, but some explanation may anticipate inquiry. In the fluctuation, to which all human affairs are subject, it will be seen, that among our stocks in the several Banks, of which the average of all is charged very little more than 5 1-2 per cent. above par, two of them stand in the account much higher than the market rate. But our investment, held for a long time in five others, stands at much less than the market price. If the average of the whole may seem perhaps nearly one per cent. above what would now be given, it must be remembered, that we were obliged to purchase when money was plenty, and stocks high. Yet our total investment, even in Bank stock, is a very good one for the Institution, and like other corporations, we can set off advantage against disadvantage. We have often gained in this mode more than by loans, and the present favorable rate at which most of our notes stand, compensates for the trifling and temporary depression of Bank shares. Our United States stocks are charged below the market price, much more than the Bank stock is above. Either our 5 per cents which are worth three per cent. more than the rate at which they stand in the account, or our three per cents. which are worth 5 per cent. more than the rate, would bring enough to counterbalance the apparent inequality of the stock in the Banks. Of course the Institution is a gainer by its total investment. Which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES SAVAGE, *Treas. Prov. Inst.*

JAMES SAVAGE, Esq. Treasurer of the Provident Institution for Savings in the town of Boston, in account current with said Institution.

DR.

To amount received from 5503 depositors with the amount of dividends declared due and carried to their several accounts,	$715,455 67
To balance of Suspense Account,	506 65
To the nineteenth Dividend, to be declared due on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1826,	12,749 50
To balance of Profit and Loss account, being Interest on Loans made by said Institution,	17,797 15
To amount of Interest due but not yet received,	551 05
To amount of Interest accrued but not due on Stocks and notes up to the 19th day of July, A. D. 1826.	7,779 72
	$754,819 72

CR.

By amount of the United States 5 per cent Stock,	65,000		65,857 50
6 " "	47,923 89		47,923 89
3 " "	23,901 85		17,508 34
City of Boston Stock and Notes			122,025 00
Loaned County of Norfolk,			11,000 00
Bank Notes bearing Interest,			77,550 00
Massachusetts Bank Stock, Shares	25	6,250	6,728 12
Union,	63	6,300	6,530 53
New-England,	95	9,500	10,476 73
Suffolk,	78	7,800	8,016 58
State,	257	15,420	16,435 72
Manufacturers and Mechanics'	271	13,550	14,442 99
Eagle Bank Stock,	166	16,600	17,118 98

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Columbian,	112	11,800	12,326 15
City,	46	4,600	4,818 50
Washington,			25,000 00
Notes received for money loaned with Stock pledged for security at 90 cents per dollar,			264,541 00
Balance in the Union Bank,			16,168 97
Balance when received to be carried to the Credit of Profit and Loss, the Balance of which account, with this addition is the accumulated fund,			8,330 77
			$754,819 72

At a meeting of the Board of Investment on Tuesday the 18th day of July, A. D. 1826, the foregoing account was exhibited, and examined, and all the vouchers found accurate, whereupon it was ordered, that the same be certified according to the tenth rule of this Board.

THOMAS L. WINTHROP,
President of the Board of Investment.
Attest, BENJA. GUILD,
Sec. pro. tem.

CITY RECORD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, AUG. 14.—Ordered that the City Marshal give notice to the owners of estates on both sides of Court-street, that they cause said street to be cleared in front of their respective estates forthwith.

Ordered that the Committee on County lands be authorized to agree to lay out a passage way leading from Court-street southerly—the City to contribute not more than eighteen feet, and the owners of other lands, such proportional part as may be deemed reasonable.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1826.

NEW FANEUIL-HALL MARKET.

This spacious and superb Edifice is now nearly completed, in all its various departments ; and the Lower Floor, where are fixed the Stalls or Benches, for the disposition and sale of provisions, will be immediately occupied by the persons who have rented them.

The first operation, for locating and building this Market-House, commenced on the 20th of August, 1824, by staking out the ground for the same, and for North Market-street ; the old buildings standing on the premises, having been previously purchased, but not removed.

Shortly after, the razing of these buildings, the filling up of the docks, and other work, necessary for clearing the wide area, and preparing for laying the corner-stone of the structure, were simultaneously entered upon, and carried through, to the raising of the splendid dome, without the intervention, we believe, of a single accident, or occurrence, affecting human life.

The last of the four massy Pillars, which adorn the Western End of the building, arrived on the 20th August, 1825. The other four Pillars, which decorate the Eastern End, were received by the 22d of October, following. They were taken from the fine Quarry at Chelmsford, and brought to this city through the Middlesex Canal.

[For the admeasurement of these fine Columns, and a general description of the new Faneuil-Hall, its dimensions, &c. see History of Boston, page 377—378.]

It will be *two years*, to-morrow, since this extensive and noble work was first commenced ; and it is now understood, that the Stalls are ready, and will be occupied on Tuesday next, when the whole market business will be transferred within its spacious walls.

There are 108 Stalls or Benches, for Meat and Vegetables, and 20 for Fish.

The Committee, for the extension of Faneuil-Hall Market, have designated the manner of occupying these Stalls, and fixed the prices of them, at the following moderate rates, *per week*, viz.

In the Westerly, or 1st section, for the sale of small meats,	$4,00
In the section, for the sale of Pork, only, viz.	
rent of the 4 Benches adjacent to the side doors	4,0
The other 15 Benches, in same section,	3,50
One Bench, adjoining the Stair Case,	2,50
Four Benches, adjoining Side door,	3,50
Fourteen do. in the same section,	3,00
The 4th section, consisting of 16 Benches, for the sale of Beef and Pork, each	3,00

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In the 5th section. westerly part, for the sale of Butter and Cheese, and the easterly part, for the sale of Vegetables, and 4 Benches, adjacent to the side door,	8,80
Fifteen other Benches, in the same section, each	3,00
In the 6th section, for the sale of Vegetables only, viz. 4 Benches adjacent to the Side Doors,	3,00
Fifteen other Benches, in the same section, each	2,75
In the 7th Section, for the sale of Fish, containing 20 Benches, of 7 feet length, each,	1,50

In the estimate of these Rates, which have been assessed low, so as to secure good and faithful tenants, the amount, accruing weekly, will be $273,25—or yearly, $19,409.

The Boston Light Infantry corps, under Capt. Pierce, who left this place on the 3d inst. on a tour of camp duty, to New-York, via Providence, returned on Tuesday last in fine order ; and in passing through State-street, were loudly cheered by the assembled citizens, the band striking up the charming air of "Sweet Home." They were treated with much becoming hospitality and distinction at Providence, previous to their embarkation in the Steam-Boat, and on their return in the same vessel. At New-York, during a stay of three days, they likewise received those marks of attention and urbanity, which a generous and public spirited people know how to bestow, and a corps, so respectable, know how to merit and to receive. The bad weather of last week, detained them on board the Steam Boat, for two or three days, otherwise the tour of duty would have been accomplished in the precise time originally contemplated.

The four persons, arrested some time since, as being the principal actors in a riotous mob, which took place in Broad-street, on the night of the 13th July last, were last week tried before the Municipal Court, and severally found guilty of the charges presented against them. *Gilman*, the principal leader in the riot, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment—*Monday*, nine months—*Lang*, six months——and *Deverell*, four months.

Washington College.

This College is situated on elevated ground, about half a mile from the city of Hartford, Con. There are two handsome edifices of Stone. The one 158 feet long, and four stories high, for the residence of the students ; the other 87 feet long, 55 feet wide, and three stories high, containing the Chapel, and all necessary publick rooms. A good Library has been obtained ; and the Rev. Dr. *Jarvis* (late of St. Paul's Church in this City) has very generously deposited his valuable collection of Books in the institution, for the use of the students. A Philosophical apparatus has been ordered from Europe. They have a valuable Cabinet of Minerals, belonging to the Professor of Mineralogy. A spacious Botanical Garden, and Green Room are attached to the institution. There are now upwards of fifty students belonging to the College. The above facts are selected from the Report of the Trustees of this Institution, recently published.

The office, held by the illustrious Jefferson, as Visitor of the University of Virginia, has been filled, by the appointment of James Monroe, late President of the United States.

The British government are adopting measures for securing the commerce of the Republican States of La Plata, and of Columbia, by treaties of amity and friendship. We have done the same with the South-American States ; and of course, go to their markets under similar advantages. But in Brazil, the English have outwitted us, by forming a commercial treaty, under the regulations of which, ships with British merchandise are subjected to a much less duty than is demanded of American vessels.

The examination of Capt. Partridge's Cadets, at Middletown, Con. will commence on the 28th inst. and be continued for two weeks. Col. Knapp, of this city, has been invited to attend the Examination, as a Visitor.

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The Salem Mill Dam Corporation have had a second meeting, and agreed to augment the subscriptions, by the additional sum of 40,000 dollars. The works will be commenced, in a short time, and carried on with spirit and vigour.

The New-Hampshire Historical Society have adopted measures for procuring the most general and correct history of that State, that is thought practicable. To effect this desirable object. they have very judiciously assigned, to different members, the various subjects centemplated in their general plan. The members, designated for the purpose, are 26 in number; and the subjects embrace, all that variety of history, biography and genealogy, which is essential to the full developement of the traditions and annals of one of the most antient of the New-England Colonies.

The Troy Sentinel gives an article on the state of our affairs in 1780, and 1781, and the many difficulties, which the faithful patriots of the revolution had to struggle with; more particularly in the fluctuating value, and enormous depreciation of the continental money. As an evidence of this wretched medium of Exchange, the article furnishes the following Mess-Bill:—

Lieut. —— ——, for the Mess,
To —— ——, Dr.

1780—Oct. 30, 8 lbs. Sugar, at $14, - - - - -	$112 00
Dec. 6, 4 lbs. do. at 16, - - - - - -	64 00
1781—Feb. 1, 2 qts. Spirits, at 50, - - - - - -	100 00
Mar. 6, 15 yds. Twist, at 10, - - - - - -	150 00
" 6, 3 Brushes & Black-ball, - - - - - - -	95 00
" 15, 1 pt. Wine, $40, 1 lb. Sugar, $18, - -	58 00
Apr. 1, 1 Black Silk Hdkf.	75 00
" 11, 1 1-2 doz. Eggs, at $12,	18 00
	$672 00

The New-York Statesman informs us, that in New-York are building a Merchants' Exchange, with marble front; a Phenix Bank, do.; a Stone College, (Episcopal) four stories high, on the bank of the Hudson, three miles from the City Hall; the New-York Theatre of brick, with ornamental front; a Public School House; of the large dimensions of the six already erected: a Masonic Hall; the Arcade; a brick Unitarian Church; a Presbyterian do. do. and several others commenced, &c.

It is ascertained, that Com. Porter, has joined the fortunes of Mexico, as commander of its naval force. His pay and emoluments will average about *twenty four thousand dollars, annually.*

A greater quantity of rain has fellen, within the last ten days, than has been experienced, in the same space of time, for many years. On Monday, at 2 P. M. the quantity measured in an accurate rain-guage, was eight inches and seven-tenths, 2 1-2 inches of which, fell after 7 o'clock in the morning.

A newspaper, printed in 1767, states, "that since the British Institution, for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, was established, more than 140,000 of our people, and many thousands of Indians and negroes have been instructed and baptized into the true faith of Christ; and more than 150,000 vols. of bibles, prayer books, and books of devotion, with an innumerable quantity of pious small tracts have been dispersed, in foreign parts. The Rev. Mr. Brown, was the Missionary at Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. Badger, a graduate of Harvard University, was appointed for the itinerant mission of New-Hampshire.

Two fine ships have been built at New-York, for the Greeks; but the contractors, not having been able to raise funds for the payment of more than one of them, the other is to be disposed of, for the benefit of the builders.

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Yale College.—There are *thirteen* living graduates of this Institution, who left College more than sixty years since. The oldest survivors are the Rev. Dr. Williams of Tolland, and the Hon. Thomas Seymour, of Hartford, of the Class of 1755, and Solomon Stoddard, of the Class of 1756.

Of the Class of 1757, there are *five* still living, viz. Daniel Humphreys, Rev. Abraham Beach, John Hopson, Rev. Ezra Reeve, and Rev. Job Knight.

There are no survivors of the Class of 1758.

Of the class of 1759, Ebenezer Devotion, Jesse Leavenworth and Asahel Hathaway; and of the class of 1760, Benjamin Johnson and Rev. Joseph Dana, still survive.

N. Haven Journal.

FASHIONS.

Doct. Mather Byles was the first Congregational Clergyman, who appeared in the pulpit at Boston in a *Gown or Surplice with bands.* His congregation considered it as *Popery.* He was obliged by them to lay it aside, or preach to bare walls. This dress was sent him as a present from the Arch Bishop of Canterbury.—The year following, there came an order from the British Government for all the *Judges*, when sitting on the Bench, to be clothed in *scarlet robes and large white wigs.*—What a change! Our Judges in the republican simplicity of the present day enter the Court with no two hats of like fashion or colour, since the old cocked hats of the Revolution have been laid aside, and in some of the Courts, take their pinch of snuff and place their feet upon the table before them like a Sophomore at College; or loll in a Rocking chair like a sick lady. The Lawyers in olden times, clothed in black gowns and wigs—it added to the dignity of the profession and Court—The late Col. Tudor remarked that times had sadly altered —"for now a Lawyer never appears even with a *green bag*; and he marches into Court, day after day, without having shaved himself or even combed his hair"—One old fashion seems to have been preserved by some of the Lawyers and Divines, and that is to wear spectacles—It is doubted, however, whether they can now "see any further into a Mill Stone." ANTIQUARIUS.

GYMNASIUM.

The subject of establishing a Gymnasium in this city has excited considerable interest; and we hope that interest will not subside, because the novelty of such an institution has excited some doubts of its usefulness, or safety. There can be no doubt, in our opinion, of its being made subservient to the best purposes of health and exercise, and under good regulations, free from any alarm of danger.

A letter came to the Post-Office in Boston, in 1768, from London, with the following curious direction —"*To the Honourable Lord of the manor of the Town of Boston.*" Who was meant thereby, the paper, announcing this circumstance, does not say.

It is calculated, on very good information, that the receipt of Tolls, on the New-York Western, (or Erie) Canal, for the present year, will amount to about 670,000 dols. which is 170,000 dols. beyond the receipts of last year. Those on the Northern Canal, 91,000 dols. giving an increase of income, since the last year, of about 19,000 dols.

The oldest graduate of Harvard University, now living, is the venerable and highly respected Dr. *Holyoke*, of Salem, who took his Bachelor's degree in the class of 1746. Next to him, stood on the catalogue, the lately deceased patriot and statesman, John Adams. Dr. Holyoke entered his 99th year on Saturday, the 12th inst.

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The last accounts from Mobile, and from Mexico, announce the existence, in those places, of yellow-fever, in its worst and most deadly forms. The former city was nearly deserted by the inhabitants.

Nineteen vessels have arrived at Marblehead, within a few days past, from the Grand Bank, bringing with them 429,000 fish, estimated at 140,000 quintals. Fisher Ames, in speaking of the value and importance of our Fisheries, says, in his figurative language, " that every fish, caught on our Banks, had a pistareen in his mouth."

The last Albany Argus, gives a statistical View of the new county of Wayne, (N. Y.) in which we find, that among a population, as estimated in 1825, of 26,751 souls, there are enumerated 25,556 neat cattle, 4,904 horses, 57,472 sheep, 28,721 hogs, 29 Grist Mills, 83 Saw Mills, 19 Fulling Mills, and 20 Carding Machines. Domestic or Family manufactures, during the last year, 49,124 yards fulled cloth, 70,522 yds. Flannels, and 96,271 yds. linen and cotton cloth.

John Davis and John W. Lincoln, Esqrs. of Worcester, and Mr. Sylvanus Holbrook, of Northbridge, have been elected Commissioners, and Mr. Stephen Salisbury, Jr. Treasurer, of the Blackstone Canal Corporation.

A severe shock of Earthquake was experienced at Bogota (Colombia) on the night of the 17th June, during which a number of houses were thrown entirely down, and many others rent asunder from top to bottom. It is considered to have been the most severe calamity of the kind, since the year 1805, when, to the great destruction of houses, and other property, was added the inhumation of several hundred human bodies.

GIRLS AT WALTHAM FACTORY.

From "Hints to my Countrymen," a work recently published at New-York, (and attributed by some to the pen of Mr S. of Stockbridge.

In 1825 there were about four hundred girls employed in it. These girls are generally the daughters of farmers in the neighboring country; they earn more money in the cotton mills, than they could elsewhere. Many marry: when this takes place they leave the establishment. When the business commenced at Waltham, the girls were made to understand, that the slightest suspicion entertained of the irregularity of their conduct, would be the ground of dismissal, and that public opinion in the society, must constitute its law.—That if a female was found in company with a man at an unseasonable hour, she would be discharged without farther inquiry or proof. Upon one occasion a girl fell under suspicion from having violated this rule: she came to the superintendant with tears in her eyes, averring her innocence: he told her he was sorry for her case, if such was the fact, but that there was no help for it. Down to the time mentioned in 1825, in a society of four hundred girls, but a single case of gross misconduct ever came to the knowledge of the managers of the institution. Surely, without vain boasting, our country may be proud of a fact like this. We cannot but deplore the existence of vice any where, and more especially in a country so interesting as England, and when we mention the notorious profligacy of the females in the manufacturing establishments in Manchester, it is but to warn our countrymen of the necessity of moral and intellectual cultivation, and to teach them, that the final and certain prosperity of all institutions, will be found to have no other sure basis.

He that *will not* reason, is a bigot; he that *cannot* reason is a fool; and he that *dares not* reason, is a slave.

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ANNALS OF OLDEN TIMES

The Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Mosely was ordained to a mission among the Western Indians, in Sept. 1757. He was to reside at Onohoquago, and to receive, from the Society for propagating the gospel, £100. sterl. per annum. His Interpreter, acting as School-master, was to receive £50. from the same society.

The Rev. Jonathan Winchester, died at Ashburnham, in Nov. 1767.

The Rev. Zachary Mayhew was ordained to the pastoral office at Martha's Vineyard, Dec. 10, 1767. He had under his care four or five societies of Indians, with a yearly salary of £50.

The Rev. Samuel Angier was ordained pastor, in the second church in Bridgewater, colleague, with his father, the Rev. Mr. John Angier, in 1767.

On Sunday, 27th Dec. 1767, was married at St. Thomas's Church in Taunton, the Rev. John Lyon, to Mrs. Helen Walker, relict of Peter Walker. The next day a general entertainment was provided, to which most of the ladies and gentlemen in town were invited.

During the year 1767, there were manufactured, at East-Hartford, Con. more than 17000 yards of excellent woollen cloth.

We learn, (says the Boston Chronicle of Jan. 1768,) that the post-riders betwixt this and New-York, on the upper road, are now stopt, by order of the Secretary of the General Post-Office for America.

EXPORTS.—In 1790 the whole amount of the exports of the United States, did not exceed seventeen millions of dollars; in 1795 they had increased to fifty millions; and in 1825 they amounted to nearly one hundred millions, of which about sixty seven millions were the produce of the U. States. These facts not only show the progressive, but we may add unexampled commercial prosperity of our country.

Horatio Cozens, Esq. an eminent lawyer of St. Louis, (Missouri) was assassinated, a few weeks since, by Mr. French Strother.

There are two *Printers* in the present Congress. It would be well for the country, on the score, at least of economy in time, were there more of this profession, as they are accustomed to say, what is necessary to be said, in as few words as possible.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

An arrival at this place, from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 19th July. Her news, though late, is not particularly important.

It appears that the markets had not improved, in any thing relating to American productions; that a general depression of business was felt, particularly in the manufacturing districts, and some fresh disturbances had broken out in Manchester, and other places, where the poor depended on employment in mechanical labor; the crops, however, were expected to be good, and bread stuffs plenty and cheap.

The Revenue for 1826, it is calculated, will fall short of the last year's, by more than two millions.

The elections have been highly favourable to the present ministry; by the exclusion of some old and obstinate whigs, and the non-election of many new pretenders of radicalism.

A number of ware-houses, have been destroyed at Liverpool, by fire. The amount of loss is calculated at 150,000*l.* of which, more than two-thirds were insured.

A heavy fire has been experienced at Cronstadt (Russia) in which the extensive and valuable timber ware-houses were destroyed.

Sir Walter Scott, has been appointed King's printer, in Scotland. This is a valuable sinecure.

A large number of the French troops, which were left in Spain, to protect the royal government, have returned home, agreeably to a convention between the two parties.

The affairs of the Greeks are represented to be less desperate than our former accounts led us to suppose they were. Although the Congress had broken up, two able and distinguished Greeks had been invested with power to manage the interior and exterior relations of the country; and were adopting the best means in their power, to guard against the encroachments of their enemies. Lord Cochrane, with several sail of armed vessels, and gun-boats, was on his way to join the cause of Grecian liberty; and co-operating with the Greek fleet, may lend an important and effectual aid. The disaffection of the Turkish Janizaries, and the insurrection which has taken place in Constantinople, may also be the means of protracting, if not, eventually, of putting an end to a war, that disgraces, not only religion, but humanity itself.

Twenty-seven young French officers have recently set out for the Greek service, and fifty others are to leave France shortly, for the same glorious cause.

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BIOGRAPHICAL.

WILLIAM HENSHAW.

Col. Wm. Henshaw, the subject of this Memoir, was born in Boston, Sept. 30, 1735. He was the son of Daniel Henshaw, who, in 1748 removed from Boston, and became an early proprietor of Leicester, in Worcester county. Until the father left this city, the son's opportunities for an education had been good, but he received none from schools after that period. Yet, by his own industry and application, he acquired a very good English education, and some knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. After his removal to Leicester, his time was mostly employed upon a farm. In 1759, he went, as a Lieutenant, into the service against the French and Indians, and served through that eventful campaign. Having many friends in Boston, he early became acquainted with the views and feelings of the patriots, and ardently engaged in the cause of liberty. Many of the resolutions and "instructions" of the people of Leicester were drawn up, by Col Henshaw and evince a good literary taste, while they exhibit an extremely accurate knowledge of the events that were transpiring, as well as of the abstract rights of the colonies. He was a member of the jury, who, at the April term of the Superior Court, holden at Worcester, 1774, remonstrated against Chief Justice Oliver's acting as Judge, and refused to act as jurors in case he did. The remonstrance was drawn with great spirit, and was from the pen of Col. Henshaw, we believe, as a draught of it in his hand writing is among his papers. In June, 1775, he was commissioned by the Provincial Congress, Adjutant General of the forces that had been then raised. This was the first appointment to that office, of any one after the authority of the mother country was renounced. He faithfully performed the duties of this office till the arrival of Gen. Gates, at Cambridge, who had been appointed Adjutant General, by the General Congress: and he continued to perform the duties of the office till the end of the campaign, as an assistant to General Gates. On the first of January, 1776, he was commissioned by Congress as a Lieutenant Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Infantry, and was with his regiment during the campaign of 1776, in and near New-York. The precise time of his discharge from the army we cannot now state. But after his return, he retired to his farm in Leicester. He often held the highest offices in the gift of his townsmen, and always, we believe, faithfully performed the duties of his station. He died, at the age of 85, in February, 1820. He retained his mental faculties till his death. A few years previous to that time, Gov. Brooks applied to him for information concerning certain questions relating to the Battle of Bunker Hill, and we transcribe his letter in return, in order to show the part he took in the transactions of that day, and to exhibit in what degree he retained the vigor of his mind at the age of 82.

"Dear Sir—When Breed's Hill was taken possession of by our troops, I was at home. The best information of the action I had from General Pomeroy, who was at the rail fence above the works our troops threw up. He informed me, they stuffed hay between the rails of the fence, to prevent the enemy discovering them, and ordered the soldiers to retain their fire till they advanced within six or seven rods, then gave the orders to fire, which caused them to retreat. The enemy formed and attacked them the second time, and retreated in like manner. They formed, advanced, and rushed on to the fence the third time, and obliged our troops to retreat, after they had lost a large number of their men, and Major Pitcairn at their head. The Americans went to Breed's

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Hill on the night of the 16th of June, the battle commenced on the 17th, and our forces returned to Cambridge. I believe there was only verbal orders given to go to Breed's Hill, and that they had neither cannon nor field pieces. Gen. Ward, the early part of May, requested Col. Gridley, Mr. Richard Devens, one of the committee of safety in Charlestown, and myself, to view the heights from the camp to Charlestown. We did so, and made a written report, as follows : viz. 1. To build a Fort on Prospect Hill. 2. To proceed to Bunker's Hill, and fortify it. 3. To Breed's Hill, and do the same. Our object was, if obliged to retire from Breed's Hill, the fort at Bunker's Hill would cover our retreat with the cannon, and drive their ships out of the rivers; also would prevent the enemy from keeping possession of Charlestown. Why the report was not approved, I cannot say—perhaps others recommended to proceed first to Charlestown. What returns I am possesed of, will send with the orderly book, which contains General Ward's orders."

Signed " Wm. Henshaw," and addressed to " His Excellency John Brooks, Esq."

Our only object is to present the outlines of a memoir, and not to eulogize, and we cannot better conclude this, than by extracting a part of an obituary notice, published at the time of his death in the Palladium.

" Few have lived so little known to the world, and few so deserving of its praise, as Col. Henshaw. His character was of that unassuming cast which shrinks from the scrutiny of observation, and is better pleased with the consciousness, than with the appearance of acting right. He was equally an object of admiration in his military and private life. He served as a Lieutenant in the French war, and as Colonel through the struggle of our revolution. He was always distinguished for his clearness in council and intrepidity in action, and we find honorable mention of him in several histories of those times. After the Revolution, he retired to Leicester, and, entering on the business of private life, became an exemplary husband and father."

Of the sons of David Henshaw, William was not alone so prominent, as to deserve notice in this account. His brother, Joseph, was equally active in all public concerns, and commanded as great influence and respect. He often represented the town of Leicester in the General Court, and was, for a considerable time, chairman of the committee of safety in the county of Worcester, which was formed from the several committees of safety and correspondence of the towns.

David, another brother, though younger than the forementioned brothers, early took part in the events which succeeded it, having ever been a firm supporter of the Government, and a friend to good order. Both William and David Henshaw were, for many years, acting magistrates in the county, and distinguished for their intelligence and independence in performing their duties in that capacity.

Both the brothers left pretty numerous families. One of the sons of the latter is, at present, a member of the Senate of this state from the county of Suffolk.—*Wor. Mag.*

STAMP ACT.

" *April*, 28, 1766.—Monday last, the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, met at Faneuil-Hall, where they were well pleased with the accounts which had been received from Home, in regard to the progress of the repeal of the Stamp-Act; whereupon they voted the methods to exhibit their joy, when the account shall arrive of the Bill for a Repeal has passed the whole Legislature.

" At the said meeting, the following Vote also passed:

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"Voted; *unanimously*, that the magistrates of the Town, the Selectmen, Firewards, Constables, and Engineers, be desired to use their utmost endeavours, to prevent any Bonfire being made in any part of the Town, also the throwing of Rockets, Squibs, and other Fire-Works, in any of the streets of said Town, except the time that shall be appointed for general Rejoicings; and that the inhabitants be desired for the present to restrain their children and servants from going abroad on evenings."

May 17.—At a meeting of the sons of Liberty, held last evening, in Hanover-Square, it was unanimously voted:—

1. That their exhibition of joy on the repeal of the Stamp-act be on the Common.

2. That the Fire-Works be played off from a Stage to be erected near the Work-House Gates.

3. That there be an advertisement published on Monday next, of the intended exhibition; the place where, and the time when it will end.

I do therefore notify the friends of liberty, that an authentic account of the Repeal of the Stamp-act is arrived, and the gentlemen selectmen of Boston, have fixed upon this evening, for the public rejoicing, at whose desire will be exhibited on the Common, an *Obelisk*, engraved by Mr. Paul Revere. The signal of its ending will be by firing a horizontal wheel on the top of the Obelisk, when it is desired the assembly will retire. By order of the Com.

Signed, M. Y. *Secretary.*

May 19, 1766.

[The Boston Gazette, of the 26th May, 1766, gives a full and particular description of the public rejoicings on this occasion.]

REPEAL OF THE STAMP ACT.

"Friday sen'night to the inexpressible joy of all were received by Capt. Coffin, the important news of the repeal of the Stamp Act, which was signed by His Majesty the 18th March last; upon which the bells in the town were set a ringing, the ships in the harbour displayed their colours, guns were discharged in different parts of the town, and in the evening were several bonfires. According to a previous vote of the town, the Selectmen met in the afternoon at Faneuil-Hall, and appointed Monday last for a day of general rejoicings on that happy occasion. The morning was ushered in with musick, ringing of bells, and the discharge of cannon, the ships in the harbour and many of the houses in town being adorned with colours—joy smiled in every countenance, benevolence, gratitude and content seemed the companions of all. By the generosity of some gentlemen remarkable for their humanity and patriotism, our gaol was freed of debtors.—At one o'clock the castle and batteries, and train of artillery fired a royal salute; and the afternoon was spent in mirth and jollity. —In the evening the whole town was beautifully illuminated:—On the Common the sons of liberty erected a magnificent pyramid, illuminated with 280 lamps: the four upper stories of which were ornamented with the figures of their Majesties, and fourteen of the worthy patriots who have distinguished themselves by their love of liberty. The following lines were on the four sides of the next apartment, which referred to the emblematical figures on the lower story, the whole supported by a large base of the doric order.

[The elegant and patriotic lines, here spoken of, were given in this volume of our Record, page 56, which speaks of the plate, on which they were engraved, for preservation.]

On the top of the pyramid was fixed a round box of fireworks horizontally. About one hundred yards from the pyramid the sons of liberty erected a stage for the exhibition of their fireworks, near the work house, in the lower room of which they en-

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tertained the gentlemen of the town. John Hancock, Esq. who gave a grand and elegant entertainment to the genteel part of the town, and treated the populace with a pipe of Madeira wine, erected at the front of his house, which was magnificently illuminated, a stage for the exhibition of his fireworks, which was to answer those of the sons of liberty: at dusk the scene opened by the discharge of twelve rockets from each stage; after which the figures on the pyramid were uncovered, making a beautiful appearance.—To give a description of the great variety of fireworks exhibited from this time till eleven o'clock would be endless—the air was filled with rockets—the ground with bee-hives and serpents—and the two stages with wheels of fireworks of various sorts. Mr. Otis and some other gentlemen who lived near the common kept open house, the whole evening, which was very pleasant; the multitudes of gentlemen and ladies, who were continually passing from one place to another, added much to the brilliancy of the night: at eleven o'clock the signal being given by a discharge of 21 rockets, the horizontal wheel on the top of the pyramid or obelisk was played off, ending in the discharge of 16 dozen of serpents in the air, which concluded the Show. To the honor of the sons of liberty we can with pleasure inform the world, that every thing was conducted with the utmost decency and good order, not a reflection cast on any character, nor the least disorder during the whole scene."

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.

An old Providence (R. I.) paper of March 12, 1766, contains the following instance of patriotic devotion highly characteristic of the times in which it took place.

"On the 4th inst. 18 *Daughters of Liberty*, young ladies of good reputation, assembled at the house of Doctor *Ephraim Bowen*, in this town, in consequence of an invitation of that gentleman, who hath discovered a laudable zeal for introducing Home Manufactures. There they exhibited a fine example of industry, by spining from sunrise until dark, and displayed a spirit for saving their sinking country rarely to be found among persons of more age and experience. The Doctor provided an elegant plain dinner, and other refreshments, for the fair company; but they expended but very little time in dining, and cheerfully agreed to omit tea, to render their conduct consistent.—Besides this instance of their patriotism, before they separated, they unanimously resolved that the Stamp Act was unconstitutional, that they would purchase no more *British* manufactures unless it be repealed, and that they would not even admit the addresses of any gentlemen should they have opportunity, without they determined to oppose its execution to the last extremity, if occasion required. We hear another meeting of these *Daughters of Liberty*, with many more, is intended to be held at the Court-House some time in April next, there to spin a handsome piece of linen, as a premium to be given to the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of good flax, in the County of Providence, in the year 1766."

Air Balloons.—The second victory which the French won over the Austrians on the plains of Fleurus, in the year 1794, is attributed to the Air Balloon that Gen. Jourdan caused to ascend. The æronaut hovering over the enemy's army, and out of the reach of their balls, could safely watch all their movements. He then drew up plans, took notes, and sent them down to the French General, within a tin case, that glided along the ropes which held the balloon captive in the air. These ropes were held fast by four horsemen that either carried the æronaut to the places most favorable to his observations, or made him descend, as the case required.

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BOSTON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1826.

The visitation of the Public Schools of this city, took place on Wednesday last, when the medals were awarded, and the School Committee, the Preceptors, and meritorious Pupils, dined together, with all the city functionaries at Faneuil Hall. We are happy to learn that the President of the U. States, attended the visitation, and dined with the party. [The particulars of this interesting exhibition will be given in our next record.]

The New Church in Purchase-street, was dedicated to Almighty God, on Thursday last. Sermon by Rev Mr Gannett.

The Rev Mr *Wayland* has been permitted to vacate his office as pastor of the first Baptist Church in this city; and the able and learned Dr Fishback, of Lexington, (Ken.) invited without opposition as a candidate to succeed him.

On Wednesday, last week, an Ordination was held in Christ Church, by the Right Rev Bishop Griswold, when the Rev *George Otis*, of Harvard University, and Rev *Geo. Griswold*, of Northampton, Deacon, were admitted to the holy order of Priest.

The Rev Mr *Dubois*, has been nominated by the See of Rome, to be Roman Catholic Bishop of New-York.

On Wednesday last week, the Concord Chapter of Royal-Arch Masons was installed in that place, in due form. Mount Horeb Chapter of the same grade, will be consecrated, and its officers installed, at Lowell, on the 31st inst.

A *History of Newburyport*, from the pen of Caleb Cushing, Esq. is now in course of publication.

The papers, from almost every part of the Union, continue to be filled with accounts of the funeral solemnities, which have been rendered to the manes of Jefferson and Adams.—So should desert be crown'd.

"The sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust."

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

It was intended, as mentioned in our last, that the new Market, should have been opened on Tuesday last; but the preparations not having been fully completed, it was postponed to this day, when the removal, from the old stand, will be carried into effect. On this occasion there will, no doubt, be a fine display of the fruits and productions of our exuberant soil.

The following are the rates, appraised by the Committee for the annual rents of the Cellars, under the Market, which together with the Stalls are all let on a lease for one year, excepting Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the Cellars, which are reserved for the use of the city.

No. 1 appraised at	$	450	No. 12 appraised at	$	400
2	"	"	290	13	"	"	150
3	"	"	170	14	"	"	250
4	"	"	250	15	"	"	235
5	"	"	235	16	"	"	200
6	"	"	260	17	"	"	200
7	"	"	260	18	"	"	235
8	"	"	235	19	"	"	250
9	"	"	250	20	"	"	150
10	"	"	150	21	"	"	230
11	"	"	400	22	"	"	350

The above sums added to those for the stalls, give an annual rent to the City, rising of $25,000.

NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL.

A new Medical School is contemplated to be established at Woodstock in Vermont, under the style and title of the "*Clinical School for Medicine.*" For this purpose a meeting has been held, at the above place, by the advice of several gentlemen of the Faculty, as well as the solicitation of various Students, and the following gentlemen appointed Lecturers, viz. *Joseph A. Gallup*, M. D. Materia Medica, Clinical Practice and Obstetrics.—*J. V. C. Smith*, M. D. Boston, Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery—*Charles U. Shepherd*, A B. Boston, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology—Mr. *Luther Cross*, N. H. Botany and Pharmacy. The Lectures to commence on the 11th Sept. next, and be continued one quarter.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

In the sketches of history of the County of Worcester, as published in the Worcester Magazine and Historical Journal, we find, that the first meeting of the public officers, under the act of incorporation, was Aug. 10, 1731, when a sermon was preached before them by the Rev. John Prentice, of Lancaster, from ii Chronicles, xix. 5th and 6th verses —"And he said to the Judges, take heed what you do; for ye judge not

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for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in judgment. Wherefore, now let the fear of the Lord be upon you, take heed and do it; for there is no iniquity with the Lord our God, nor respect of persons, nor taking of gifts."

The first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for Worcester, was *William Jennison;* the second Judge, of same Court, was *John Chandler*, afterwards Chief Justice. Of the 24 Judges, filling this office, but two are now living, viz. Hon. Michael Gill, of Westminster, and Hon. Judge Strong.

We find the name of *John Chandler*, and *John Chandler*, Jr. as filling the offices of Judge, Justice, and Clerk of the Courts——as Sheriff, Judge of Probate, Register of Probate, Register of Deeds, and County Treasurer.

One member of the Executive Council has been taken from the County of Worcester, every year, since the organization of the present form of government, in 1780. The first Counsellor elected, was *Moses Gill*, of Princeton, who continued to be re-elected, until 1787, when he removed to Boston.

The members of Congress, elected from the County of Worcester, since the formation of the general government, were Jonathan Grout, Artemas Ward, Dwight Foster, Levi Lincoln,* (father of our present, worthy Governor) Seth Hastings, William Stedman, Jabez Upham, Joseph Allen, Abijah Bigelow, Elijah Brigham, Solomon Strong, Benjamin Adams, Jonas Kendall, Jonathan Russell, Lewis Bigelow, Jonas Sibley, John Locke, William Stedman, and John Davis, (the present member.)

Record, 1732. A county tax of £311 1*s* 4*d* was levied, for the purposes of building a county Court-House, and Jail. Lancaster paid the highest rate, £62 16*s* 8*d*, and Lunenburg the lowest, £7 16 3.

The military strength of this county, which forms the 6th division of Militia, is estimated, in a return for 1825, at 7,803 effective men.—Cavalry, 417—Artillery, 314—the remainder grenadiers, riflemen, infantry and light infantry.

The History of ancient Mexico, written originally in Italian and in MS. has been lately translated into Spanish by Father Llanvigero. It contains annals of the Mexican nation from its commencement in N. America to the close of Montezuma's reign in 1520.

ORDINATIONS.

At a special Ordination, held in Christ Church Hartford, on Wednesday, June 14th, by the Rt. Rev Thomas C. Brownell, D. D. LL. D. Bishop of Connecticut, the Rev Joseph T. Clark, deacon, Rector of the Church in Woodbridge, was admitted to the holy order of Priests. Morning prayers were read by Rev Prof. Doane of Washington College; the Candidate was presented by Rev N. S. Wheaton, Rector of Christ Church, Hartford; and an appropriate exhortation was delivered by the Rt Rev Bishop. Rev Prof. Humphreys of Washington College, together with the Presbyters before named, assisted in the imposition of hands.

At a special Ordination, held in Christ Church, Hartford, on Thursday Aug. 3, by Rt Rev Thomas C. Brownell, D. D. L. L. Bishop of Connecticut, George A. Shelton, A. B. of Bridgeport, Con. a graduate of the Theological Seminary, and Geo. C. Shepard of Amherst, Mss. were admitted to the holy order of Deacons; and Rev James A. Fox, deacon, of Woodville, Mississippi, was admitted to the holy order of Priests. Morning prayers were read by Rev. Wm. Shelton, Rector of the Churches in Fairfield and Weston; the Candidates were presented by Rev N. S. Wheaton, Rector of Christ Church, Hartford; and an appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev Prof. Doane, of Washington College.

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* Hon. Levi Lincoln, took his seat, March 4, 1801, and the next day was appointed by the President Attorney-General of the United States.

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In the Ordination to the office of Priesthood, Rev N. F. Bruce, M. D. of St. Croix, and the Rev Prof. Humphreys of Washington College, together with the Presbyters before named, assisted in the imposition of hands.—*Conn. Mirror.*

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The Emperor of Russia has published a manifesto of the result of the Court of Inquiry, on the subject of the insurrection in December last. It places the insurgents and conspirators, in two classes, viz. one composed of those who were guilty of high treason, with *criminal and murderous intent;* and the other of persons of weak minds, acting under the influence of a blind confidence of others. The first are to be tried by a High Tribunal, and punished forthwith, agreeably to its decisions; and the latter, after undergoing a simple correctional discipline, discharged.

The Emperor has also published a decree, abolishing the punishment of death, in his dominions, for all crimes, excepting that of high treason; and imprisonment for life in the mines substituted.

It is now understood, that the differences which have subsisted between the Ottoman Porte and Russia, have been amicably adjusted to the full satisfaction of these two parties, and the concurrence of all the foreign ministers residing in Constantinople.

A London paper, received at Philadelphia, *one day later* than the accounts, brought here by the Emerald, gives, as a report, that Constantinople was in flames, on the 24th June. It is proper, however, to say, that a late French paper questions the truth of this report. Still, as the old corps of Janizaries had become disaffected, and were in a state of desperation, by the new military arrangements of the Sultan, such an event is by no means improbable.

The affairs of the Greeks, though not hopeless, were desperate. Some of the more powerful causes of their distress, may be fairly attributed to the bad state of their finances, and the cupidity of their public agents and commissaries, rather than to the want of numbers or gallantry in her sailors or soldiers. Under better arrangements, in this respect, Greece may yet recover her long lost liberty.

The health of George IV. had been much improved by a new and persevering course of exercise and temperance.

The elections in England, though in some districts, attended with enormous expences to the candidates, have terminated favourably to the public interest. Perhaps the *Catholic* question will have gained some new recruits; but it is certain, that the spirit of *Radicalism* has been scorch'd, if not killed, in these political struggles.

The public subscriptions for the relief of the distresses of the northern manufacturers, having been found inadequate, government were about adopting extensive measures to accomplish this humane object.

The royal family, and nobility of France, were turning their attention to the protection and patronage of manufactures. To effect this object, no means are spared; and France, under such auspices, may yet rival England in her most important manufacturing establishments.

The affairs of Hayti appear to be in a dangerous condition, if not fast approximating to a civil war, or revolution. The cause assigned for these discontents, either real, or pretended, is, the disability of the people to pay the taxes, assessed to meet the enormous indemnity, which they consider as being spunged out of them, through the cupidity, rather than the justice or generosity of France. In this state of things, it is now said, that President Boyer, who had been much perplexed and embarrassed; by the disaffection publicly manifested throughout the Island, was about resigning the Chief Magistracy; in which case, it is not difficult to perceive, that the convention with France will be broken up; a war, of some kind or other, break out, and the country again thrown into the wildest confusion and disorder.

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DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

More Canals afloat.— It is now said, that a contract has been concluded on, between the government of Guatemala, and a company of enterprizing men, in New-York, for opening a navigable communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through Nicaragua, by the river St. John, into the Lake of Nicaragua—from the western extremity of which it is but 17 miles to the Pacific. There is no doubt of the practicability of this undertaking; nor of the immense advantages which are to result from it, to the commerce and manufactures of the United States. The capital, required by this company, will be five millions of dollars.

A Colombian vessel has appeared on the coast of Africa, and destroyed three French and Spanish Guineamen, burning, at the same time, their trading town.

A new Steam-Engine, for propelling vessels at the rate of nine miles an hour, has been invented by Mr. John Babcock, of Conn. and fully proved to answer the object intended. It has no boiler, but is governed by generator sor tubes. The machinery is simple and portable, and will require but little fuel.

The schooner Dolphin, which was supposed to have been lost, on some of the Islands in the Pacific, has been heard from, and her crew safe. She was at Woahoo, 17 Jan. and had succeeded in the object of her cruise, by finding and taking off the survivors of the crew of the whale-ship Globe, of Nantucket.

The Hon. RUFUS KING, late Minister to England, and family, arrived at New-York on Tuesday, Aug. 15, in the packet ship Acasta, from London.

Masonic.—PLYMOUTH LODGE, in Plymouth, will be constituted, and its officers installed, by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on Wednesday, the 6th day of September next. An Address will be delivered by Br. James G. Carter, of Boston. Masonic Brethren generally, are invited to attend. By order of the W. Master. J. THURBER, *Sec'ry.*

Plymouth, Aug. 18th, A. L. 5826.

The Hon John Jay is said to be the only surviving member of the Congress of 1774. We have in this State also, a patriot of 1774, still living. Hon George Partridge in the Old Colony. He was a representative in June, 1774, when the delegates were appointed for the first general Congress—and was also a member of our provincial Congress in October, 1774.—*Gaz.*

A new edition of Sir Walter Scott's Works, published at Paris, contains a fac simile of a letter from Sir Walter Scott, dated in 1821, to the translator, in which he says, it is an erroneous supposition that he is the author of Waverly and the other Novels and Tales, ascribed to him by the French editor.

The number of bankrupts in England, gazetted in the half year ending with June 1825, was four hundred and eighty nine, while those for the corresponding period of this year has been 1827.

A Brussels paper says, that the mound to be raised in the field of Waterloo is nearly finished; a great part of the stones for the pedestal on which the colossal lion is to be placed, are ready; some of them weigh 22,000 pounds. From the top of this mound, which is 160 feet high we command an horizon extending six leagues every way; the forest on the Sambre, the heights on the plain of Seneffe, the forest of Soigne, to its skirts on the side of Tirlemont, and the first village of Hesbaie.

Almacks in India.—The emigration of our northern brethren to India has always been pretty copious. In the time of Sir John Macpherson's government, most of his staff consisted of Scotch gentlemen whose name began with Mac. One of the Aids-de Camp used to call the Government House Almacks, "for," said he, "if you stand in the middle of the Court and call Mac, you will have a head popped out of every window."—*Eng. pa.*

Mr Charles Starkweather and wife, of Northampton, have made a donation of *five hundred dollars* to the Board of Foreign Missions.

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Among the Americans present at the celebration of the last anniversary of our national independence in Paris were Geo. Bond, Esq. Dr Niles, and Messrs Coolidge and Emerson, of this city.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the Americans at Paris, and a public dinner given on the Fourth of July. Gen. LAFAYETTE, his son, and Count Lasteyrie, were present. Count Segur was prevented from attending from ill health. The hall was decorated with French and American flags. The number at the table was sixty five. Mr Barnet, the American Consul, presided. Among the regular toasts was:—"Our illustrious benefactor, Gen. LAFAYETTE—We cannot but add our voice in echo of the voice of our country." The General rose and returned thanks, and briefly related a history of his visit to the United States, and alluded to the extrarordinary attention of our countrymen. He said—"It is thus, gentlemen, that after having visited the twenty four United States, after having, on the glorious ground of Bunker Hill, celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of the 17th of June, I had the pleasure to dine the last Fourth of July, at the same place where commenced those welcomes, as touching as they were honorable. To day, I am happy to assemble with you in this circle, at a period of half a century since the era of a new social order, which has already pervaded the American Hemisphere, and which cannot fail to enlighten, and at length to liberate the world. I am still more happy, (permit the observation from one of the veterans of the revolution,) on finding here so many of the citizens of America, who, the more they see of Europe, the more will they be attached to those institutions founded on the rights of man—republican virtues—practical liberty—simplicity of policy—true representation—the self-government of the people; and in consequence of these opinions I propose the following toast:—The budget of American Liberty—Let other nations reflect what it cost, and what it contains."

MR BOWEN.—I hope you will give your readers some further extracts from the old M. S. Journal of Mr. Samuel Sewall, as many of his descendants are now living, and feel gratified in tracing the history of their ancestors, whose families were highly respectable for talents and learning, as well as for probity and christian benevolence; and every thing relating to them must be more or less interesting. There is one of the family, now residing, I believe, at Bath [Maine] who is very aged, but still retains the brightness of the christian character, and is much respected and beloved by his neighbours. He bears the rank of Col. and was a distinguished partisan in our revolutionary struggles for liberty and independence. There is an instance, which I have heard mentioned, of his gallantry and presence of mind, during those times, which tried men's courage and patriotism, which I have never seen in print. It is thus told. "During the spring of '75, a British armed vessel was laying at anchor in the Kennebec river, a small distance from the lower part of the town of Bath, where it seems Col. Sewall then resided. Its object was to procure ship timber, particularly the white pine, and detachments were daily sent from her, to a Cove, at the upper end of the town, called, at that time, for distinction sake, "The King's Dock," where the workmen used to prepare the timber for shipment. The number, usually sent, was about 20, under the direction of a naval officer. This business went on, as usual, without any annoyance from the inhabitants, until April of that year, when the news of the battle at Lexington, having reached Bath, by land express, a party of about 20 or 30 of the more active

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and high spirited inhabitants called on Col. Sewall, for the purpose of placing him at their head, and driving these freebooters from their rendezvous. They accordingly armed themselves, and were marched by Col. Sewall, to the vicinity of the Dock, where the British seamen were found at work, in their customary occupation. The Col. ordered his party to conceal themselves in the woods, within hail, and to wait his signal for rallying to his assistance. This disposition made, he advanced towards the workmen, in the presence of their officer, and mounting a log, with his sword drawn, addressed the party, in a firm and audible voice, *commanding them, in the name of the provincial Congress, to lay down their tools, and depart instantly to their boats, at the peril of their lives !* The officer, commanding these men, knew the character of Col. Sewall, personally, and without much hesitation [though the workmen had so far obeyed the command, thus addressed to them, as instantaneously to throw down their tools] ordered their prompt embarkation.—By this resolute, yet cool and judicious conduct, the affair ended, without accident, or any further disturbance. The seamen were permitted to get on board their ship with safety, and the vessel left the river, the same day, or the day following, without having fulfilled the object of her coming there.

This act, although an heroic one, is but a specimen of the general spirit, which pervaded the country, during the interesting period we have been speaking of.

LIBERALIS.

HISTORY OF NEW-YORK.

The New-York Literary Gazette contains the following gleanings from Mr. Moulton's History of New-York.

The Hudson River was called by the Dutch the "Groote River," the Great River. Its Indian name was Cohohatatea.

Schenectady (Skaghneghtady) signifies *the other side of the pine.*

The East river (as it is now called) was named by Adrian Blok, the "Helle gadt River," *helle gadt* means *hellish hole*—the worthy old Hollander must have been out of temper when he sailed up the sound.

Governor's Island was called by the Indians 'Paggank.' The Dutch called it *Nooten Eydlandt*, from the nuts found on it.

Long Island was called by the Indians *Sewanhacky*, or the *Island of Shells.*

The Housatonic river was named by Capt. Blok, "Roodenbergh river," or the river of the red mountain.

Rhode-Island was named by the Dutch, *Rood Eylandt*, the *red island.*

The Mohawk (Mohoct) river means the river of Blood (Indian.)

Massachusetts (Mais-schuseag) means "the country on this side of the hills."

Haverstraw means "*Oat Straw*," Claverack, "*Clover-reach*," and Kinder-hook, "*Children's-corner.*"

Schuylkill means "*The hidden Creek*," Saybrook (in Connecticut) was founded by the viscount Say and the lord Brook of Warwick, and is a compound of their family names.

STATISTICS OF PORTUGAL.—The Almanac of Lisbon, for 1827, among other interesting particulars respecting the kingdom of Portugal, states that it contains 4101 parishes; 765,395 houses, and a population of 3,013,900 souls. The superficial extent of the kingdom is 3,150 leagues (20 to a degree.) The list of persons enjoying titles, contains 3 Dukes, 34 Marquises, 76 Counts, 41 Viscounts, and 27 Barons, or 181 in all, and 122 of those persons owe their titles to the munificence of the late king, who, during the 34 years of his reign created 1 Duke, (Victoria,) 12 Marquises, 42 Counts, 40 Viscounts, and 27 Barons, not to speak of the titles created and extinct during those 34 years.—*Courier.*

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THE ARTS.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

This great Battle was fought June 18, 1815—An extensive *Panarama*, of which is now exhibiting in the Amphitheatre at Washington Gardens. It is represented on a canvass cloth of 100 feet in length, and displays 21 different conspicuous characters. It describes probably the greatest Battle recorded in the annals of history, and of the 60 which Bonaparte fought, was the only one in which he was defeated. The moment of the picture, is at the time when he loses all hope of victory, and is about to leave the field for the palace of Elysee. Artists like all other professional men, are amenable to the public—to posterity, for the correctness of their productions, and we hope and believe that the celebrated artist (Mr Barker of London) in this case, has reflected on himself that credit for the correctness of relative incidents, and faithful delineations of history as is displayed in the refined boldness, and elegance of the painting.

The following very interesting anecdote given by Mr Sergeant, in his Eulogy, upon Messrs Adams and Jefferson, recently delivered in Philadelphia, is taken from the Democratic Press.

"Mr John Adams took his seat in Congress the 5th of September, 1774, the day the Old Congress first met. In June, 1775—after blood had been shed, that war was certain, and that the enlightened and patriotic were preparing the public mind for revolution and independence—it became necessary to appoint a Commander in Chief of the armies of the United Colonies.—Gen. Ward, of Massachusetts, the colony which Mr John Adams in part represented, was the person thought of for that important station.* The 15th of June, 1775, a memorable day in the history of the country, Mr John Adams rose in his place, and with much judgment and knowledge of public feeling, nominated George Washington of Virginia, "to command all the continental forces raised, for the defence of American Liberty." So entirely unexpected was this proposition, that Mr Washington was at the time it was made, in his seat in Congress. With the modesty which characterises and appertains to greatness, he was so overcome as to retire immediately from the body. "Congress then proceeded to the choice of a General, by ballot, and George Washington, esq. was unanimously elected.

* General Ward commanded the army at Cambridge, from the time of the battle of Lexington, till the arrival of Gen. Washington, who took the command on the 2d of July, 1775.

When Mr. Carroll first took his seat in Congress, July 18, 1776, the President, (Hancock) after his introduction, drew his attention to the parchment copy of the Declaration of Independence, and invited him to sign it. Mr. Carroll replied, " with the greatest pleasure," and advanced to the table. While signing it, a member jocosely remarked in an under tone, ' there go a few millions,' alluding to the great wealth of Mr. Carroll, when he immediately added to his signature his place of residence, Carrollton, signifying his entire readiness to yield up his wealth to the cause of his country.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

This Canal, if constructed upon the proposed plan of the committee, is to be of the most magnificent and durable character. Its length, from Washington City to Pittsburg, by the course selected, is 346 miles.—The locks and canal are to be constructed sufficiently large to pass boats of one hundred tons burthen. The whole expense of this magnificent work, including locks, reservoirs, tunnels, &c. is estimated at *twenty five millions of dollars.*

Syracuse Gaz.

Plymouth and Taunton Canal.—A correspondent says, it is practicable to unite the waters of Plymouth Harbor with those of Taunton River, without much difficulty or expense, which would open a very safe, commodious and profitable inland navigation, from Plymouth, via. Taunton, Dighton, Somerset, Newport, Sag Harbor and Stonington, to New-York. *Three miles digging*, will

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connect the two waters, but the streams are not sufficient for boats to pass the whole extent. They run in nearly a right direction, and more than half the distance boats can now pass with but little if any interruption.

Plymouth Memorial.

Plymouth, Aug. 19.—RAIN. We understand the quantity which has fallen within the last fortnight, has been greater than ever known before to the oldest inhabitants in this vicinity. A gentleman from Middleborough who had an opportunity to ascertain the quantity with accuracy, says eighteen inches had fallen there in the course of six or eight days previous to Monday last. This statement corresponds with the measurement made in this town. The usual supply of rain during a year is said to average about thirty two inches.

Fuel.—Prof. Silliman in the last number of his Journal of Science, says—

"I have been just favoured with a copy of a memoir, by Mr. Marcus Bull, read before the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, April 7, 1825—entitled:

"*Experiments to determine the comparative quantities of Heat, evolved in the combustion of the principal varieties of wood and coal, used in the United States, for Fuel; and also to determine the comparative quantities of Heat lost by the ordinary apparatus made use of for their combustion.*"

This memoir is the result of a long course of experiments, evidently conducted with great care and skill. It is replete with interesting information, and is to be regarded as one of the most important contributions of science to the arts and to domestic economy, which has been made for a long time in this country. It is worthy of being carefully studied, both by scientific and practical men, and for the sake of the latter class, it might be well if an analysis of this elaborate and detailed paper, presenting, in a lucid and concise form, the practical important results which have been obtained by Mr. Bull—were prepared for extensive circulation."

A Mr Hardin, said to be a lawyer of some eminence in Kentucky, was shot dead, in the street of Elizabethtown, Ken. by Dr Young, a Representative in Congress from that State. "Of so aggravating and atrocious character was the cause of this act (says one of the papers) as to shield Dr Young from prosecution, and almost to justify the act in public opinion." This mode of reasoning is more pernicious than the act, which gives rise to it; for a man, in the commission of murder, is generally considered as acting under the influence of strong and irritated passions; but to justify the act, in cool blood, argues a temper that would deliberately and wantonly commit the same offence.

Notice to Whalers and others who frequent the South Sea.

We are requested to state that Capt. Eaton, formerly of Marblehead, has taken a lease for ten years of the Island of Massafuera, in the South Sea, about 90 miles from Juan Fernandez, where whalers and others can be supplied with wood, water, and fresh provisions. This notice is given, because many vessels passing the Island, and seeing human beings on the shore, stand off again, thinking they are pirates.—Capt. Eaton and his little company are the only inhabitants of the place, their occupation is taking the Seals, &c.—*Courier.*

COTTON.

There were exported from New-Orleans, during the ten months, ending in July last, 234,549 bales Cotton; of which 106,484 bales were shipped to England, and 60,949 bales to France. For New-York, 34,795 do.—Boston, 11,419 do.—Providence, 8,437 do.

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BIOGRAPHICAL.

For the Boston News-Letter.

CAPT. EDWARD JOHNSON.

Among the civic fathers of New-England, the name of EDWARD JOHNSON will ever be remembered with respect, not only for his public services as a public man, but for the facts which he has presented for posterity in his Wonder-working Providence. He emigrated, it is supposed, from the parish of Heron Hill, in the county of Kent, in England in 1630, and his name appears among those desiring to be made freemen, 19th Oct. 1630, and among those who were admitted 18th May, 1631. He settled in Charlestown upon his arrival; and afterwards, in Woburn, when that town was erected in 1645. In Woburn, he was chosen recorder, and continued to keep the records till 1671.—He represented that town in the General Court of Massachusetts, 26 years, and in 1655, was speaker of the House of Representatives. He was the first captain of the military company in Woburn; was sent with Cook and Atherton to seize Samuel Gorton, one of the early fanatics who disturbed the peace of the colony.—In 1640, he, with Gov. Bradstreet, Dep. Gov. Danforth, and Maj. Gen. Dennison, and others, was a committee to consider and report the situation of public affairs in relation to the patent, laws, and privileges of the colony. In 1662, he was appointed by the General Court with Gookin, Danforth, Lusher and Hill, a committee in relation to sending Messrs. Bradstreet and Norton as Agents to England. This Committee met at the Anchor Tavern in Boston, 4th January, 1662, to adopt measures and hasten the journey of their agents. Their instructions to the agents, address to Charles II, letters to Right Hon William, viscount Say and Seale, Earl of Clarendon, and Earl of Manchester, may be seen in Hutchinson's Collections, 345—370. In 1664, he was one of the four to whom the original charter, and a duplicate of it were delivered for safe keeping. The Massachusetts Colony Records give frequent evidence of his public services, and the confidence he enjoyed in public estimation.

Capt. Johnson died at Woburn, 23d April, 1672, leaving five sons, Edward, George, William, Matthew, and John, to whom and his wife, and grandchildren, he gave his estate, which appears to have been considerable for that period. To his grandson George, he gave his dwelling house and out house, "in the parish of Heron Hill, at a place called Waterham." To his grandsons, Edward, son of Edward, William and Edward, sons of William, and the eldest son of Matthew, his farm, "lying in the parish of Heron Hill, in Old England," to each a quarter part. William, his 3d son, succeeded his father as Representative, and in 1684, was elected an Assistant, and continued in the magistracy until the arrival of Sir Edmund Andros. He was afterwards one of the council of safety, upon the seizure of Sir Edmund, and was an officer in the ten years' war with the Indians.—He died at Woburn, the 22d of May, 1704. Robert Johnson, who graduated at Harvard College, in 1645, was supposed by the late W. Winthrop, esq. to be a son of Capt. Edward Johnson, but this is hardly probable. If related to him, it is more likely that he was a younger brother.

Mr BOWEN,—In looking over one of the late numbers of your City Record, I find the names of the several persons, who delivered the public Orations, in commemoration of the *Massacre*, which took place in this town, on the evening of the 5th of March, 1770. JAMES LOVELL, (afterwards a member of the Continental Congress, and lately the Naval Officer in our Customs,) stands first on the list; and an anecdote is related of the circumstances, attend-

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ing his acceptance of this appointment, which, it is probable, many of your readers have not heard of. At the meeting in Brown's Manufactory House, (now Hamilton Place,) on the evening of the 5th of March, 1771, where a number of the whigs of that day, had *privately* assembled, for the purpose of hearing a Discourse from Dr Thomas Young, on the solemn anniversary of the massacre, it was thought, that a *public* Oration on the subject, would be more compatible with the feelings of the people, than private addresses, and more in character with the sentiments and opinions, which the friends of liberty had openly avowed and maintained. Accordingly it was resolved after some deliberation, that the subject required greater publicity, and that in future, the commemoration should be as public as possible; and that as soon as a suitable person could be found, to undertake the somewhat dangerous task of pronouncing such an Oration, a day should be fixed for its open delivery, in one of the houses of religious worship.* After some further consultation, it was agreed, to invite Mr *Lovell*, for this special business, and a committee raised, to wait on him with the appointment, and receive his answer. After the meeting had separated, one of the party called on the father of Mr Lovell, and informed him of the circumstance, pointing out the high honor which had been thus conferred on his son; but admitting, at the same time, that it might be attended with some hazard, considering the violent irritation which subsisted between the citizens and the soldiery, and the unfriendly disposition of the civil authorities of the colony. The elder Mr Lovell, whose pursuits were of a literary kind, being then at the head of the Latin free school, and whose temper was naturally mild and peaceful, took occasion, on the following morning, before the committee had arrived, and while his son was at the breakfast table, to speak of the appointment which had been made, and to admonish him not to accept of it, as his youth and inexperience in public matters, were not adequate to the task; nor could he expect, if they were so, that the undertaking would result in any benefit to the community, or any personal advantage of character to himself. Besides, my son, said the old gentleman, there is a consideration in this affair, paramount to all others—*there is danger in the attempt—your life will be in jeopardy.* Is that the case, father? said young Lovell—then is my mind made up—my resolution fixed—I WILL DO IT, AT EVERY HAZARD.

* The writer of this article recollects to have been present at the delivery of the Orations in '72, '73, and '74. They were performed in the Old Brick Church, (now Cornhill-square) and attended by immense crowds of people. A small stage was erected in the northern section of the house, on which were exhibited the surviving wounded of the massacre. The Oration, by Mr Hancock, in '74, was rendered peculiarly imposing, by the eloquent and forcible manner in which it was delivered, and the text, or peroration was, if we remember right, in these words: "Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls: yet we will rejoice in the Lord, we will joy in the God of our salvation."

We find, in an old volume of the Boston Gazette, printed by Edes & Gill, in 1766, the following estimate of the losses sustained by the Lieut. Governor, by Mr Secretary *Oliver*, *Benjamin Hallowell*, jun. esq. and *William Story*, esq. in several riots, which took place in this town, between August '65 and June '66. These estimates were ordered to be made out by the General Court, and the indemnifications, paid to the sufferers, were satisfactory to the claimants.

Loss of Lieut. Gov.	2376–18–4 *stl.*
do of Sec'ry. Oliver,	129—3–0
do of Benja. Hallowell, jr.	412–19–1
do of William Story,	102—1–6

An elegant ship, of 400 tons, was launched at Castine, Me. a few days since. She is called the *Antioch*.

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PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

In the sixty-seventh number of the London Quarterly Review, published in June last, is an interesting article on the scientific institutions of Great Britain, from which the following notice of some of the public libraries in Europe is extracted.

"The library at this [the British] Museum, claims only, in point of extent, a fifth or sixth rank in Europe, and is not even the principal library in Great Britain. It contains at present only 165,000 printed volumes and 20,000 volumes of MSS. In the King's Library, which will be added to the Museum, there are 65,000 volumes; and in that of Sir Joseph Banks, which also eventually becomes the property of the Museum by bequest, 16,000 volumes, making a total of 246,000 volumes, exclusive of the MSS. It is computed that the Bodleian Library at Oxford contains above 200,000 volumes; and besides the occasional additions of new libraries by purchase, a much larger sum is annually expended there on new works than at the British Museum, which it also surpasses in the value of its MSS., particularly those relating to classical literature, and those in the Hebrew and Arabic languages, of which an admirable *catalogue raisone* has been nearly completed by the present learned professor, Dr Nicol. The library of the Vatican is the most considerable in the world. The King's Library at Paris, so accessible to the public, and where the attendance of librarians is excellent, contains 350,000 printed volumes, besides an equal number of pamphlets, and fifty thousand manuscripts. In addition to this splendid collection, the number of printed volumes in the libraries of the Arsenal, of St Genevieve, and of the Mazarine palace, make together a total scarcely, if at all, inferior to that of the 'Bibliotheque du Roi.' The estimated number of volumes in the library at Munich is nearly 400,000; at Vienna, 300,000; at Gottingen, 200,000; besides these, Stutgard, Milan, Florence, Madrid, and other cities, possess large collections.—The comparative value of libraries, it is true, depends not on the number of volumes which they contain; and the libraries of London (as having been more recently formed) are furnished chiefly with useful works, whilst many of the older collections are crowded with ponderous tomes on subjects now obsolete, the canon law, the ancient medicine, astrology, alchemy, and so forth. But the object of large public libraries is not merely to provide such works as are most useful, but publications which, from their costliness or scarcity, are placed beyond the reach of ordinary students. The activity and perseverance for deep research, are not least to be expected from those whose circumstances render it difficult for them, either by favor or by purchase, to obtain access to rare and expensive publications. For these reasons, extensive libraries ought not to be regarded as objects of splendor alone, but as capable of affecting the literary and scientific character of a whole people. To accomplish this end, great facility of access is indispensable. We rejoice, therefore, that a more accommodating spirit has of late years been shown in affording admission to the reading room of the British Museum, and that the public have not failed to avail themselves of this liberty,—the number of admission tickets ordinarily in circulation having increased, since 1816, from 300 to 2000. A new reading room, on a large scale, is now in progress. The number of visitors to the collections of natural history, amounted in the year 1810 to 15,000. The year following, upon the mode of admission being changed, the number was doubled, and it has since that time constantly increased, amounting in 1818 to above 50,000, and in 1824 considerably exceeded 100,000."

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MON. CHABERT.

This ingenious Frenchman has exhibited himself in London, and astonished every one by his incombustibility, or salamander properties, in swallowing vitriol, melted lead, and the most deadly poisons, without injury; and what is still more wonderful, of entering a heated oven, with rare beef steaks, or a leg of mutton, and remaining there, harmless, until they were fully roasted, returning with them, thus amply cooked, for the gratification of his auditors. To account for this apparent faculty of enduring the most intense heat, the Essex Register gives an extract from an old German publication, which throws some *light* on the subject:—

"*Berlin, Feb.* 1812. The experiments made on the pretended incombustibility of the human body, by Mr. Bernard Hey, have been attended with great success. The means employed for the purpose he reduces to six, viz.

1. A liquor, composed of half a pound of alum, four ounces of vitriolic acid, and two pounds of water, with which the hair, the arms, thighs and feet must be impregnated during several days, and which will enable them to support a red hot fire.

2. He takes a mass resembling lead, melts it, pours it into a kettle, and treads it under foot until it becomes cold. This is all a deception; the metal is a composition which melts at the heat of boiling water, and which is therefore not very warm in a state of fusion.

3. He puts Provence oil in a metal vase over a fire, and swallows it at the moment it appears to be boiling. But the fact is, that the oil is mixed with water; the water begins to boil and make a noise, but at the same time separates from the oil, which continues cold enough to be swallowed without danger.

4. The art of putting a lighted torch of pitch into the mouth is explained in this way: The breath is blown strongly, so as to put out the torch, while the saliva, collected in abundance on the lips, prevents the pitch from sticking.

5. To take burning sealing wax on the tongue, a great quantity of saliva is collected on the tongue. When the wax falls it is soon extinguished, and the saliva, thus suddenly dried, presents the appearance of little pimples.

6. Mr. Hey has made the model of an oven, in which a man may remain alive for a long time, without injury, while the flames are coming out of the top, and when in the inside, a leg of mutton or veal is roasting. The fire and the heat are made to pass on one side by lateral channels.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1826.

BOSTON FREE SCHOOLS.

The annual visitation of the Public Schools of this city was made on Wednesday last week, by the Mayor and Aldermen, and other Members of the School Committee, accompanied by the PRESIDENT of the United States, Admiral Sir ISAAC COFFIN, Hon Mr. BIDDLE, President of the Bank of the United States, Hon Mr SALTONSTALL, of Essex, Mr SEATON, editor of the National Intelligencer, the President and Professors of Harvard University, the Clergy of this and neighboring towns, and numerous National, State, and Municipal officers and functionaries. Notwithstanding the time allotted to the exhibitions of some of the Schools was so short as not to admit of full justice being done to the Institution, the Instructors, or the Pupils, the exhibitions were highly satisfactory to the visiters, and those parents who had an opportunity to witness the progress of their children. After the exercises a procession was made to Faneuil Hall; where the annual dinner was provided. The blessing was craved by the Rev. President KIRKLAND, and thanks returned by

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the Rev Mr. WAINWRIGHT, of New-York.

The toasts given on this occasion were numerous and appropriate, and fully testified the high sense of feeling which pervaded the breasts of the fathers and grandsires of our rising generation. It may be necessary only to preserve the following.

After the general toasts had been announced, the mayor of the city gave :—

The United States—May it long have for its head, a scholar, statesman and patriot.

This toast was received with prolonged cheers. When they had subsided:—

THE PRESIDENT rose, under evident emotions of sensibility, and in an eloquent and impressive address, made his acknowledgements for the sentiment which had been pronounced from the chair, and the manner in which it had been received by his fellow-citizens; alluded to the different scene which the Hall then presented, to that on a recent occasion ; appealed to the heart of every parent present to furnish an apology why on this occasion, and under the bereavement he had experienced, he had for once deviated from the seclusion he had prescribed to himself, and his duty to prefer the "house of mourning to that of festivity;" embraced the occasion in that consecrated Hall, to do homage to the memory of JAMES OTIS, JOHN HANCOCK, SAMUEL ADAMS, ROBERT TREAT PAINE, ELBRIDGE GERRY, JAMES and JOSEPH WARREN, and last, but not least, the Patriot who bore the name of the distinguished citizen who presided over the interesting celebration; and after addressing a few remarks to the Youth (who having received Medals on the day, were guests at the tables) offered the following toast.

"The blooming Youth of Boston—May the maturity of the fruit equal the promise of the blossom."

The following toast was then given by one of the School Committee:

Our venerable and respected Guest, Admiral Coffin— A native of our city, and an alumnus of our ancient Latin School—who, though separated from us in times of political dissention, was generous and kind to his countrymen—who, amidst the honours and plaudits of a princely court, remembered with affection the land of his birth, and still bears testimony to the excellence of our civil and literary institutions—May honourable fame ever attend him, and may his declining years repose in health and peace.

After loud cheers, Sir ISAAC rose, and in a few characteristic remarks, expressed the satisfaction he felt, as a Bostonian, in being present on the occasion; bore testimony to the advantages he had derived through life, from his education in a Boston school; and begged leave to give as a toast:—

"The City of Boston, and its imperishable institutions."

FRANKLIN MEDALS.

The following is a list of the Pupils to whom the Franklin Medals were awarded:—

Latin School.—John O. Sargeant, Charles Sumner, Theodore W. Snow, Albert C. Patterson, Benjamin H. Andrews, and Edward Cruft.

High School.—David Patten, Wm. P. S. Sanger, John K. Hall, Isaac Scholfield, Jonathan Wright, Charles A. Dean.

Eliot School.—Wm. Harrison, John N. Wilder, Edward A. Vose, Eleazer F. Pratt, Ephraim Snelling, Jacob H. Hathorne.

Hancock.—David Adams, Franklin Boardman, Wm. W. Burgess, Stephen D. Mackintosh, Wm. Hart, Joseph K. Lewis.

Adams.—Samuel H. Gibbens, Benjamin B. Appleton, Wm. H. Appleton, James Wakefield, George W. Hunewell, John Kurtz.

Bowdoin.—John W. Skelton, Ichabod Howland, George H. Whitney, John K. Greenwood, Thomas J. Homer, Charles Hartshorn.

Mayhew.—Henry Woodbury, Charles Mariner, Amory F. Sherman, Alfred B. Hull, Henry G. Capen, James I. Noyes.

Boylston.—John B. Fitzpatrick, Wm. B. Breed, Alfred Coburn.

Franklin.—Tobias L. P. Lamson, Josiah A. Baldwin, Edward Seymour, Charles Paul, Charles T. Perry, Wm. Croome.

Hawes.—Daniel L. Hobart, Thomas B. Thayer.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRIZES.

Distribution of Subscription Prizes (including Gold and Silver Medals) the present year at the Latin School.

Latin Poems,	1st Prize,	Charles Stuart.
" "	2d "	John O. Sargent.
" "	" "	Charles Sumner.
Latin Poems. Hexameter and Pentameter,	2d Prize,	Charles Stuart.
Latin Odes,	1st Prize,	John O. Sargent.
" "	2d "	Charles Stuart.
Latin Themes,	1st Prize,	Charles Stuart.
" "	2d "	Wm. H. Simmons.
" "	" "	Benj. H. Andrews.
Greek Ode,	" "	Charles Stuart.
English Themes,	1st Prize,	Wm. H. Simmons.
" "	2d "	Charles Sumner.
" "	" "	Henry R. Coffin.
English Poem,	" "	Theodore W. Snow.
Translation from Juvenal,	1st Prize,	Wm. H. Simmons.
" "	2d "	Henry R. Coffin.
Translation from Ovid,	1st	Geo. F. Simmons.
" "	2d	Sebastian F. Streeter.
" "	3d	Francis F. Oliver.
" "	"	William Lander.
Translation of the Life of Pausanias from Nepos,	1st	Geo. F. Simmons.
" "	2d	Epes Sargent.
" "	"	J. S. Dwight.
Translation of Life of Cicero, from Viti Romae,	1st	Ephraim R. Collier.
" "	2d	Oliver C. Everett.
" "	"	Samuel S. Fairbanks.
Declamation,	1st	John O. Sargent.
"	"	Henry R. Coffin.
"	2d	Geo. F. Simmons.
"	"	Wm. H. Simmons.
"	3d	Francis E. Oliver.
"	"	J. S. B. Thacher.

COMMENCEMENT.

On Wednesday last, the annual Commencement of Harvard University took place at Cambridge, with the customary rules and ceremonies on this popular and interesting anniversary. The exercises of the undergraduates, in all their several parts, were highly respectable, and in some peculiarly excellent, both for strength and perspicuity in their argument, and an apparently improved and chastened eloquence, in their delivery. The weather was uncommonly fine, and the audience numerous and respectable Several distinguished strangers were observed among the invited guests.

The following is a list of the young gentlemen who received their degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

John Emery Abbot, Julius Abbot, Nehemiah Adams, John Howe Boardman, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, Alanson Brigham, Addison Brown, Joseph Heatly Cheves, Benjamin Cox, Allen Washington Dodge, Henry Dyer, William Holmes Fowle, Hersey Bradford Goodwin, William Alexander Gordon, Alexander James Hamilton, George Foxcroft Haskins, Richard Hildreth, George Washington Hosmer, Edward Jarvis, Adolphus Jouve, Omen Southworth Keith, Charles Rollin Kennedy, Nathaniel Phippen Knapp, Charles Henry Langdon Elwyn, Jacob Ronaldson Leib, Charles Russell Lowell, Edward Carrington Marshall, Cornelius McLean, Josiah Moore, Edward North, John Ham, Williams Page, Cazneau Palfrey, Willard Parker, Andrew Preston Peabody, John Charles Phillips, George Putnam, Robert Rantoul, Richard Robins, William Lambert Russell, Samuel Sawyer, Edward Southworth, Oliver Stearns, Joshua Thomas Stevenson, Thomas Hubbard Sumner, John Holbrook Thayer, George Franklin Turner, Timothy Walker, Samuel Hurd Walley, Edward Warren, Stephen Minot Weld, Increase Sumner Wheeler, Winslow Warren Wright—52.

Messrs. George Ripley and Samuel Horatio Stearns, were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on his Excellency Gov. Lincoln, Hon James Lloyd, Hon William Sullivan, and Hon Mr Gaston, of North Carolina: and of D. D. on Rev. Thomas Gray and Samuel Willard, of Massachusetts, and Rev. Mr Edes, of Providence, R. Island.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

This literary association, which is composed of the ripest scholars of each graduated class, hold their annual festival on the day succeeding that of each commencement. It is to the public highly interesting; but to the individuals of the society, it is in the truest sense of the words, "A feast of reason, and a flow of soul." Here are mingled the cordial friendships, the social affections, and the warm admiration of friends, whose avocations in life, necessarily separate them from each other in the ordinary pursuits of business, but who never forget their Alma Mater, and when assembled together on these occasions, their happiness is complete in the unbounded exuberance of feelings, which swells

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the bosom of every member. The literary exercises, for the present year, were assigned to Judge STORY and Rev. W. B. O. PEABODY, who more than answered the most sanguine expectations of their friends. We must needs regret that these effusions of genius are so fastidiously kept from the press. The public are desirous of knowing every thing, and are willing likewise to pay for such of them as come from pure and uncorrupted sources.

The Patriot states, that HARVARD COLLEGE is the oldest and may with propriety be styled the parent literary institution of our country.—It was founded in 1638, and was endowed with a legacy by Rev. John Harvard, of Charlestown, of 779*l* 17 2 sterling, being one half of his estate. In acknowledgment of his munificence it bears his name. Degrees were first conferred in 1642; in 1650 it was chartered. The professorships of divinity, and of mathematics and natural philosophy were founded in 1762 by Mr. Thomas Hollis of London. The professorship of Hebrew was established by Thomas Hancock, esq. in 1765.—Other professorships have since been established and generously endowed by individuals. From the founding of the college to the year 1794, three thousand three hundred and ninety-nine young persons received its honors, of whom 1079 became ministers of the gospel.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A great deal has been said about the presumed author of the "Waverly Novels," and lately, a French publisher of these works, with much ostentation, has given the fac simile of a letter, wherein Sir Walter Scott, with someambiguity, would appear to deny their claim to their authorship. On this subject, there are only two ways of settling this matter, and these hypothetically. The first is, that if Sir Walter is the only person who has been concerned in writing these works, the answer given to the Frenchman, under his proper signature, was a very proper one, being grounded on the principle, admitted by the great moralist (Dr. Johnson) that "you may *evade* or DENY, in the case of an impertinent inquiry, whenever concealment is your plan, and that concealment injures no one." The second, and more probable, is, that Sir Walter Scott is not, alone, the person who has produced these publications; but that they have arisen from the joint composition of four persons, closely allied by fraternity and affinity. It is a well known fact, that a beloved brother of Sir Walter, well educated, and highly gifted with natural talents, after a course of successful business in Scotland, during which his mansion was the hospitable retreat of the learned, the witty, and the wise, failed, through the mismanagement, or villany of some of his agents, and so deeply, as to preclude the impossibility of re-establishing himself in his native country. In this state of affairs he obtained the assistance of some friends, and with a fine library, removed to Canada, where he now resides, on a small farm, with the income of some office under the mother country. In this seclusion he has an amiable and highly talented wife, and a daughter of equal genius and accomplishments; and to fill up the measure of their time, from other necessary occupations, it is said, they employ themselves in sketching the "Lights and Shades" of British history, and more particularly the legends and traditions of their beloved Scotland. These pictures of ancient times, and the peculiar characteristics of the dramatis personae, who figured in them (in which the husband, wife and daughter, do their several parts, mutually aiding each other in their object and design) are drawn with a free, excursive and lively spirit, are the joint intellectual stock sent to their kinsman, Sir Walter Scott, who works them up with his addi-

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tional aid, and the introduction of numerous fragments from the antient ballads, or effusions of his own poetic imagination, and thus formed, and finished, by his plastic hand, they are sent into the world. This supposition would appear to be the more plausible, from the circumstance, that if it was otherwise, and that the Baronet was the sole author of them, there would appear to be found no rational or reasonable cause for his inflexible privacy. The seclusion of "*Junius*" was absolutely necessary to his personal safety, for he was a traitor to his king and ministry, and a libeller of every virtuous man, who supported the government of his country. Not so the "Great Unknown," for his works, besides the amusement which they have afforded to an admiring world, have eminently contributed to advance the moral influences, in preserving social order, and in maintaining the civil and religious institutions of the country. Why, therefore, it is again asked, (were he the *sole* author of the Waverly Novels,) should he preserve his incognito?—No man is insensible to honest fame. We must hence infer, and the inference seems irresistible, that it would be dishonest in him to avow such a thing! and that "secrets not worth knowing," or rather secrets, which it might be improper for the public to know, are causes, why the *partnership* in these compositions, and their productive publication, is kept locked up in the family cabinet.

A NEW HALL.

Mr J. L. Cunningham has erected a noble building at the corner of Federal and Milk Streets, where formerly stood the mansion (we had almost said the monastery) of Judge Paine. It has a number of fine halls in the second and third stories, and on the lower floor, is a spacious and commodious Auction Room; adoining which, on each street, are several neat and elegant shops.—The halls will be much wanted, and Mr Cunningham is entitled to some thanks for thus arranging his costly building to the public convenience and accommodation. We had thought of recommending to Mr Cunningham to name his place the '*Quincy Hall*,' but as we understand the new market-house is to be honoured by that name, he must seek another, and we know of none better than that of *Amory*, a family name, highly respectable in the annals of our city, and celebrated for their benevolence and hospitality. The name, too, is harmonious, and passes trippingly from the tongue; and let the people say what they will about the sound of names, we contend that there is an important influence in them. For instance, suppose a man should open a hall, or auction-room, under the title of '*Arnold Hall*,' would there not be some natural repugnance in attending them? Surely there would, and when good family names can be found, and those names sound agreeable to the ear, they should be selected. We hope Mr Cunningham will think of this.

Adjoining the above mentioned premises, on Federal Street, and between that and Mr Dearborn's house, is a fine lot of land which we are told is intended as a scite on which a new Baptist Church is to be erected.

THE ARTS.

Peale's Washington—We have had the pleasure of visiting Mr Rembrandt Peale's drawing room at Mrs Trott's in Pearl-street.

Among the portraits, we recognized the likeness of the Father of his country, our beloved Washington; and saw one of Charles Bonaparte: and of Rev Mr Schaeffer of New-York; also a family piece, being the likenesses of two of his daughters.—Of the portrait of Washington, there is indeed a striking similitude to those we have already seen. It is on a canvas 6 feet high and 4 1-2 feet wide, set in a gilt frame. Under the figure are the words "Pa-

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triæ Pater." Father of his country. There is a grandeur and correctness of embellishment displayed in the person and drapery of the picture, which is equal to the placid elegance and fineness of the features.

Many who were personally acquainted with Washington, have given unequivocal testimonies, of the correctness of this grand production, from the pencil of American genius; among them are Chief Justice Marshal and Tillingham; Judge Washington and Peters; and Hon Rufus King.

Some of our citizens have already set to him for their portraits, and we understand, he only needs a share of public patronage to locate himself among us for a length of time. Mr Peale has just published a Lithographic bust of Lord Byron, which is the counterpart of likenesses said to be correct ones, and are for sale at the Bookstores in this city.

TRAVELLER'S NOTES.

A great number of our Boston friends are spending the summer weeks in travelling in various directions. One of them, whose curiosity led him as far northward as Quebec, has favoured us with minutes of his observations, from which we make the following extracts.

"My stop at Quebec included a Sunday, which is here as well as in Europe, a day of recreation. I fell into the same error and strolled to view the falls of Montmorenci. The road towards them is very picturesque. After we pass the gate of St Lewis, over the plains of Abraham and the St Charles River, we have on our right the noble St Lawrence, the city and Point Levi, to finish the picture, all in perspective. The falls of Montmorenci are grand, and as the sun was near setting, I had the curiosity to place myself behind the cataract to observe the usual phenomenon of a rainbow; but the trouble and damp clothing one receives in return for the pleasure will, I believe, prevent my ever trying such an experiment again.—Besides, a more sublime sight and feeling, I had the good luck to experience in a much higher degree, in our passage from France, last winter, near one of the western isles, in a squall of wind and fine rain, when the vessel made one foot of the bow and the other rested on the land, while the ship continued passing with great rapidity through the water.

"I endeavoured particularly to make myself acquainted with the spot where Montgomery fell. Although the lower town in that part of it has been considerably altered, still the block-house near St John's Gate, from which the gun was fired which killed him, is yet standing:—the steep acclivity remains just the same as it was that fatal night, 31st of December, '75, where Arnold fought, and the house his party, with Morgan's Riflemen, had in possession is still standing, and is preferred as a tavern. It is very difficult to get any information on these subjects from the inhabitants; whereas the spot where Wolfe expired in the arms of victory on the plains of Abraham, every child or old woman can point out.

"Those celebrated plains are about three quarters of a mile beyond the gate of St Louis, and where the city is most particularly guarded by lofty and strong walls, studded with bristling cannon. The government of England is expending large sums of money annually and is now actively engaged in making this fortress impregnable, so much so as its local situation and stone and iron can make it. A bomb proof citadel is now constructing on the highest point of the rock, and seems to command the heights and the city below. While on the plains I was surprised to find several mounds nearly on a level with the old works, where redoubts had been thrown up by Wolfe, and perhaps enlarged by the Americans under Montgomery.—When the present fortifications on

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Point Diamond are completed, no enemy could make a lodgement there for one hour.

'In the rear, to the right of the redoubts, Wolfe expired, and to commemorate the spot, a rough piece of granite, of considerable bigness, however, is placed on the top of the ground: its natural gravity and the surrounding grass have imbedded it in the earth. Not Republics alone are ungrateful, but also royal governments, for no other monuments of this heroic achievement are to be seen in Quebec.'

MILITARY.

The Independent Boston Fusiliers returned to the City on Saturday evening last, from their tour of Camp Duty. They quartered in Roxbury near Tufts', and the four days they were on duty, were rendered very unpleasant on account of the continued rains.

The Washington Artillery Company, under Lt. WHITE, marched to Malden, on Tuesday last, and exercised themselves, during the day, in a useful drill of experimental gunnery.

From the Daily Advertiser.

Mr HALE—Under a conviction that the expressions contained in the following letter will be as gratifying to every Bostonian as they are to the corps to whom it is addressed, the Boston Light Infantry respectfully request you to give it publicity.

(COPY.)

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY. }
West Point, Aug. 10, 1826. }

SIR—I learn through the medium of the public papers, that you have reached New York with the Company of Volunteers under your command, on your tour of practice. I beg to express the very great pleasure I, together with the corps under my command, will experience in offering, and with a soldier's welcome, the civilities of this post. We owe a heavy debt of gratitude to your patriotic and hospitable countrymen. I trust your arrangements will enable you to accept this invitation, and thereby afford an opportunity to manifest in a slight degree the estimate we make and the grateful recollection we entertain of Boston hospitality. I regret that Lieut. Col. Thayer, the permanent commander of this Institution, is not present, in the conviction that it would have afforded him a very high personal gratification to have received and welcomed you.

Very respectfully, I have the honour to be your very obedient servant,

W. J. WORTH.

To the Captain commanding Boston—Lt. Infantry, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Isaiah Thomas, Esq. of Worcester, is, we believe, the oldest printer now living in New-England. He passed through this place, about a week or ten days since, on a visit to Portsmouth, where, more than half a century since, he worked as a journeyman with Mr Daniel Fowle, and Furber & Russell.

SUMMARY.

The first volume of the *Marine Telegraphic Shipping List* was completed on Saturday last. The publisher has suspended the publication, with a view to commence again in October next, if a sufficient additional patronage is offered to warrant its continuance.

A new paper, under the title of the 'Massachusetts Journal,' was commenced in this city last week. It is a large royal sheet, in folio, well filled with good matter, and published tri-weekly, from the press of J. H. A. Frost & Co.

Juvenile Miscellany.—The first number of this work was published on the 1st September, by John Putnam. It is very neatly printed in the 18 mo. size, and contains stories, dialogues, historical facts, and didactic essays, &c. and in a style of simplicity fitted to the capacities of those for whom it is designed. It is to be published every 2 months in nos. of about 100 pages with engravings.

Mr. Duncan A. Bradford, has been chosen Usher of the Latin, and Mr William Clough, Usher of the Eng. High School.

The new Hall, erected for the use of the Theological School, at Cambridge, was dedicated on Tuesday last, with appropriate services. The sermon, on this occasion, was delivered by Rev. Dr. CHANNING.

The Rev. James Fishback, of Kentucky, has declined the invitation of the First Baptist Church to visit and preach with them as a Candidate for the pastoral office

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The Executive Council is now in session in this city.

Mr Penniman, of this place, has completed in his best style, the *Diploma*, intended for the members of the Pilgrim Society.

It has been very sickly at Santa Martha, and 32, out of a company of 54 regulars have died.

The British Government have ordered new works to be erected for the defence of Upper Canada !—Precaution !

Several houses and stores have been destroyed by fire, at Windsor, Vt. The principal sufferers are Messrs. S. Patrick, R. Smith, W. Colson, W. Lamson, W. Savage, H. Stevens, W. Cubley, E. & D. Savage, and L. Smith.

The Secretary of the Navy has received and accepted, the resignation of Commodore Porter.

A triangular machine has been invented in New-York State, for spinning cotton and wool, and twisting yarn and thread It is called the Triangular Spinner—is very simple in its construction, and may be had for 8 or 10 dolls. As an evidence of its facility of operation, from 5 to 10 runs may be spun, with six spindles, in one day, with much greater ease, and in a more equal and superior manner, than two and a half runs on the common wheel.

Among the emigrants, who have located themselves in this country, is a colony of *Norwegians*, a part of which have lately purchased, and set themselves down on the lower banks of the Genessee, and the other families have gone to the Michigan Territory, where lands are much cheaper.

A Mr Miller, of Vermont, who embarked some two or three years since, for a crusade in Greece, had, by our last accounts, reached Smyrna, on his way home; after having endured incredible hardships in the Greek service.

Capt Symms is at Saratoga, lecturing on his Polar Theory, while his pupil, (Reynolds) is getting ready, in N. York, for a practical illustration of the same.

Foreign Tobacco cannot be admitted into Cuba, for purposes of manufacture.

Mr Booth, the tragedian has arrived in the United States, and will *star* it through the next season.

Mr and Mrs Boyle, are engaged for the next season, at the Park Theatre, New-York. They have just arrived from England. Mr M'Cready, is also on his way for the same service. This gentleman is of the *Kean* school, and more extravagant, if possible, than his preceptor.

The official Edicts, and Regulations of the French Government, in favour of the St Domingo Sufferers, were published in the Columbian Centinal, of Aug. 26, in extenso.

A daughter of Com. Jacob Jones, has taken the Black Veil, and entered the Convent, at Georgetown, D. C.

Mr and Mrs Barnes are on a professional visit to Quebec.

Such quantities of salt are manufactured in Virginia as to enable the proprietors of the works to sell it from 12 to 18 cents per bushel.

At the Jubilee Celebration in Milledgeville, Geo, no other wine was drank, but of American vintage. Gov. Troup, we suspect, gets a little champaign, once in awhile.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENTS.

The Steam Boat *Patent*, Capt. Cram, belonging to the Eastern line of packet boats, while on her passage from Eastport, fell aboard the steam brig *New-York*, Capt. Harrod, while on her first passage from Boston to Eastport, and was so materially damaged as to require her being towed into Belfast, a few miles from which the accident occurred.

The New-York, after having rendered all the assistance in her power to the Patent, proceeded on her passage, and in 24 hours afterwards, off Petite Menan, took fire, and was totally lost. The passengers and crew, escaped in the boats, but were unable to save any part of their baggage; among the former was Mr Jacheniah Thayer, and Mr Henry Parmilee, of this city.

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The lady of the President of the United States has arrived at Quincy, after a short visit to the Springs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondent, who has furnished the Biographical Sketch of Capt. Edward Johnson, which appears in this number of the News-Letter, will please accept our thanks for the same. Such favors will always be welcome.

In making this communication, our friendly correspondent offers some remarks on the short article, which appeared in a previous number of the News Letter, relating to Mr *Herbert Pelham*, which we are induced to publish, although the writer did not, we presume, intend them for publication. He says, "The writer on the note of Herbert Pelham might have given more particulars, and have rendered his facts more certain and definite by consulting Savage's Winthrop. I know not how the circumstance of Pelham's son being placed at the head of the class of 1673, could be considered as evidence of the father's *aristocratically* holding high rank in society. There were but four in the class that year. The fathers of Samuel Epes of 1669, N. Higgingson of 1670, Isaac Foster, 1671, John Pike, 1671, Thomas Shepard, 1677, &c. might, with the same propriety from this circumstance have been of the *aristocracy* as well as Pelham. The scholars were generally at that period placed on the Catalogue according to their parentage—but the sons of ministers, who prophecied in sackcloth, were frequently at the head of their classes."

CITY RECORD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, AUG. 21.—Resolve of the Common Council approving the plan proposed by the School Committee in their report of the 23d of May last, for providing means of instruction for a class of children excluded by age or ignorance from admission into any of the public schools, came up for concurrence.—Read and concurred.

Resolved that the safety and convenience of the Inhabitants, require that Derne Street should be widened, and the same is laid out and widened accordingly.

THURSDAY, Aug. 24.—Resolved that the surveyor of Highways widen Merchants' Row to the line of David W. Bradlee's estate, so as to include the whole of Thomas L. Winthrop's estate, and extend the line from said Bradlee's estate until it meets the late settled line of Merchants Row, at the northerly side of Samuel Downer's estate, where the same is fifty feet wide.—*Provided*, the land cut off by said new line from Philips and Boardman's estate shall be quit claimed to the City without expense.

An order for altering the limits of Faneuil Hall Market and regulating the same, was read and passed.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.—Ordered that the Committee of the southern district be authorized forthwith to cut down the Poplar Trees on the side walks of Washington-street.

The Mayor reports that he has settled with James Lloyd, Esq. for land taken to widen Common-street, and reduce Pemberton's Hill, and that he has received $1774 94 in full, agreeably to a vote of said board.

On the petition of J. Carleton the Mayor reports, that it is expedient not to renew Potter's licence to exhibit at Concert Hall, without further restrictions. Read and accepted.

The Committee of the Trustees of the Franklin Fund, appointed to examine the accounts of Wm. Minot, Esq. *Treasurer*, reported that they have examined the accounts and vouchers, and find the same correct, amounting to $11,342 30.

Ordered that the City Clerk be authorized to subscribe for the Stock which he is entitled to subscribe for in the Suffolk Bank as Treasurer of the Smith Fund.

Adjourned to Monday, Sept. 11th, —4 P. M.

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BOSTON NEWSPAPERS.

(Continued from page 304, vol. I.)

The twelfth, and last paper commenced in Boston previous to the Revolution, was the

Massachusetts Spy,

the first number of which appeared in July 1770. It was published three times a week, twice on a quarter of a sheet, and once on a half sheet, by *Z. Fowle & Isaiah Thomas*. In this manner, it was continued for three months only; when *Thomas*, who had formerly been an apprentice of *Fowle*, purchased the establishment and continued the Spy in his own name, changing the form in some degree, but not the title, and publishing it twice a week only, giving a full half sheet, in quarto each day of publication. Under this arrangement, the Spy was continued for a few months longer, when a further alteration took place, and the paper placed on as respectable a footing as any of the periodicals of the present day. The new series is thus described in Mr Thomas' 'History of Printing'—

"No. 1 of this newspaper, was published March 7, 1771, on a whole sheet, royal size, folio, four columns in a page. '*Massachusetts Spy*' was in large German text, engraved on type-metal, between two Cuts. The device of the Cut, on the left, was the Goddess of Liberty, sitting near a Pedestal, on which was placed a scroll, a part of which, with the word SPY on it, lay over on one side of the pedestal, on which the right arm of Liberty rested.—The device on the right was two Infants, making selections from a basket of flowers, and bearing this motto: '*they cull the choicest.*' The imprint, 'Boston: printed and published by *Isaiah Thomas*, in Union Street, near the market, where advertisements are taken in. The day of the publication was Thursday. The number of subscribers did not amount to 200; but after the first week, they increased daily, and in the course of two years, the subsription list was larger than that of any other newspaper printed in New-England."

"A number of gentlemen, says Mr Thomas, supplied the *Spy* with political Essays, which, for the time, were more particularly calculated for that class of citizens, who had composed the great majority of its readers. For a short time, some communications were furnished by those who were in favour of the royal prerogative; but they were exceeded by the writers on the other side; and the authors and subscribers, among the tories, denounced and quitted the paper. The publisher then devoted it to the cause of his country, supported by the whigs, under whose banner he had enlisted. Writers of various classes, in the whig interest, furnished Essays,* which in a very considerable degree, aided in preparing the public mind for those important events which followed.

"Common sense, in common language, is necessary to influence one class of citizens, as much as learning and elegance of composition are to produce an effect on another.—The cause of American liberty was just; and it was only necessray to state this cause in a clear and impressive manner, to unite the American people in its support.

"Several attempts were made by the government of the province, to prosecute the printer, but without effect. A piece in No. 37 of the *Spy*, over the signature of '*Mucius Scaevola*,' more particularly excited an attempt of this nature."—Gov. Hutchinson assembled his council on the occasion; and, after consultation, the board determined, that the printer should be ordered to appear before them. In pursuance of this resolution, their messenger was sent to inform *Thomas*, that his attendance was required in the Council

* Among others, we presume, may be ranked 'Novanglus,' by the Hon John Adams, lately deceased.—Ed.

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Chamber. To this message he replied, 'that he was busily employed in his office, and could not wait upon his Excellency and their honours.' The messenger returned to the Council with this answer; and in an hour after, again came into the printing-house and informed him that the Governor and Council waited his attendance, and by their direction, inquired whether he was ready to appear before them?—*Thomas* answered, that he was not. The messenger went to make his report to the Council, and *Thomas* to ask advice of a distinguished law-character. He was instructed to persist in his refusal to appear before the Council, as they had no legal right to summon him before them; but, should a warrant issue from the proper authority, he must then submit to the Sheriff, who should serve such a process upon him. This was a critical moment; the affair had taken air, and the public took an interest in the event. The Council proceeded with caution, for the principle was at issue, whether they possessed authority, arbitrarily, to summon whom they pleased before their board to answer to them for their conduct. The messenger was, however, sent the third time to *Thomas*, and brought him this verbal order.—

Messenger. The Governor and Council order your immediate attendance before them, in the Council Chamber.

Thomas. I will not go.

Mess. You do not give this answer with an intention that I should report it to the Governor and Council?

T. Have you any thing written by which to show the authority under which you act.

Mess. I have delivered to you the order of the Governor and Council as it was given to me.

T. If I understand you, the Governor and Council *order* my immediate attendance before them?

Mess. They do.

T. Have you the order in writing?

Mess. No.

T. Then, sir, with all due respect to the Governor and Council, I am engaged in my own concerns, and shall not attend.

Mess. Will you commit your answer to writing?

T. No, Sir.

Mess. You had better go; you may repent your refusal to comply with the order of the Council.

T. I must abide by the result.—[This conversation was taken down in writing, at the time, by Mr. Thomas.]

"The messenger carried the refusal to the Council. The Board for several hours debated the question, whether they should commit *Thomas for* CONTEMPT; but it was suggested, by one of the members, that he could not legally be committed, unless he had appeared before them; in that case, his answers might have been construed into a contempt of their body, and been made the ground of commitment.—It was also suggested that they had not authority to compel his appearance before them, to answer for any supposed crime or misdemeanor, punishable by law, as particular tribunals had the exclusive cognizance of such offences. The supposed want of authority, was, indeed, the reason why a compulsory process had not been adopted in the first instance. There were not now, as formerly, licenses of the press.—The Council being defeated in the design, to get the printer before them, ordered the Attorney-General to prosecute him at common law. A prosecution was accordingly entered upon, and great efforts made to procure his conviction. The Chief-Justice, at the following term of the Supreme Judicial Court in Boston, in his charge to the Grand Jury, dwelt largely on the doctrine of Libels; on the present licentiousness of the press; and of the necessity of restraining it. The Attorney-Gen-

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eral presented a bill of indictment to the Grand Inquest, against *Isaiah Thomas*, for publishing an obnoxious libel. The Court House was crowded from day to day, to learn the issue. The Grand Jury returned the bill *Ignoramus*. Foiled by the Grand Jury, in this mode of prosecution, the Attorney-General was directed to adopt a different process; and to file an information against *Thomas*. This direction of the Court was soon known to the writers in the opposition, who attacked it with so much animation, and offered such cogent arguments to prove that it infringed the rights and liberties of the subject, that the Court thought proper to drop the measure. Unable to convict the printer, either by indictment or iuformation, in *Suffolk*, a proposal was made to prosecute him in some other county, under the following pretext. The printers of newspapers circulate them through the province, and, of course, publish them as extensively as they are circulated. *Thomas*, for instance, circulates the *Spy* in the county of *Essex*, and as truly publishes the Libel in that county, as in *Suffolk*, where the paper is printed. The fallacy of this argument was made apparent; the measure was not adopted, and government, for that time, gave over the prosecution; but, on another occasion, some attempts of the kind were made, but without effect."

It also appears, that this patriotic printer had the further honour of being exhibited, and burnt in effigy, by the royalists of North Carolina; and that he was threatened with a suit of tar and feathers, by a regiment of British soldiers, who paraded before his printing-house. The circumstance is thus related in a Note, attached to the 'History of Printing," pp. 251, vol. II.

"A soldier in one of the regiments, quartered in Boston, instigated by his officers, inveigled a countryman, one Thomas Ditson Jr. of Billerica, to purchase a musket. When the purchase was made, the officers appeared, and the countryman was taken into custody, under pretence of enticing the soldier to steal and sell the property of the king, &c. The countryman was kept under guard during the night. Before day-light, the next morning, after a sham trial in the barracks, he was stripped of his clothes, and coated from head to foot with tar and feathers; the soldiers then bound him in a chair to a truck, and before sunrise he was paraded by a regiment through the streets. The regiment, with the Colonel at its head, halted before the *Spy* office, the music playing "The Rogue's March," some of the soldiers vociferating, *the printer of the Spy shall be the next to receive this punishment*. This riot took place on the 10th of March, 1775. It occasioned great commotion among the inhabitants, and produced a well-written and spirited remonstrrnce from the town of Billerica to the Governor (Gage.")

From the same volume, we learn, "That in Oct. 1772, the addition of 'Thomas's Boston Journal" was added to the title of the *Spy*. On the 7th July, 1774, during the operation of the Boston Port Bill, so called, and just after the landing of four additional regiments of troops, with a train of royal artillery, a new political device appeared in the title of the *Spy*—a Snake and a Dragon.—The dragon represented Great Britain, and the snake the colonies.—The snake was divided into *nine* parts, the head was one part, and under it, N. E. as representing New-England; the second part, N. Y. for Newyork; the third, N. J. for Newjersey; the fourth, P. for Pennsylvania; the fifth, M. for Maryland; the sixth, V. for Virginia; the seventh, N. C. for Northcarolina; the eighth, S. C. for Southcarolina; and the ninth part, or tail, for Georgia. The head and tail of the snake were supplied with stings, for defence against the Dragon, which appeared furious, and as bent on attacking the Snake. Over the several parts

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of the snake was this motto, in large capitals, '*Join or Die!*'—This device, which was extended under the whole width of the title of the Spy, appeared in every succeeding paper while it was printed in Boston.—Its publication ceased in this town, on the 6th of April, 1775.

Mr. *Thomas* having become very obnoxious to the administration, and being threatened with violence, by some of the tories, as well as the military, who were highly excited at this moment; and, apprehending likewise, that open hostilities must soon take place, took the precaution of preserving such part of his property as he could get away. Accordingly he packed up, privately, a press and types, and a few evenings previous to the battle of Lexington, had the good luck of getting them safely landed in Charlestown, and immediately after, conveyed to Worcester. The press and types (says Mr. Thomas) constituted the whole of the property saved from the proceeds of five years labour; the remainder being destoyed, or carried off, by the followers and adherents of the royal army, when it evacuated Boston.

"On the night of the 18th April, 1775, it was discovered that a considerable number of British troops were embarking in boats on the river, near the Common, with the manifest design to destroy the stores, collected by the provincials, at Concord, eighteen miles from Boston.—*Thomas*, with others, gave the alarm. At day-break, the next morning, he crossed over to Charlestown, went to Lexington, and joined the provincial militia in opposing the king's troops.

"On the 20th, he went to Worcester, opened a printing-house, and on the 3d of May, following, re-commenced the publication of his newspaper. This was the first press established in any of the inland towns of New-England. The title of this paper was so far altered, as to stand thus—'The Massachusetts Spy; or American Oracle of Liberty"—headed with, '*Americans!—Liberty or Death!—Join or Die!*" It was published weekly, on Wednesday. On the evacuation of Boston, by the British troops, *Mr. Thomas* leased the Spy, for one year, to William Stearns and Daniel Bigelow. They adopted another motto—"*Undaunted by Tyrants, we will die or be free.*"—After the first lease had expired, the paper was leased for another year, to Anthony Hasswell, printer. Owing to unskilful workmen, bad ink, wretched paper, and worn down types, the *Spy* appeared in a miserable dishabille, during the two years for which it had been leased, and for some time after. At the end of that term, the proprietor returned to Worcester, and resumed the publication, with a new motto—'*Unanimity at Home, and Bravery and Perseverance in the Field, will procure the Independence of America!*"—Good materials, of the kinds just mentioned, could not be immediately procured, and the *Spy*, from necessity, was continued under numerous disadvantages, until 1781, when it was printed from a good type, on better paper, with new devices, and an engraved title. The device on the left, was a figure representing America, an Indian, holding the cap of Liberty on a staff, with the left hand, and in the right a spear, aimed at the British lion, which appeared in the act of attacking her from an opposite shore. Round the device was 'LIBERTY DEFENDED FROM TYRANNY." That on the right, was a chain of thirteen links, with a star in each link representing the union of the thirteen States; this chain was placed in a circular form, leaving an opening for the arms of France, to which the ends of the chain were attached, and which perfected the circle. Above the arms, were two hands clasped, and directly over them a sword, with its hilt resting on the clasped hands, the motto, '*Union.*' The title was thus new moddled—'*Thomas's Massachusetts Spy; or*

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the Worcester Gazette." Motto, '*The noble Efforts of a Virtuous, Free and United People, shall extirpate Tyranny, and establish Liberty and Peace.*" At the end of the war, the Spy was enlarged, and each page contained five columns. It was printed from new types; and the motto changed to '*Nosore res humanas est hominis.*"

Until March, 1786, the Spy was continued with its last title, & motto, and contributed much to the stock of general information by its well written essays and paragraphs on the general history and politics of the country, and the judicious selections, which the editor was enabled to make, from time to time, from the Euroropean and American publications of the day. In March, however, of this year, the legislature of Massachusetts, after a fruitless attempt to pass a small *stamp* duty on newspapers and almanacks, succeeded in passing a law, which imposed a *duty* on all advertisements inserted in the newspapers. This act, was a very unpopular one, and Mr. *Thomas* was determined to resist it, feeling, as many others did, that it was laying an improper restraint on the press. He, therefore, discontinued the *Spy* during the existence of this law, which lasted two years. In the mean time he substituted a periodical work, in Octavo, which he called "*The Worcester Weekly Magazine.* The restoration of the *Spy* took place in April, 1788, when Mr. *Thomas* introduced a very pertinent clause from the Constitution of the State, as its motto—'*The liberty of the Press is essential to the security of Freedom.*' In 1802, Mr. Thomas resigned the printing and publishing of the *Spy* to his son Isaiah Thomas, Jr.*

The further minute history of this paper, which is still continued in Worcester, and still bears the imposing title of '*The Massachusetts Spy,*' we have not the means of tracing. Perhaps, in a future number, we shall be furnished with the particulars. It was published, however, by *Isaiah Thomas* Jr. for several years, after the abdication of his father, if we are not mistaken, until his death, which took place a few years since. In giving an account of the Massachusetts Spy, we have been rather diffuse ; but it was difficult to separate the character and conduct of the proprietor, from the general design and operations of his highly useful and patriotic paper.—We are induced, also, to add, that this veteran of the press, this industrious and enterprising printer and bookseller, while engaged in conducting the *Spy*, established a paper in Newburyport, in 1773, employing a Mr. *Tinges* to superintend the press; he also set up a Magazine in Boston, in 1774, and continued it for 6 months, when it was put a stop to, by the extraordinary measures of the British government, during that year; and in 1788, he sent to Boston, two of his nephews, who had served their apprenticeship with him, and formed a large printing establishment in the city, wherein a number of valuable books were published, besides several editions of Morse's Universal Geography, and other heavy copy-right works. The Massachusetts Magazine, which was continued for five years, was published in this office. In 1793, he sent a press, and a large assortment of books, to Walpole, N. H. where a paper was established under the editorial charge of Joseph Dennie, a gentleman celebrated for his wit and learning; in 1794, he set up a press and bookstore, in Brookfield; the same year, the Boston concern (then Thomas & Andrews) sent a valuable collection of books to Baltimore, and opened a store there under the charge of a Mr. Butler; and in 1796, another branch of their business was established at Albany.

* There are now in the Apprentices' Library in this city, a complete set of the Massachusetts Spy, 34 volumes, which were presented to the Association of Master Printers, by Isaiah Thomas, esq.; and by them deposited in that Library, with a large number of vols. of Boston papers, for preservation.

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The presses at Boston and Worcester, supplying these stores with new and valuable publications. Mr. Thomas, we believe, has also published, from his office, in Worcester, and immediately under his eye, several folio, quarto, 8mo and 12mo editions of the Holy Bible, the folio, if not the quarto, with numerous and valuable plates. Here is the enumeration of an immense range of business, more than sufficient to occupy the attention of common men, in any course of even a prolonged life; but Thomas possessed an ambitious cast of mind, and great ardency of feeling; hence he accomplished whatever he thought worthy of pursuit. Yet, though enthusiastic, he was always prudent and judicious in his conduct; and now, while mellowed by age, enjoys in dignified retirement, not only the recollection of times gone by, but is sensibly alive to the honest praise of those who relate his acts of usefulness and activity, or speak of his early patriotism, and devotedness to his country.

CITY RECORD.

COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 4.

The following communication from the Trustees of the Washington Monument Association, was read, and referred in the Board of Aldermen to Aldermen Bellows, Oliver, Loring and Robbins, and in this Board to Messrs. Peabody, Hatch, Hallet, Fenno, Hastings, James, and Fisher.

"At a Meeting of the Washington Monument Association," on Wednesday July 19th, 1826, the following Votes were unanimously passed.

"*Voted*, That in the opinion of the Trustees of the Washington Monument Association, the best situation for the Statue of Washington is the ground on which the Old State House now stands, and that in case the City Government will permit, the Trustees will engage to raise by subscription the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and to erect on the ground on which the Old State House now stands, an Edifice, to be approved of by the City Council, for the reception of the Statue of Washington, and will present the said Edifice completed, together with said Statue, to the City of Boston.

Voted, That the foregoing vote be transmitted to the Mayor of the City of Boston, and that a committee of six be chosen on the part of the Trustees to confer with any committee of the City Council, or other persons on this subject, and to represent this Board to all intents and purposes, and with all the powers which may be required, till the statue shall be finally erected on the proposed site, if such should be the decision of the City Council."

"The Committee consists of John Lowell, esq. Hon James Lloyd, Hon John Davis, Dr. C. J. Warren, Hon. William Sullivan, and Hon Edward Everett." A true copy from the Records,

(Signed) LEMUEL BLAKE, Rec. Sec'

An Order, reported from the Committee of Finance, received its first reading, authorising the Treasurer to borrow a sum of money for the use of the city, not exceeding the amount of such portions of the city debt as may be redeemable before the 2d day of February, 1827, to be applied to the redemption of said amount, bearing interest at or above five per cent.

On motion of Mr. Peabody the Report of a committee on the Funded Debt of the city, which was at a previous meeting laid on the table, was taken up, and after some discussion as to the imperfect view afforded by said report of the income and property of the city, was referred to the next meeting.

The Report of the Committee to whom was referred the matters relating to the acceptance of the proposed bridge to South Boston, was here called for. The Chairman (Mr. Morey) stated that a competent Engineer and bridge builder had been consulted in relation to the proper character of the projected bridge, but that the required information had not yet been obtained—and that all diligence and dispatch would be exerted by the committee in making this report, which was not ready for the present meeting.

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A list of Jurors, as prepared by the Board of Aldermen was sent up for the revision and approbation of the Council. Laid upon the table for the examination of members.

The committee, to whom was referred an application from the Directors of the House of Industry, for an appropriation of 650 dollars for the erection of the Porter's Lodge, or a house suitable for the accommodation of a family, to have charge of the gate for the better security of the subjects of said institution,—reported three hundred dollars for said purpose. Passed to a second reading.

A memorial from Messrs. Stearns, Notwood, and Bass, three of the permanent Assessors of the city, objecting to the mode in which their quarterly salaries are made up under the direction of the committee of accounts, and requesting that the salaries of all five of the Assessors may commence at the same time,—was read, and committed to Messrs. James, Waters and Torrey.

Three Ordinances on the subjects of the regulations of the Markets, public Porters and handcartmen, and Intelligence offices,—were severally read and passed.

Nineteen new Ordinances were reported from the committee on the revisal of the city ordinances, and read for the first time by their titles.

A Memorial was presented of N. C. Bolton, esq. in behalf of the Firemen of Ward No. 1, setting forth the expediency of repealing that provision of the 3d section of the Ordinance for the prevention and extinguishing of fires, which requires of the firemen 'the performance of any duties or services whatever, that may be demanded of them by any Engineer.'

A petition of Henry Gardner, President of the Mercantile Wharf Corporation, representing that difficulties of a serious nature exist as to the completion of Second Street, pursuant to the resolves of the City Council, and requesting that the condition of their grant may be so far varied that they may be required to make and complete said Second Street only as far north-easterly as the wharf owned by Mr Shaw,—was read, and committed to Messrs. James, Lodge, Grosvenor, Tracy, and Penniman.

A petition, signed by a great number of the citizens, requesting the Common Council to concur with the Board of Aldermen in accepting the proposed Bridge to South Boston,—was read, and laid on the table for the examination of members.

A communication from the widow of Hon Stephen Hooper, formerly a member of the Board of Aldermen, requesting remuneration for certain professional services rendered the city by said Hooper, to the amount of 271 71 cents—was referred to Messrs. Morey, Adams, Wiley, and Waters.

Adjourned to Monday Sept. 18th, half past 6, P. M.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1826.

THE NEW BRIDGE.

The subject of erecting a new Bridge to South Boston, running from Sea Street, has been amply discussed, and it is quite time that the practical part of it should come into operation. It is presumed that no reasonable man will doubt its practicability—that such a bridge is required for the public accommodation of our citizens—or that it should be made a free one, under the direction of the city. The first expense would scarcely be felt, in the aggregate of our taxes, and its repairs cost very little more than our common highways. If, however, serious objections are made to this plan, let the work go on by the city authorities, and when finished, let a small toll be demanded and paid in to the city treasury. We want such a structure, at once noble and capacious, as shall do credit to the city;

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and we shall despair of seeing such a one, unless it is effected in the way here pointed out. The *history* and character of Boston, are becoming daily more and more interesting—every stranger who visits us, speaks of its munificence, its noble edifices, and commodious bridges. The location of this long contemplated bridge, would open one of the finest prospects and most agreeable promenades that can be imagined, and such a work would likewise present an object, not only of great public utility, but of much pride and gratification to our citizens, as well as strangers.

Since penning the above, we have seen the proceedings of the City Council, on Monday last, and find that an offer has been made, by private individuals, to erect this bridge, and leave it to the city, to *take care of*. This is certainly one step, towards the accomplishment of our object; but what sort of a bridge would this be? It cannot surely be expected, that these private individuals are going to erect a spacious and elegant work, or of such firmness, as not to require, in the lapse of a few years, more money to keep it in repair than the first cost of such an one, as the genius and spirit of the times would seem to demand. Would it not, therefore, be a better plan for these gentlemen, who are particularly interested in such a bridge, to throw into the City Treasury such an amount of money as they have calculated the work would cost, and that the City Council proceed to build the same, on a scale that shall not only be solid and permanent, but add something to the fame and grandeur of our city. We cannot but think, that this step, in the long run, would be a much more economical one than to accept, as a gift, such a bridge as is contemplated by the donors.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia for week ending Sept. 2, was 71—none of inflammatory fever.

The American Traveller and Stage Register.

These two publications, connected together as they are, form one of the most useful periodicals of the day, for every purpose of business, and general information. The industrious publishers spare no pains in catering for the first with a rich and exuberant hand, and collecting for the other all the authentic materials which an extensive correspondence throughout the northern states, can possibly furnish. The number of the Stage Register which appeared on Tuesday last, as a Supplement to the Traveller, embraces 23 closely printed octavo pages, and contains a full account of the principal lines of Stages, Steam Boats, and Canal Packets, in the New-England States, and State of N. York; their hours of departure and arrival, towns through which they pass, proprietors' names, fare, distance of routes, &c. &c.

THE STAGES.

We were not aware, until examining the last No. of the '*Stage Register*,' which accompanied the 'American Traveller, of Tuesday last, that there were so many Stages employed, in taking from, and bringing passengers to the city. We find, by this examination the extraordinary fact, that there are, besides the hourly departures and arrivals, *two hundred and forty-nine* Stages which depart from Boston every *week*, and of course 498, who arrive and depart, during the above period. Of these are 24 departures for Albany, and 14 for New-York, beside those stages which are joined with the steam lines on the Connecticut river. In addition to these, there is a stage which runs to and from Beverly *every day*. One to and from Cambridge *four times* every day. One to and from South Boston *eight times* a day. One to and from Brighton, and from the Punch Bowl, Brookline, *four times* a day. To and from Charlestown, *hourly*, and to and from Roxbury, the

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same, during the day. Here reigns, literally, the spirit of accommodation.

'New-York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette.'—This paper has just entered on its 4th volume. It is a weekly publication, handsomely printed in a royal quarto form. We observe by the last number, that, owing to the discontinuance of the 'New York Courier,' the subscribers to that paper have been added to the 'Mirror which gives it a greater circulation in addition to the very extensive patronage which it had before. This paper is surpassed by none of the kind in the United States—the Miss, the Belle, and the Matron, will find sufficient good reading to fill up a few leisure hours, which will be both pleasing and instructive. It now has a very liberal support in this city, and we would invite our literary friends to its encouragement.

AUTOMATON CHESS PLAYER.

The celebrated Automaton Chess Player has been brought to this city, by its ingenious proprietor, and will be ready for exhibition, in a few days. It has attracted great notice in most of the cities of Europe, and during the last winter, was the scene of attraction, in New-York, among the circle of its ingenious and scientific inhabitants, of both sexes. The apparently invisible hand, that directs the movements of the immaterial player, is the secret, that none, as yet, have found out. It may be reserved for some one of our citizens, to make the disclosure. The game itself is an interesting one; for 'Life itself is but a kind of Chess, in which we have often points to gain, and competitors or adversaries to contend with, and in which there is a vast variety of good and ill events, that are, in some degree, the effects of prudence, or the want of it.' Playing at Chess, says Dr. Franklin, 'is the most antient and most universal game among men; for its original is beyond the memory of history, and it has,for numberless ages, been the amusement of all the civilized nations of Asia, the Persians, and the Chinese. Europe has had it above a thousand years; the Spaniards have spread it over their part of America, and it is not unknown in the United States. It is so interesting in itself, as not to need the view of gain to induce any one to engage in it; and hence it is never played for money. They, therefore, who have leisure for such diversions, cannot find one that is more innocent, and in its effects on the mind, more advantageous, both to the vanquished as well as the victor."

☞ A fine analsis of this game, illustrated by diagrams, and handsomely printed in a duodecimo volume, will be found at Col. Parker's Bookstore, 164, Washington Street.

ROCHESTER.

The village of Rochester, lying on the banks of the Genesee River, was surveyed into lots, and the first settlement commenced in 1812. In 1818, the population was 1049—in 1820, it was 1502—in 1822 it was 3430—in 1824, it was 4274—in 1825, it was 5271, and it is now presumed to exceed 6000. The principal mart of business (says Mr. Hill) lies near the upper falls in the Genesee river, where it is crossed by the canal. The water is taken from the river in a canal above these falls, and supplies power for a great variety of works, including flour and grain mills, cotton and woollen factories, saw mills, fulling mills, trip-hammers, nail and other factories. To show the extent of business done, of the one article of flour 67,000 barrels were here manufactured and shipped either down the canal to N. York, or down Lake Ontario and the St Lawrence to Montreal during the last year. Almost every kind of labor-saviug machinery has been introduced and is in operation at this place. Among others that I I visited, were manufactories for window sashes, shoe lasts, and flour and other barrels—each of

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which was a separate establishment, and in all the whole process was performed by machinery operated upon by water power. These articles, which are usually made by the slow process of hand labour, are here made with a facility which surprises the beholder, and with a certain uniformity and elegance that must give them a preference.

A traveller, who lately stopped at the Hotel, in Rochester, for one night only, informs us, "that while sitting at his window, he saw three public places illuminated, within a short distance; and was told, they were the Theatre, Circus, and Vauxhall Garden—and all of them well attended."

YORKSHIRE.

The editor of the New-Hampshire Patriot, on a journey to the Western Lakes, gives a description of the country, through which he passed, and of many other things, amusing to his readers. Among the odd characters, whom he found in one of the stages on his route, was a Yorkshire man, who had resided in Upper Canada, for many years, and by close trading had amassed a handsome fortune. From this man he obtained much information of Canadian politics, and found him on the popular side; that is, an "antiadministration man;" though on the affairs of the United States, uncourteous and prejudiced. "When the subject of the last war (says Mr Hill) was mentioned, the Yorkshireman contended stoutly, and zealously, that the Americans were all cowards. The battles of Chippewa and *Loonday's* lane were *small matres;* and *M'Doono's* and *Parry's vactorees oon* Lake *Ary* and Champlain were mere affairs of boats.—Jackson at New-Orleans *kall'd* a few men; but this was na, worth the *mantion.* The *'Maricans coold* not stand in fair fight *'gin* the *Bratish regiars.* He said *ale* parties in Canada were united to fight us, and we could never conquer them. But let them *aloon*, and he was not sure that the Canadians would not, by and by, declare their independence as we had done.

PAPER CURRENCY.

A writer, in the National Intelligencer, recommends as an effectual remedy, for curing the evils of our state and banking systems, and preventing the restrictions on commerce and manufactures which their frequent curtailments produce, that the national government issue Notes to the amount of $100,000,000, receivable in all payments; and likewise make these Notes convertible into interest-bearing Stocks. This paper currency, with a specie capital of $12,000,000, and 30 or 40 millions of U. S. Bank Bills, he thinks, would be sufficient to meet the exigences of the country, and give a new impulse to National industry and enterprise. He calculates the property of the nation, at 5,000,000,000.

Several houses in Bleecker street, New York, are now constructing, of Boston Granite. We are glad to perceive that the industry of the stone cutters of this vicinity is sufficient to supply not only the extensive domestic consumption of this beautiful building material, but an export demand.

DREADFUL PICTURE

Of the Public Distresses in Great Britain.

The London Times, of a recent date, gives some of the outlines of this picture. It says,—The commercial affliction of the country continues unabated. The scribes in the pay of the Trinadad Planters have been lately drawing comparisons to prove that the negroes are better off than our own peasantry and Manufacturers.—They have published in a Trinadad paper the following picture of the free white population of this country, which we blush to say is not overcharged:

"It is an appalling picture of human misery, confessed by the mast-

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ers themselves, and published in the journals they pay and support—thousands of wretched beings without the means of subsistence *in every part of the kingdom*—women and helpless children, unfed, unhoused, in that relentless climate—thirty thousand *wandering about the metropolis, under the eyes of the Legislature*—in Leeds the labourers *literally* starving—in Macclesfield *in extremis!*—In Glasgow, dying from *premature exhaustion* and over-exertion—and in Bolton—gracious heaven! *feeding with the hogs on brewer's grains, and coveting a morsel of horseflesh as a luxury!* Well may these unhappy wretches *envy the state of our African labourers.*"

All that can be said in reply to this terrible truth is, that the manufacturers are not subject to the branding iron and the cart whip.—We must confess, however, that no scourge of pestilence, war or famine, was ever at any period of the world more terrible than the scourge which is now *decimating* a tenth of the English industrious population. We talk with horror of the scourge of Gothic or Scythian irruption in former ages, but they were minor evils to this, which after the cupidity of traffic has nursed millions of human beings into artificial existence, is now *starving them down* again to the level of subsistence. The multitudes cut off by the inroads of barbarous warfare died at once; they had not to endure the protracted misery, the living death, of seeing their families and children *perishing piece-meal* before their eyes. The picture of Ugolino perishiug gradually in despairing hunger with his four sons, as described by Dante, has been thought to be the *ne plus ultra* of *imaginary* horror; but Dante and no poet ever conceived the idea of myriads *dying piece-meal for long months with their children.* The miserable people, meanwhile, are as silent as Count Ugolino, and the silence becomes their despair.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Accounts from England, to the 30th July, have been received at this place. They mention, that the distresses of the country were never more alarming; and that if some effectual means were not adopted, before long, a rebellion would certainly break out. Of the Spittlefield weavers, more than 9,000 were out of employ; in Manchester, more than 20,000, and in other districts, an equally unfortunate number. Throughout England, it was thought that more than a million of persons, of the labouring class, were without the means of subsistence. This general distress is attributed to a cramped circulation of money, and the destruction of credit and confidence. An equal degree of distress pervades Scotland and Ireland, and every branch of commerce or manufactures. Printing comes in for its share of the general calamity, and more than a third of the hands formerly employed in the process of book and other printing, are turned off.

A respectable banking house in London, had failed, for nearly a million of dollars.

Coarse woolen goods were sold at the manufacturing houses for 20 per cent. less than at any previous period for 60 years back. A Bolton paper states, that five mills had just suspended operation, in that town alone, not being able to dispose of their goods, for more than the raw materials cost; in consequence of which 2000 workmen were added to the multitudes already dependent on the charity of the public.

To preserve the peace of Manchester, and some other populous manufacturing places, a military guard is required during the night time.

Parliament was to assemble immediately.

A branch of the National Bank was to be established at Manchester; and such other facilities were to be given to the manufacturing districts, as the exigencies of the times might seem to require.

Notwithstanding the distresses of England, we find in one of the latest dates, that the public funds had advanced nearly *one* per cent.

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The Duke of Manchester has been appointed Postmaster General of Great Britain.

The crops of England promised an abundant harvest. Those of Ireland, particularly Potatoes, were rather unpromising.

Accounts from Russia state, that it had been ascertained, that the ramificatations of the late conspiracy, had extended throughout the empire, in almost every province, of which organized bands of reformers existed. The professed object was, the establishment of a representative government.

The annual consumption of Tea in England, is stated at 22,750,000 pounds.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Carracas.

The battle recently reported to have taken place between the Brazilians and mountain patriots, near the walls of Montevideo, is confirmed.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The frigate Brandywine, Com. Jones, and sloop of war Vincennes, have sailed from New-York, for the Pacific Ocean, to relieve Com. Hull.

Mr Anderson, the American Minister to Columbia, died on the 24th July, on his way to the Congress at Panama.

The Constellation frigate has escaped from Pensacola, and is on a short cruise along the coast of Cuba.

The City Theatre was opened on Tuesday evening last, by a full company of Equestrians.

The Federal Street Theatre will be opened in the course of a week or two.

Mr Samuel Chandler, of Hillsborough, has raised in his garden this season, a pumpkin vine which measures seven hundred and forty-two feet, and there is now growing on it sixty-two pumpkins, ten of them averaging fifty-one and a half inches in circumference; twenty others, thirty-four and one fourth inches; the remaining thirty-two, twenty-six inches; three of them average in length three feet and one inch.

The Custom House, Banks, and Mayor's office, have been removed from the city of Mobile, to the adjacent country, on account of the prevailing sickness.

The crops of corn in Virginia will be large, but in the Carolinas they have failed.

Professor Ticknor has been appointed to deliver the oration at the next celebration of the Phi Beta Kappa, of Dartmouth College, and Thomas G. Fessenden, esq. the poem.

The Congress at Panama was organized on the 15th July.

Mr. Fudger, formerly of Dorchester, Mass, and late American Consul, at St. Martha (Colombia) was murdered at Bogota, on the 13th July, and his trunks rifled. Great exertions were made to detect the assassin, and a large reward offered therefor.

The family of Mr. Willey, who resided in what is called the "Noted House," at the foot of the White Hills in N. H. and which consisted of nine persons, have been wholly destroyed, during the late rains, by what is named 'slide,' or fall of the peaks.

Mr and Mrs Barrett will play their parts in New-York, during the next theatrical season. The former as acting manager of the new Theatre, in the Bowery.

A GREAT FRESHET.—A Concord, N H. paper states that on Tuesday week last, the river near that place, rose to an unexampled height, carrying away a number of bridges and houses, on that and the neighbouring streams. The large tract of fertile interval lands, adjacent to the street was mostly covered; corn, in some places entirely covered, in others was extending its luxuriant tops above the flood; the boats, cast adrift sliding over the corn fields. The damage, it is conjectured, must be very great.

It is now calculated, that during the 15 or 16 days of the late rainy spell, which was scarcely interposed by clear weather for a single whole day, There have fallen more than two thirds of the quantity of rain, which, in these northern latitudes, usually descend in the course of a twelvemonth. This is a remarkable circumstance and worthy of being recorded.

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LEHIGH COAL.

The amount of this coal, received at Philadelphia, from the mines, on the Schuylkill, during the year 1825, was 18,437 tons; or 516,236 bushels. For the last six months, the amount has increased to 19,323 tons, equal to 541,044 bushels. This extraordinary increase of the Coal Trade of Lehigh, furnishes the best evidence of the value of a species of fuel, that is becoming more and more indispensible, as the country is cleared of its forest trees.

Observations concerning the effects of Charcoal, and other Vapours.

From BOERHAVE's accademical Lectures.

Whilst Van Helmont, then an old man, was writing on a cold winter's day, he saw his ink freeze, and he ordered a chafing-dish to be brought him, with coals that did not smoke. He felt no harm from it; but his daughter coming in shortly after, and saying that she perceived a strong stench from the coals, the father making a motion for quitting the place, he fell back, hurt the hinder part of his head, and was carried away for dead. It may appear, from this singular example, that in a spacious place, the doors open, the weather cold, without the least observation of contracting any illness, all the actions of a man were in a moment abolished by nothing else than these fumes.

Boerhave relates of himself, that being in a parlour, drinking tea with some ladies, where there was a chafing dish of kindled charcoal for keeping the kettle boiling, and no chimney in the place, he saw all the ladies grow pale, and was so affected himself by the fumes of the charcoal, that had not the doors been opened, he felt himself tottering, and ready to tumble down. He likewise relates the same effects on some young ladies who lived in Leyden, and were sitting in a parlour, the windows of which looked into the street. The aunt of the mistress of the house, looking in at the window, gave notice of her coming by tapping on the glass with her fingers. She saw through the window all the ladies seated and looking at her, but not one of them making the least motion: she repeated her taps, and so as to be louder; but none of them made her any answer.—Thinking they were passing a joke on her, she knocked in a passion at the door, calling out, that the weather was too cold to be kept so long in the street. On entering the parlour, she perceived the fumes of charcoal, and saw all the ladies pale and senseless. Immediately she ordered the windows to be opened, and all their faces to be sprinkled with water; by this means all of them soon recovered; but one of them vomited, another had a headache; yet none of them suffered any thing more.

An English gentleman, travelling by boat in the night, from Utrecht to Leyden, took with him into his cabin a stove, and ordered the door to be kept shut. When he came to his place of destination, the watermen opening the door found him dead, with no other apparent sign than a little froth about his mouth.—Four peasants having made a fire in the hold of a ship, were all found dead there.—An entire family in the suburbs called *De Hooge Morsch*, were found dead from this cause, by laying, in the winter time, a pan of live coals in the midst of a room where there was no chimney, and the doors shut.

Boerhave says, that he experienced in himself, at the beginning of the ill effects from such vapours, an inclination to sleep, a tensive pain in the head, a nausea, a vomiting of thick froth, and his head remaining as it were for many days full; but if the vapour be dense, nothing of these particulars is perceptible, but the affected die senseless. This vapour, however, is not attended with any inconveniency, if a quantity of sea salt is sprinkled

on the fire, or if gunpowder is set fire to in the close room. But when the ill effects have taken place, the best remedy is to sprinkle cold water on the bodies, and to throw it on to the face and bare bosom. If cold water is instantly thrown upon animals that have died in poisonous caverns, they are immediately brought to life; and hence, if men who have died by the vapour of coals, were, as soon as possible, treated in the same manner they might also perhaps be brought to life. In such cases, however, this remedy is never to be neglected; for there is no corruption but a mere rest of all the moving parts, and in other respects nothing is changed: if, therefore, they are dipped into cold water, the elasticity of the vessels being increased by the cold, the blood moves towards the inner parts through the veins; and the motion of the blood through the veins resuscitates its action to the heart, that is, resuscitates life itself.

ACCOUNT OF THE *Late Slides from the White Mountains.*

In a letter from Rev. CARLOS WILCOX.

Hanover, N. H. 2d Sept. 1826.

DEAR SIR—I have just returned from an excursion to the White Mountains, and shall now spend a day of rest in this village, in giving you some account of the effects produced by the most destructive fall of rain ever known in that region. It happened on the night of the 28th of August, which will be long remembered in this part of the country.

I left Hanover on Saturday last, in company with two gentlemen of my acquaintance from the city of New-York, and rode as far as Haverhill, where we all spent the Sabbath. The road over which we passed was like a bed of ashes two or three inches deep; and the country around us exhibited the usual effects of a long drought. The abundant rains, that fell three weeks ago, over the Southern half of New-England, did not reach the upper part of the valley of Connecticut River. On Monday morning it began to rain at Haverhill, and continued along our route for most of the day, but so moderately and at such intervals, that with the help of great coats and umbrellas we proceeded on our journey in an open wagon as far as Bethlehem, fifteen miles West of the White Mountains. As we approached the vicinity of the Mountains, the rain increased till it became a storm, and compelled us to stop about the middle of the afternoon.

The storm continued most of the night; but the next morning was clear and serene. The view from the hill of Bethlehem was extensive and delightful. In the Eastern horizon Mount Washington, with the neighboring peaks on the North and on the South, formed a grand outline far up in the blue sky. Two or three small fleecy clouds rested on its side, a little below its summit, while from behind this highest point of land in the United States East of the Mississippi, the sun rolled up rejoicing in his strength and glory. We started off toward the object of our journey, with spirits greatly exhilerated by the beauty and grandeur of our prospect. As we hastened forward with our eyes fixed on the tops of the Mountains before us, little did we think of the scene of destruction around their base, on which the sun was now for the first time begining to shine. In about half an hour we entered Breton Woods, an unincorporated tract of land covered with a primitive forest, extending on our road five miles to Rosebrook's Inn, and thence six miles to Crawford's, the establishment begun by Rosebrook's father, as described in the Travels of Dr. DWIGHT. On entering this wilderness we were struck with its universal stillness. From every leaf in its immense masses of foliage the rain hung in large glittering drops; and the silver note of a single unseen

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and unknown bird was the only sound that we could hear. After we had proceeded a mile or two the roaring of the Amonoosuck began to break in upon the stillness, and soon grew so loud as to excite our surprise. In consequence of coming to the river almost at right angles, and by a very narrow road, through trees and bushes very thick, we had no view of the water, till with a quick trot we had advanced upon the bridge too far to recede, when the sight that opened at once to the right hand and to the left, drew from all of us similar exclamations of astonishment and terror; and we hurried over the trembling fabrick as fast as possible. After finding ourselves safe on the other side, we walked down to the brink; and, though familiar with mountain scenery, we all confessed that we had never seen a mountain torrent before. The water was as thick with earth as it could be, without being changed into mud. A man living near in a log hut showed us how high it was at day break.—Though it had fallen six feet, he assured us that it was still ten feet above its ordinary level. To this add its ordinary depth of three or four feet, and here at day break was a body of water twenty feet deep, and sixty feet wide, moving with the rapidity of a gale of wind between steep banks covered with hemlocks and pines, and over a bed of large rocks, breaking its surface into billows like those of the ocean. After gazing a few moments on this sublime sight, we proceeded on our way, for the most part at some distance from the river, till we came to the farm of *Rosebrook*, lying on its banks. We found his fields covered with water, and sand and flood wood. His fences and bridges were all swept away; and the road was so blocked up with logs, that we had to wait for the labors of men and oxen, before we could get to his house. Here we were told that the river was never before known to bring down any considerable quantity of earth, and were pointed to bare spots on the sides of the White Mountains, never seen till that morning. As our road, for the remaining six miles, lay quite near the river and crossed many small tributary streams, we employed a man to accompany us with an axe. We were frequently obliged to remove trees from the road, to fill excavations, to mend and make bridges, or contrive to get our horses and wagon along seperately. After toiling in this manner for half a day, we reached the end of our journey, not however without being obliged to leave our wagon half a mile behind. In many places, in these six miles the road and the whole adjacent woods, as it appeared from the marks on the trees, had been overflowed to the depth of ten feet. In one place the river, in consequence of some obstruction at a remarkable fall, had been twenty feet higher than it was when we passed. We stopped to view the fall, which Dr. DWIGHT calls "beautiful." He says of it—"The descent is from fifty to sixty feet, cut through a mass of stratified granite; the sides of which appear as if they had been laid by a mason in a variety of fantastical forms; betraying, however, by their rude and wild aspect, the masterly hand of nature." This description is sufficiently correct; but the beauty of the fall was now lost in its sublimity. You have only to imagine the whole body of the Amonoosuck, as it appeared at the bridge which we crossed, now compressed to half of its width, and sent downward at an angle of 20 or 25 degrees, between perpendicular walls of stone. On our arrival at Crawford's the appearance of his farm was like that of Rosebrook's, only much worse.—Some of his sheep and cattle were lost; and eight hundred bushels of oats were destroyed. Here we found five gentlemen, who gave us an interesting account of an unsuccessful attempt to ascend Mount

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Washington the preceding day.—They went to the 'Camp' at the foot of the mountain on Sabbath evening, and lodged there with the intention of climbing the sumit the next morning. But in the morning the mountains were inveloped in thick clouds; the rain began to fall, and increased till afternoon, when it came down in torrents. At five o'clock they proposed to spend another night at the camp, and let their guide return home for a fresh supply of provisions for the next day. But the impossibility of keeping a fire where every thing was so wet, and at length the advice of their guide, made them all conclude to return, though with reluctance. No time was now to be lost, for they had seven miles to travel on foot, and six of them by a rugged path through a gloomy forest.—They ran as fast as circumstances would permit; but the dark evergreens around them, and the black clouds above, made it night before they had gone half of the way. The rain poured down faster every moment; and the little streams, which they had stepped across the evening before, must now be crossed by wading, or by cutting down trees for bridges, to which they were obliged to cling for life. In this way they reached the bridge over the Amonoosuck, near Crawford's just in time to pass it before it was carried down the current. On Wednesday, the weather being clear and beautiful, and the waters having subsided, six gentlemen, with a guide, went to Mount Washington, and one accompanied by Mr. Crawford to the "Notch," from which nothing had yet been heard. We met again at evening, and related to each other what we had seen. The party who went to the Mountain were five hours in reaching the site of the camp, instead of three, the usual time. The path for nearly one-third of the distance was so much excavated, or covered with miry sand, or blocked up with flood-wood, that they were obliged to groupe their way through thickets almost impenetrable, where one generation of trees after another had risen and fallen, and were now lying across each other in every direction, and in various stages of decay. The camp itself had been wholly swept away; and the bed of the rivulet, by which it had stood, was now more than ten rods wide, and with banks from ten to fifteen feet high. Four or five other brooks were passed, whose beds were enlarged, some of them to twice the extent of this. In several the water was now only three or four feet wide, while the bed of ten, fifteen, or twenty rods in width was covered for miles with stones from two to five feet in diameter, that had been rolled down the mountains, and through the forests, by thousands, bearing every thing before them. Not a tree, nor the root of a tree, remained in their path. Immense piles of hemlocks and other trees, with their limbs and bark entirely bruised off, were lodged all the way on both sides as they had been driven in among the standing and half standing trees on the banks. While the party were climbing the Mountain, thirty "slides" were counted, some of which began near the line where the soil and vegetation terminate, and growing wider as they descended, were estimated to contain more than a hundred acres. These were all on the western side of the mountains. They were composed of the whole surface of the earth, with all its growth of woods, and its loose rocks, to the depth of 15, 20, and 30 feet. And wherever the slides of two projecting mountains met, forming a vast ravine, the depth was still greater.

Such was the report which the party from the mountains gave. The intelligence which Mr. Crawford, and the gentleman accompanying him, brought from the Notch, was of a more melancholy nature. The road, though a turnpike, was in such a state, that they were obliged to walk to the Notch House,

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lately kept by Mr. Willey, a distance of six miles. All the bridges over the Amonoosuck; five in number, those over the Saco, and those over the tributary streams of both, were gone. In some places the road was excavated to the depth of 15 and 20 feet; and in others it was covered with earth, and rocks, and trees, to as great a height. In the Notch, and along the deep defile below it, for a mile and a half, to the Notch House, and as far as could be seen beyond it, no appearance of the road, except in one place for two or three rods, could be discovered.

The steep sides of the mountains, first on one hand, then on the other, and then on both, had slid down into this narrow passage, and formed a continued mass from one end to the other, so that a turnpike will probably not be made again very soon, if ever. The Notch House was found uninjured; though the barn adjoining it by a shed was crushed; and under its ruins were two dead horses. The house was entirely deserted; the beds were tumbled; their covering was turned down; and near them upon chairs and on the floor, lay the wearing apparel of the several members of the family; while the money and papers of Mr Willey were lying in his open bar. From these circumstances it seemed almost certain, that the whole family were destroyed; and it soon became quite so, by the arrival of a brother of Mr Crawford from his father's 6 miles further east. From him we learnt that the valley of the Saco for many miles, presented an uninterrupted scene of desolation. The two Crawfords, were the nearest neighbours of Willey. Two days had now elapsed since the storm, and nothing had been heard of his family in either direction. There was no longer any room to doubt that they had been alarmed by the noise of the destruction around them, had sprung from their beds, and fled naked from the house, and in the open darkness had been so overtaken by the falling mountains and rushing torrents. The family, which is said to have been amiable and respectable, consisted of nine persons, Mr Willey and his wife and five young children of theirs, with a hired man and boy. After the fall of a single slide, last June, they were more ready to take the alarm, though they did not consider their situation dangerous, as none had ever been known to fall there previous to this. Whether more rain fell now than had ever been known to fall before in the same length of time, at least since the sides of the mountains were covered with so heavy a growth of woods, or whether the slides were produced by the falling of such a quantity of rain so suddenly, after the earth had been rendered light and loose by the long drought, I am entirely unable to say. All I know is, that at the close of a rainy day, the clouds seemed all to come together over the white Mountains, and at midnight discharge their contents at once in a terrible burst of rain, which produced the effects that have now been described. Why these effects were produced now, and never before, is known only to Him, who can rend the heavens when he will, and come down, and cause the mountains to flow down at his presence.

Yours, &c.

CARLOS WILCOX.

☞ The bodies of Mr and Mrs Willey, Mr Allen, one of the hired workmen, and the eldest and youngest child, have been found.

A letter from New-Hampshire mentions that Mr. Willey's dog, after leaving the house with the unfortunate family, returned to it and preserved his life. He was much bruised, but assisted in finding the bodies of the family which were discovered. Mr. Jacob B. Moore, editor of the New-Hampshire Journal, in his first number, gives an account of these melancholy occurrences. He reached the Camp 6 3-4 miles N. E. of Crawford's House, and 2 1-4 from the summit of Mount Washington, about ten o'clock on the 27th Aug. the evening before the catastrophe.

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The Hartford Agricultural Society offer a premium for the three best cultivated farms. And by this they state, that they have reference to the appearance, neatness, cultivation, arrangement and management of the *whole* farm—and not a superior culture, or growth of a small part, while the rest is neglected.—The object seems to be not only to render farmers successful in one point; but to induce them to be industrious, attentive, and economical; in a word, to make them independent, comfertable and happy.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

A late London paper gives a description of a new Steam Carriage, which has lately been constructed by a Mr. Gurney, in that city, for travelling on the public roads. The body of it is about the size of a large coach, which it exactly resembles in its appearances, having the same kind of fore and hind boot, the same sized box, dickey, &c. The carriage has nothing about it that indicates that it is intended to be moved in any other than the ordinary manner, except that immediately in front, at about 7 or 8 feet in advance of the fore wheels, is placed an oblong box or boot, with a single wheel beneath it, and a dickey seat above it, out of which rises a high pillar. And underneath the body of the carriage are several other pieces of machinery. The steam machinery attached to this carriage is estimated to possess an eight horse power, and yet the weight of the whole, including the cylinders, (of which there are two instead of one) amounts to little more than about 500 pounds; whereas the ordinary weight of the machinery hitherto required to generate the abovementioned power is not less than six tons. The boiler is contained in the oblong box above mentioned. In addition to the application of steam power in the usual way of propelling carriages, it may be applied to feet constructed with the view to force the carriage forward over any considerable resistance that the wheels might not be able to overcome alone.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1826.

☞ The *News-Letter and City Record*, will hereafter be issued from the publisher's ENGRAVING ROOM, No. 2, Congress Square, it being more convenient than at the office where it is printed.

The Salem Observer quotes the "Classical Journal," for his authority in saying, that the chapter, on Toleration, given in the News-Letter of Saturday, Sept. 2, as the ingenious production of Dr. Franklin, "was *borrowed* by him from Sadi, the Persian Poet." This may be, so far as the particular sentiment is conveyed by the Persian; but the clear, simple, and unaffected language of Franklin, must have rendered the parable more beautiful, and more characteristic of the inspired writings, than that of the declared original author. Franklin had, of course, to borrow hints from books, as well as men; but his improvements were always great, and always useful—he *borrowed* the theory of lightning from an ingenious, but unambitious neighbour; but he made such a practical use of the knowledge thus gained, as to cause that element to descend harmlessly to the earth. The great talent of Franklin lay in analysis and illustration, in which he displayed wonderful powers, both of embellishment, as well as clearness and precision. His simple exposition of the division of power, in civil government, by dividing a team, so that half the force shall operate as a repellant, in descending a precipitous hill, is full of wisdom, foresight, and practical knowledge. His knowledge of chymistry and electricity, were principally *borrowed* from the French, but while residing in France he was acknowledged to have made

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such improvement in those branches of science, as to cause his name to be ranked among the practical philosophers of the age. His observations, on every useful subject, were remarkably acute—a hint or surmise, new to him, would set his mind in motion, nor would be satisfied until he derived some useful application of them. We have before us an instance of this train of mind, in which Franklin indulged himself.

It is from the moral and beautiful thought, contained in a poem, which was written on the death of *John Foster*, who established the first printing press in Boston. On reading this poem, the fine technical idea struck him forceibly, and he then composed the celebrated Epitaph, which now adorns his tomb. The production of that literary genius, is in the memory of every one; but the concluding part of the poem, from which its first thought is *borrowed*, has, probably, been read by very few persons: we preserve the record, as we find it in Thomas's History of Printing.

"Thy body, which no activeness did lack,
"Now's laid aside, like an old almanack;
"But for the present, only's out of date,
"'Twill have, at length, a far more active state,
"Yea, tho' with dust thy body soiled be,
"Yet at the ressurrection, we shall see
"A *fair edition*, and of matchless worth,
"Free from *Errata*, new in Heaven set forth;
"'Tis but a word from God, the great Creator,
"It shall be done—when he saith *Imprimatur*."

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

On Tuesday last, the sale of Domestic Manufactures, under the patronage of government, and the New-England Society, commenced, and was continued on the two following days, in the spacious Hall of the New Market House. The goods had been deposited a few days previous to the sales literally filling up the space of the extensive room, measuring 530 feet by 50, and attracted the very general notice of our citizens, of both sexes.

The sale, which took place on Tuesday, consisted of broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, flannels, cottons, sheetings, shirtings, checks, tickings, ginghams, blue nankins, &c. which were knocked off with much spirit, at rates a little lower than the same articles have heretofore brought, though at very fair prices, considering the reduced value of imported articles of the same fabrick. The purchasers were numerous, and all the packages, to this division of the hall sold, the business closing about sunset.

On Wednesday, the sale principally consisted of boots, shoes and leather, of which there were exhibited 57,827 pairs of boots, and men's and women's shoes; 1803 sides of sole leather; 479 doz. and 1308 leather and morocco skins, 134 groce boot-webbing, 2 bales and 4 cases shoe thread, &c. These were all sold at prices, fully answering the expectation of the owners and manufacturers.

The sale on Thursday, consisted of a large and very elegant assortment of cabinet furniture, glass ware leather and skins together with a number of fine lots of wool, and other domestic merchandize. The company on this occasion, as on the former days, was numerous, and all the articles disposed of, at fine prices, and on actual sales.

The credit given on all these sales, over 100 dollars was four and six months. They were free, likewise, from the auction duty.

A Correspondent of ours, who attended the recent sales of Domestic Manufactures, in the New Market Hall, cannot but express his admiration of the quantity and quality of the goods exposed for sale, the fine order in which they were arranged, the spirit manifested in the transaction of such large and unlimited sales, and the dispatch of business afforded by the auctioneers, and their clerks. The scene was animated and interesting beyond any thing which he had witnessed before in this conntry, or at any of the

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fairs in Europe, of which he has been a frequent spectator. He anticipates the most beneficial effects from these annual exhibitions; and congratulates New-England on the progress and improvements it has made, under the patronage of the New-England society, and the joint efforts of a number of wealthy and public spirited gentlemen of Boston and its vicinity.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

We have received the first number of this work, which is to be published weekly, in New-York, under the editorial charge of *Mr B. Badger*, late editor of the Zion's Herald.—The paper is of a handsome size, and its columns well stored with theology and miscellaneous literature. We tender our good wishes to Mr. Badger, and hope he will meet the reward of his labour.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE JOURNAL.

On Monday last a new paper was commenced at Concord, N. H. by Mr Henry E. Moore, under the title of "The New-Hampshire Journal." It boasts to be of the Jefferson school, and promises devotion to the present administration. It is meant, we presume, as a check to (though it may never check-mate) the free and independent principles of the "Patriot." The Journal is to be edited by Jacob B. Moore, Esq. formerly one of the publishers of the New-Hampshire Patriot.

An Evening School for Apprentices is recommended in some of our papers, and deserves, we think, attention. There are, undoubtedly, many young apprentices in the mechanical branches of business, who are without any knowledge, not only in reading, but of writing and cyphering. A *free* school, for this description of our youth, would therefore seem to be required by the genius and spirit of the times. Higher branches of learning, might be added, particularly those of mathematics, natural and experimental philosophy, history, &c. &c. The expense to the city for supporting such an institution, would not be great, whereas the benefit to a useful class of citizens would be incalculable.

Several companies of the uniformed militia of Salem, have visited distant towns on tours of camp duty. Newburyport, Portsmouth, Lowell, Charlestown, Cambridge, and Boston have been honoured by their presence. Such excursions are highly useful, both for exercise and discipline; and may supercede, in some degree, the necessity of gymnasiums.

On Wednesday last week, the anniversary of Gov. Endicott's landing at Salem, in 1628, was held at that place by the Essex Historical Society, at which time a new election of its officers took place.

Officers of the Essex Historical Society.

Edward A. Holyoke M. D. LL D. President.
Hon. Joseph Story, Vice President.
" John Glen King, Corr. Sec.
William Proctor, esq. Rec. Sec.
Hon. Stephen White, Treasurer.
Francis Peabody, esq. Librarian and Cabinet Keeper.
Hon. John Pickering,
" Daniel A. White,
" Nathaniel Silsbee,
" Leverett Saltonstall,
Frederick Howes, esq.
Ichabod Tucker, esq.
William Gibbs, esq.
} *Trustees.*

The object of the Essex Historical Society is to procure and preserve whatever relates to the topography, antiquities, and natural, civil and ecclesiastical history of the county of Essex. Members of the society, and other persons who feel a desire to promote those interesting and important purposes, will gratify the Society by aiding the collections.

The number of young gentlemen, who received their Bachelor degrees, at Bowdoin College, was 30; those at Brown University, 27, and 9 who received the degree of Master of Arts. At Yale College,

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we understand, 100 young gentlemen were to receive the first degree.

The honorary degree of L. L. D. has been conferred on the Hon William Prescott, of this city, by the government of Dartmouth College.

A young descendant of Africa, was among the graduates, at the recent Commencement of Bowdoin College. His name is Russwurm, and his performance was distinguished for good sense and propriety of action and manners. The subject was very appropriate, being a "Treatise on the condition and prospects of Hayti."

MASTER OF ARTS.

The following gentlemen received their degrees of Master of Arts at the late Commencement, at Harvard University, viz.

Messrs. Edward Vernon Denny, Thomas Wilson Dorr, Levi Fletcher, Thomas Gray, James Augustus Kendall, Daniel Putnam King, William Alfred Langdon Elwyn, George Leonard, William Parsons Lunt, William Gordon Price, George Ripley, Samuel Horatio Stearns, Abraham Andros Watson, George Wadsworth Wells, Taylor Gilman Worcester, and John Wright.

Boylston Prizes.—At the exhibition for Boylston Prizes in Elocution, the following were adjudged:

To Charles Chauncy Emerson, of Boston, Junior Sophister—and Seth Sweetser, of Newburyport, Senior Sophister—the two first Prizes of $15 each, or a Gold Medal of that value.

And to Charles Andrew Farley, of Boston, Senior Sophister—Thomas Bailey Fox, of Dorchester, Junior Sophister—and George Augustus Meredith, of Raleigh, N. C. Senior Sophister—three Second Prizes of $10 each, or a Gold Medal of that value.

A silver mine has lately been discovered on the estate of Thomas Barnes and Robert Wesley, in Adams County, Pennsylvania.

It was the custom, in New-England, in former days, so says Mr. Dunton, whose ingenious letter on the customs and manners of Boston, in 1685, as given in the history of Boston, page 174–183, for the commanders of troops, when assembled on training days, to begin and close the exercises of the field with prayer. We believe the practice is not now followed.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

We have accounts from England, two or three days later than those given in our last. They present some appearances of improvement in the trade and commerce of the country; but nothing effectual towards the relief of the unemployed classes of labouring manufacturers. The principal part of this description of persons will never again be wanted in their former employment. The relief must therefore come from the government, and means adopted to give them employ, at home, upon the public lands, on the national works, in the army and navy, or in Canada, furnishing those who have families with provisions, farming tools, and a free passage to the lands that may be allotted them.

The insurrection of the Janizaries of Turkey appears to have been entirely quelled by the firm and persevering conduct of the Sultan. Upwards of 15,000 of these troops had been sacrificed, and 30,000 more sent to a remote part of Asia. The troops, mustered under the new arrangement, are said to amount to 200,000, and are to be exercised by the experienced officers of the Egyptian army. Besides this important and very extraordinary measure, the grand Sultan seems to have determined on a radical change of the whole empire, having declared, in full Divon, "*that he would hear no more of the ancient order of things, such as it was; but that every thing should be established upon a new footing.*

From 10 to 15 of the Greek pirate vessels have been destroyed; and the unprofitable *trade* of their lawless owners nearly suppressed.

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A constitutional government has been established in Portugal much to the credit of Don Pedros, who is hailed the *Patriot* king, and to the joy of all Portuguese, *Ferdinand* must copy their example, if he wishes to enjoy peace or safety in Spain.

The Archbishopric of Bordeaux, made vacant by the recent death of its former incumbent, it is expected will be given to Bishop Cheverus, formerly of Boston.

The American Mediterranean squadron, were in the bay of Smyrna, at the last dates from that quarter, waiting events.

The diminution of exports, from Liverpool, in the article of white or plain cottons, for the year ending April last, is calculated at about one fourth; and in printed cottons, nearly a similar decline. This scale is made smaller on the number of years, but the difference in prices, from the previous year, is nearly a fourth more, or a diminution of 50 per cent.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Mr Poinsett, the American Minister at Mexico, has concluded and signed a treaty of amity and commerce with that country.

The U. S. Engineers are now employed in surveying the course of the Sunapee, with a view of opening a Canal between the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers.

The Albany papers mention, that a single boat, which arrived at that place, a few days since through the Erie Canal, had on board merchandize, including a number of bales of furs, which was estimated at 250,000 dollars.

The lead mines, on the Mississippi, are very valuable. Within the last two years, upwards of 7,500,000 lbs. of this article have been sent down to New-Orleans.

Joseph Bonaparte contemplates leaving this country, for some part of Europe.—Our republican manners, are, probably, not congenial to his habits and disposition of mind.

A person, by the name of Miller, a Pennsylvanian, was brought before the Police Court, on Saturday last, on a charge of larceny. He obtained bail in $200 and is to take his trial at the Municipal Court in October next.

It is suggested by a writer in the Palladium, that a vote of the city be obtained, in a general meeting at Faneuil Hall, "that the Hon. Mayor set to Mr Stuart, for his likeness, to be placed in the new Market Hall, at the moment the City Authorities shall give the name of *Quincy* to that building, as a small token of the public feeling towards him."

A Fire took place on Rhodes' Wharf, on Saturday night last, during which the whole range of wooden buildings, situated on the wharf, were destroyed, together with the most part of their contents.—Several vessels, lying along side, were also more or less damaged, the tide being out. The sloop Gen. Brown, so much so, as to be unworthy of repair. This fire would have extended itself much farther had it not been for the judicious use of the hose engines, which on this occasion were fairly brought into operation, and their utility demonstrated, in the most satisfactory manner. The buildings destroyed, were occupied by Messrs. Milk & White, Mr Nathaniel French, Mr Rhodes, Messrs. Burkess & Hosea, and Dea. Hiler.

The Light Infantry Company of City Guards, performed several days camp duty, in Dorchester, during the last week.

Several Truckmen were fined, during the last week, for driving their horses on a trot, in violation of the law against such dangerous practices.

The Faneuil Hall Market is lit up every Saturday evening, and attracts much company, both as purchasers and promenaders.

A new mine of Gold has been found in North-Carolina, from which, in two and a half days, 136 pennyweights were washed by two persons, yielding 14 pennyweight per day, to each man, diggers and washers. Equal to about 13 dollars.

Very serious injury has been done to the Salt Works on the South Shore by the late rains; and large quantities of salt dissolved.

Rev. Thomas Vernon, of Newport, was ordained pastor over the Congregational Church and Society in Rehoboth, on Wednesday last.

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The officers of the Massachusetts Charitable Society, for the current year, are Thomas Melville, President; Geo. Hallet, Vice President; Joseph W. Homer, Secretary; Joseph W. Howes, Treasurer; together with six Trustees.

The degree of D. D. has been conferred by the Brown University, on Rev. Jonathan Homer, of Newton, and Rev. Mr. Screvens, of Georgia. D.LL. on Hon. Marcus Morton, of Mass.

Two canoes with a family of Penobscot Indians, father, mother, son, and two daughters, have arrived at Haverhill, Mass. from Indian Old Town, on the Penobscott river. They are quite a sober, likely family, and have attracted much attention.

The presence of Capt. Elliot, of the U. S. Corvette, Cyane, within the waters of La Plata, has tended to lessen the restrictions on the blockade of its ports, and to procure the assurances of the Brazilian Admiral, "that the American vessels, shall, in no case, be liable to capture until they have been previously warned off, from the blockade port, and the notification duly endorsed upon their registers."

The Congress at Panama has adjourned, to meet again in some part of Mexico. The British Commissioner to this Congress, had returned to England, having lost his two Secretaries by the insalubrity of the climate.

The number of emigrants already arrived at Quebec, the present season, is 10,040.

The 2d vol. of Gov. Winthrop's History of New-England, with copious Notes, by J. Savage, Esq. is now published, and for sale by Mr. Bowles. It is a valuable work, and with the "History of Boston," by Dr. Caleb H. Snow, should be placed on the shelf of every man of reading.

A person by the name of Mark Winslow, has been convicted, by the Municipal Court, of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to six years imprisonment in the State Prison.

A boat has arrived at Albany, through the Great Canal, *direct from Ohio.*—Cargo whiskey and pot-ashes.

A survey is to be made by Loami Baldwin, esq. under the authority of government, in reference to the establishment of a *National Dry Dock.* One of the ports of Portsmouth, N.H. Charlestown, Mass. Brooklyn, N. Y. or Gosport, Va. will be selected as the scite.

The heir at law of Mr Farquahar, the rich East India Capitalist, who lately died in England, is the lady of Peter Trezevant, esq. of Charlestown, S. C. who was born in America, and has a family of eight children. The whole estate is estimated at from five to six millions.

Map of New-England.—We have carefully examined the new Map of the New-England States, just published by NATHAN HALE, esq. editor of the Daily Advertiser; and as far as our travels, and acquaintance with maps extend, we do not hesitate to pronounce it the most correct work of the kind we have seen The size is convenient, and the work well executed.—*Centinel.*

The remains of Com. Perry are to be brought to Newport, the place of his birth, by a national ship, and given up to the family and friends, for re-interment. This ceremony will take place, under the direction of the town authorities, and with appropriate funeral honors.

COM. PORTER.—This distinguished naval officer, has made a fortunate exchange for himself, in leaving the service of the United States, and joining that of Mexico. A claim of $60,000, for services heretofore rendered that Republic, has been allowed him; a gift is to be made him of a tract of land, wherever he shall choose the location; he is to be created an Admiral of the first rank, and to select all his officers; he is

to receive a salary of $24,000, annually, besides prize money; and what is still a greater act of liberality, in case of death, or accident, a pension is to be secured to his family.

In an English paper, fifteen foreign loans are enumerated, which cost the British Capitalists, 31,620, 250 pounds sterling, and the present value of which is only 12,330,500*l.* The loss is consequently 19,239,750, averaging about 61 per cent on the amount lent.

NEW MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT.

From the Cincinnati Register, we learn that Mr. *Jesse Reeder*, a citizen of that place, has recently invented an instrnment which has long been a desideratum in mathematical operations. It is called a *Universal Mathematical Measuring Instrument*, and is calculated to afford new facilities, in taking courses and distances, without the use of any other instrument. It will therefore supersede the use of the chain, &c. in ascertaining the length of any right line, enabling a person, without changing his station, to take the course and distance to an object by observation and inspection on the instrument, instead of the ordinary plan heretofore used for taking field notes. It will readily be perceived that this will be a great acquisition to surveyors, and we congratulate them upon the discovery of an instrument which will so much diminish their labor.

The powder works of Mr. Garesche, situated on the Brandywine, were accidentally blown up, a few days since, and one of the workmen much injured.

A person, by the name of Morrel McGoon, has been convicted of forgery, at Montreal; the punishment of which, by the laws of that province, is death. The forged notes, or bills, were made in the names of Prime, Ward, King & Co. of New-York.

At Montreal, from twenty four to twenty five thousand persons of the Catholic Church have been confirmed in the course of the last year, during which the Bishop of Telmesse visited successively every part of the District of Montreal.

It is said that the despatches which have been just received at the Foreign Secretary's from Constantinople, contain an offer, on the part of the Porte, to resign the sovereignty of a certain portion of Greece, together with the adjacent islands, to English Jurisdiction.

Canal Imports. In the five days preceding the 2d inst. no less than one million feet of lumber and about five hundred cords of wood arrived at Albany by way of the Erie and Northern Canals.

The number of boats which passed through the Erie Canal, on the first year of its completion, in 1823, was 1829—the number this year is expected to exceed 7000

The amount which Hayti is to pay, annually, for five years to France, for the recognition of her independence, is 6,000,000 francs; the expences of the government are rated at 2,500,000 yearly, making an aggregate of 8,500,000. The whole produce of the Island is estimated to amount to 7,000,000 only; out of which the people must be provided with cloathing and provisions. Under such a state of things, it is very evident that the stipulations with France, *cannot be carried into execution.*

The Southern papers notice a combustion, of rather an extraordinary kind. A large body of Virginia Coal, after being heaped together for about three weeks, was found in a state of spontaneous combustion, and the heat so great, as to have burned the floor under it.

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BOSTON NEWSPAPERS.

Continued from pp. 114.

"THE INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, and "*Boston Patriot*," is issued twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday; and the "*Boston Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser*," daily, by Messrs. Ballard & Wright, publishers of the Laws of Masachusetts, and of the United States. Office, No. 29, State-street. The "CHRONICLE," is the oldest newspaper, now published in Boston; and has long been considered one of the principal republican papers in the state; and its influence has, at all times, been in exact proportion to the popularity of the cause, which it has so warmly espoused. The price of the Daily is 8 dollars per annum—that of the semi-weekly, 4 dollars per annum.

The original history of this paper is traced as far back as 1768, when it was first commenced in Salem, at which time it was the only paper then published in Essex county. No. 1, was published Aug 2, and was continued weekly, on Tuesday, crown size, folio, from small pica and brevier types. It was then called "*The Essex Gazette*," having in the centre of the title, a Cut, of which the design was taken from the official seal of the county. The principal figure was a bird, with its wings expanded, and holding a sprig in its bill; perhaps (says Mr Thomas) intended to represent Noah's dove; and this device was far from being ill adapted to the state of our forefathers, who, having been inhabitants of Europe, an old world, were become residents in America, to them a new one. Above the bird is a fish, which seems to have been intended as a crest, emblematical of the codfishery, formerly the principal dependence of the county of Essex, of which Salem is the metropolis. The whole is supported by two aborigines, each holding a tomahawk, or battle-axe.—Imprint, Salem: printed by *Samuel Hall*, near the Town House—price 6s8 per annum. It was afterwards printed by *Samuel and Ebenezer Hall*. The Gazette was well conducted, and ably supported the cause of the country. On the 6th of October, 1774, the office was burnt, and much of the property destroyed; but through the friendly and humane assistance of the printers in Boston, this loss was immediately repaired, and the paper issued the following week, at the proper time of publication.

In 1775, soon after the commencement of the war, the printers of this paper removed, with their press, to Cambridge, and there published the Gazette; or, as it was then entitled, "*The New-England Chronicle*; or *The Essex Gazette*." The junior partner died in 1775, and Samuel Hall became again the sole proprietor. It was printed in Stoughton Hall.

When the British troops left Boston, Hall removed to the capital, and there printed the *New-England Chronicle*, striking out the words "Essex Gazette." His office was next door to the Oliver Cromwell Tavern, School-street.

After publishing the paper a short time, with this title, he sold the proprietory right of it, on the 16th June, 1776, *to Edward Eveleth Powars & Nathaniel Willis*,* who continued the same without any alteration in the title, until Sept. 19, 1776, when they changed it to "THE INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE," without assigning any reasons for so doing. In November, of the same year, an additional title was added, so as to read, "THE "INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, AND THE UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER." It was also decorated with the "Sword of Independence appealing to Heaven." Imprint, Massachusetts State; Boston, printed by Powars & Willis, opposite the New Court-House. It was printed weekly, on Thursday.

Mr Powars did not continue long in the firm, for, on March 4, 1779,

* There are now in Boston, two master printers, who served their apprenticeship with these gentlemen. The senior partner too, we believe, is still living in Boston.

we find the Chronicle is printed by *Nathaniel Willis*, alone, although the dissolution of the partnership is not noticed.

At this time, the Chronicle was ably supported by a number of very patriotic and judicious writers.—Among the number was the Rev. Dr. Cooper, who furnished one or two columns of neat and piquant articles for each number of the paper.

Mr *Willis* continued to publish the Chronicle until Jan. 1, 1784,* when it was transferred to *Thomas Adams & John Nourse;* who enlarged its size, in consequence of the great increase of advertisements, particularly public notices, which frequently obliged them to add a supplementary sheet. In Nov. 26, 1784, the "State Arms," was placed in a handsome cut, between the words of its title,

Independent Chronicle.

The imprint stood as follows: Boston, published by *Adams & Nourse*, printers to the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at their office, opposite the New Court House, Court-street."

In January, 1785, the paper was still further enlarged, as it became the general advertising paper of the town. In January, of the following year, Mr. *Nourse*, the junior partner, died, and the publication was continued under the direction of Mr *Adams*. In February, 1791, it was dressed in a handsomer garb than formerly, having new types, the arms of the state elegantly engraved, and the title cut in letters, somewhat like those of the German characters, though attended with modern flourishes, from the school of Carter, the celebrated chirogropher of that day. The state arms, on a small scale, was affixed to the Laws of the Commonwealth, published in this paper, alone, *by authority*. These decorations were continued for more than ten successive years. July 1, 1793, Mr Adams took into partnership with him, *Isaac Larkin*, and the paper was continued, without any change, but that of its joint imprint.

August 19, 1795, its publication was changed to a semi-weekly one, and published every *Monday* and *Thursday*, of the same size and type.

On July 1, 1796, the state printing was taken from Messrs. Adams & Larkin, or rather their appointment was not renewed this year. The work was given, by the legislature, to Messrs. Young & Minns, who were continued as state printers, by annual appointments, for a succession of ten years. This change grew out of party dissentions of that day, in which the Chronicle took a lively part, first as *anti-federalists*, in opposing the adoption of the present federal constitution, and then as active partizans in favour of the French revolution, in opposition to the sentiments and opinions of that class of the people, who had defended the principles on which the national compact is founded, and who, with equal zeal, opposed those which governed the political jugglers of France. This party assumed the name of *federalists*, and constituted, at that time, a large majority of the inhabitants in almost every town in the state. The legislature, of course, was of this complexion, and would, therefore, not encourage the promulgation of counter sentiments, in a publication, professing itself to be the "State Paper." The most distinguished writer in the Chronicle—him, who gave a bold and high tone to the democratic enthusiasm of the moment, was the Hon. Benjamin Austin.

* Soon after relinquishing the Chronicle, Mr Willis removed to Winchester, Va. where he printed a paper, in connection with Mathias Bartgis. From there he went to Shepherdstown, Virginia, and commenced the Potomak Guardian" in 1790. Mr Willis afterwards removed with the paper to Martinsburgh, and published it there until 1800. He then settled in Chilicothe, Ohio, and established the "Scioto Gazette," a republican paper, under the firm of Winship & Willis; but Winship soon relinquished his interest in the establishment, and the Gazette was continued to be published by Mr Willis, for 4 or 5 years. In 1804, we find he enjoyed the advantages of state printer, and publisher of the Laws of the United States. We believe Mr. Willis is still living, and resides on his farm at Boinbridge, to which he retired some years since, near Chilicothe, Ohio.

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His numbers of the "Old South," over the signature of "*Honestus*," were much read, and gave to the paper great popularity among the democratic republicans of that day.

A short time, previous to this period, the following motto was affixed over the Boston head of the Chronicle—"*Truth its Guide—and Liberty its Object.*" This motto was continued until May, 1817; when, for reasons, of which we are ignorant, it was struck out. On Dec. 4, 1797, Mr Larkin died, leaving Mr Adams the sole conductor of the Chronicle. On May 2, 1799, the establishment was transferred to *Mr James White;* and on the 10th of the same month, Mr Adams died, aged 42. On Monday, May 13, 1799, Mr White commenced his duties as the new editor and proprietor. The imprint was thus altered—"Boston: Printed every Monday and Thursday, by *Ebenezer Rhoades* (for the proprietor) at the Printing Office, opposite the Court House, Court-street." Under this arrangement, the Chronicle was continued but one year, the candid and tolerant principles of Mr White not suiting the temper of the times. Finding his subscriptions falling off daily, Mr White, on the 15th of May, 1800, sold out to *Abijah Adams, and Ebenezer Rhoades,*" when it was published under the firm of *Adams & Rhoades.*" Mr Adams, the senior *partner* of the new concern, had been a clerk in the office for some years, and while under his brother Thomas Adams, the former proprietor, was zealously attached to the principles advanced by "Honestus," and one of his most faithful and persevering coadjutors and favourites. The Chronicle now assumed a higher tone in politics than ever. December 21, 1801, the paper appeared with a new head, and part of the old title omitted. It now stood—THE INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE. The characters were somewhat like the former heading, with two cuts at the extreme wings—one of which was a prominent Eagle, as the arms of the United States, and the other, an Indian, as the arms of Massachusetts. It had a pleasing appearance, and was subjoined by the following motto, from Mr Jefferson:—"*Peace, Commerce, and honest Friendship with all nations: entangling alliances with none.*" On February 2d, 1802, the laws of the U. S. were published in the Chronicle, "*by authority.*" On the 1st of January, 1806, the paper was somewhat enlarged, and the title stripped of its unnecessary article, "*The.*"—It stood, INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE; but in such singular spotted letters, as to occasion a remark from Dr. Park, who then published the "Repertory," in this place—a paper in direct hostility to the Chronicle," that it looked very much like an *Adder,* and might be deemed somewhat emblematical of the temper and disposition of its conductors." This offensive heading was used only one year, and occasionally afterwards, in supplementary sheets. On July 1, 1806, Messrs Adams and Rhoades were appointed state printers. On Jan. 1, 1807, the paper was considerably enlarged, and appeared with a new and more graceful head, containing the arms of the U. S. on a small and neat scale. On July 1, 1808, the Chronicle lost the state printing; it being then given to Dr. Park and Russell and Cutler. On Oct. 20, of this year, *Davis C. Ballard,* (son-in-law of Mr. A. Adams) was taken into the concern, and the paper published under the firm of "Adams, Rhoades & Co." On Jan. 1, 1814, Mr Ballard receeded from the establishment, and became proprietor of the "*Boston Patriot.*"*—The Chronicle resumed its former firm of "Adams, & Rhoades."—On May 18, 1811, Abijah Adams

* The Patriot commenced March 3, 1809, under the auspices of the democratic party, and was published by David Everett and Isaac Munroe, the former acting as editor. It was published on Tuesday and Friday, of each week. On May 4, 1811, Mr. Everett retired, and the paper was conducted by Munroe and French, until the 1st of Jan. 1814, when the establishment was sold to Mr Ballard.

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died, aged 62; but the paper was continued in the name of this firm until its union with the "Boston Patriot." May 29, 1817 (Thursday) was the last appearance of the *Old Chronicle*, from the old place, where it had been so long published.* The firm of "Adams and Rhoades" was now dissolved; and Messrs *Davis C. Ballard & Edmund Wright Jr.* having purchased the establishment, united it with the "Boston Patriot," and commenced a Daily and Semi-weekly Paper. [*See first clause of this historical notice of the rise and progress of the Independent Chronicle.*]

The twice-a-week paper, was called "INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE AND BOSTON PATRIOT,"—[*For the Country.*] and published on Wednesday and Saturday, the old vols. and numbers of the Chronicle being continued on.

This alteration commenced on the Wednesday of June 4, 1817; but the words in the title, "*for the country*," were struck out September 29, 1817.

Ebenezer Rhoades died August 25, 1818, aged 43. Hon. *Benjamin Austin* died May 4, 1820, on which occasion the paper appeared in mourning, as a mark of respect for its most devoted patron and friend. On November 29, 1820, Mr Ballard, the senior proprietor died, aged 34.—The firm, however, continued in the name of "Ballard and Wright," the widowed mother of Mr B. still retaining, we believe, a right or share in the establishment. On June 18, 1823, the Chronicle again enjoyed the privilege of publishing the Laws of the State, "*by authority.*"

In August, 1825, the number of semi-weekly papers printed each week, was 2,644, at 4 dolls. per an. equal to - $10,596
Daily papers, 6484, at 8 dlls. 5,184

Annual Receipts* $15,780

* This place was the corner of Court Street, and Franklin Avenue, the building in which James Franklin commenced his paper, and where Benjamin Franklin was taught the art of printing. The building was taken down in 1817 to make room for the spacious edifice, now occupied by Mr James W. Burditt, as the Franklin Book Store.

* We say 'annual receipts,' but *earnings* would be a more appropriate phraise; for it so happens, that printers' bills are generally laid aside, to be paid after every body else is served. By this unfair practice the poor printer seldom collects with any degree of promptitude or regularity, more than 20 or 25 per cent. of his *just* and equitable dues.

TICONDEROGA.

From the Editorial Correspondence of Mr. Hill.

Taking a birth immediately after entering the boat, I awoke this morning just after the boat had passed Crown Point, a place which from its position was one of great interest and importance both in the old French war and in the war of the revolution. So long as the year 1711, if was the principal point held by the French, against which the English and Americans directed an expedition. In the year 1734, it was strengthened, and a regular fort was built at this place by France. In 1759, both Crown Point and Ticonderoga fell into the hands of the English; and in 1775, both fortresses were surprised and taken by the Americans at the commencement of the war of the revolution. Two years after, they were taken by general Burgoyne, in the summer previous to his defeat and capitulation on the plains of Saratoga. Every one of the present generation, whose ancestors participated in the scenes which were here enacted seventy-five and fifty years ago —who has heard the veterans of former days relate the story of their battles and hardships, their imminent perils and dangers while on their successive campaigns to Crown Point and old Ti', must feel a peculiar interest in witnessing their surrounding scenery, and in tracing the history of the events of 'olden time,' in which the very existence of our ancestors and the happiness

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and prosperity of those who came after them were so deeply involved.

Fifteen miles south of Crown Point, and twenty-four miles north of Whitehall, the southern bound of Lake Champlain, on an eminence, stands the ruins of Fort Ticonderoga. This fort is on a point of land formed by the river which runs from Lake George, and which here connects with Champlain. Over the lake on the Vermont side, in the town of Shoreham, is an eminence called Mount Independence, and over the mouth of the river running from Lake George, on the west, at the distance of one mile to the summit, is Mount Defiance, probably 600 feet higher than Ticonderoga itself. Visiting the ruins of Ticonderoga, it is a matter of wonder to the beholder, that more than one hundred years ago, in this then wilderness, in which beasts of prey, and more fierce and merciless savages prowled, works exhibiting so much skill in the art of warfare, and so great expense of manual labor and money, should have been attempted. The fort itself covered an area of two or three acres: from it to the water on either side were subterraneous passages, and under its walls, buried deep in the earth, were concealed excavations calculated either to protect magazines of gunpowder and other implements of war and provisions, or for the concealment of prisoners or myriads of men resdy to fall on the besieging enemy. This fortress has been in ruins ever since it was deserted, and the combustible part of it destroyed by Gen. St. Clair on the 4th of July, 1777, at the approach of general Burgoyne, who then secretly, and with almost incredible labor, drew up and planted his heavy cannon on the pinnacle of Mount Defiance, which overlooked and commanded the fort, and the idea of which, from its supposed impracticability, never entered the head of either the American or any other commander who had formerly possessed it. The block-house then erected by Burgoyne still remains on Defiance, which is not now apparently less rough and precipitous than the steepest mountains in the northern region of New-Hampshire.

In the year 1758, 10,000 provincial troops, principally from New-England, and 7000 regulars embarked from the head of Lake George to proceed against Ticonderoga, then in the possession of the French. Gen. Abercrombie commanded in chief; and Lord Howe, a young nobleman of most prepossessing manners, and idolized by the army both British and American, accompanied the expedition. 1035 boats were employed to transport an army certain of success and animated with zeal against their enemies. The distance from the upper to the lower extremity of Lake George is 34 miles; and between the place of embarkation and Champlain, a distance of about three miles, are several falls, making the bed of the one lake 200 feet lower than the other. The British took possession of a mill which was then erected on one of these falls, and killed and took prisoners about 500 of the enemy, driving him back to the fort without much difficulty. The next day the army was brought up to the French lines, who had thrown up, but not entirely finished, an intrenchment across the isthmus from one river to the other, covering the fort. This intrenchment is still to be traced, and is in as good preservation as many intrenchments that were thrown up in the war of 1813. It had two redoubts and a deep abattis, and must have been much higher than more recent works which are less prominent after not so long a lapse of time intervening. The attack was vigorously commenced by the English, and was obstinately defended by the French: it lasted four hours, and during this time the English were repulsed three several times. Notwithstanding his superiority of force, Gen. Aber-

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crombie shamefully ordered a retreat. The English loss in all was 1944 principally regulars; the French very trifling, although they are said not to have imagined defence possible. The gallant Howe was killed early in the action. The French force was differently stated at from 1200 to 6000.

Another interesting incident relative to this ancient fort was its surprise and capture by Ethan Allen, at the dawn of the morning of May 17, 1775, a few days after the battle of Lexington. The manner in which Allen summoned the British officer to surrender, is probably recollected by every one who knows any thing of the history of that eccentric character. After entering the fort, the surprised British commander required of Allen by what authority he made the demand: "By the authority of Jehovah and the Continental Congress," was the answer. An aged gentleman who now keeps the tavern at Shoreham Point, opposite to Ticonderoga, this day gave me the following additional particulars of this transaction: The party who volunteered to take Ticonderoga was headed by Allen and Arnold, and consisted of about sixty persons, collected from the town of Rutland and other new settlements west of the mountain in Vermont, the whole of which settlements could then hardly be said to consist of hundreds. At Shoreham point there then lived a man by the name of Rowley: the distance from this point across the lake is half a mile, and it is one mile from the fort. Allen and his party arrived at this point the afternoon previous. When he arrived he found there was no boat of sufficient magnitude to take his men across. He employed Rowley, who made the errand of getting shaved, to go over to the other side and borrow one of the batteaux which belonged to the British fort. The man went, waited until it was dark, pushed off, and brought back with him one of the batteaux without exciting suspicion. When obtained, Allen found it sufficient to take over only a part of his men; and the time was so far consumed in completing the arrangements, that he had not opportunity before daylight next morning to bring over the rest—so that Arnold remained with more than half of the men spectators of the transaction. A boy who had frequently been at the fort was employed to inform of the precise spot where the arms were kept. The sentinel on guard at the out-post was surprised, but is stated to have snapped his gun at Allen as he advanced to secure him. Allen entered by one of the subterraneous passages, and proceeded immediately to the apartment of the British commander, while his men, directed by the boy, went and secured the magazine and arms, the men of the fort were asleep or in no condition to act defensively: and a surrender and actual possession were effected nearly at one and the same moment.

Viewing the extent of its dimensions, the great strength, the extensive artillery, arms and ammunitions of warfare which must at that time have been deposited at this then important fortress, it is matter of great astonishment that the British should have suffered it to have been surprised and taken in the manner it was. None but the most daring spirits—and 'there were giants in those days' —would have volunteered in such an enterprise: perhaps of all the intrepid heroes of the revolution, there was no man but Allen calculated for it; and Divine Providence seems to have placed him on that frontier with a few hardy followers, as the same good hand afterwards selected a Washington for more extensive service and usefulness, for this very object.

INDIAN OBSERVATION.

'It would be a pity not to preserve the following anecdote, which displays so much of that accuracy of

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observation which is known to be the characteristic of our red brethren of the West:—An Indian, upon his return home to his hut one day, discovered that his venison, which had been hung up to dry, had been stolen. After taking observations upon the spot, he set off in pursuit of the thief, whom he tracked through the woods. After going some distance he met some persons of whom he inquired, if they had not seen *a little, old, white man*, with a *short gun*, and accompanied by a *small dog*, with a *bobtail?* They replied in the affirmative; and upon the Indian assuring them that the man thus described had stolen his venison, they desired to be informed how he was able to give such a minute description of a person whom he had not seen. The Indian answered thus:—"The thief I know is a *little* man, by his having made a pile of stones to stand upon, in order to reach the venison from the height I hung it, standing on the ground—that he is an *old* man, I know by his short steps, which I have traced over the dead leaves in the woods; and that he is a *white* man I know by his turning *out* his toes when he walks, which an Indian never does. His gun I know to be *short*, by the mark which the muzzle made by rubbing the bark of the tree on which it leaned; that his dog is *small* I know by his tracks; and that he has a *bobtail*, I discovered by the mark it made in the dust where he was sitting at the time his master was taking down the meat."

The first Bank.—In 1172, the ideas suggested by the vast increase of Venetian Commerce, induced payments by transfers, or by writing off the sum to be paid from the account of the payer to the receiver, without the trouble and inconvenience of weighing out gold and silver.—Persons thus interested in mutual exchanges, obtained a charter of incorporation for the management of their joint concerns, and thus produced *the Bank of Venice, the first Bank ever established in the world.*—It was conducted with such discretion and advantage, that it maintained its credit unimpeached, through centuries of revolution, furnishing the most beneficial facilities of commerce. This example was soon followed, and the banks were established in process of time, in all the trading cities of the Mediterranean, with greater or less success, as they were prudently managed, much as it happens in our own times, upon which the experience of centuries should not be lost.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1826.

BOSTON THEATRE.

The Federal-Street Theatre, we learn, will be opened on Monday evening next, Sept. 25th. During the recess many important alterations, additions, and improvements have been made in the Building. An entire new Front has been erected, containing *an elegant Saloon*, intended to be a with-drawing Room for Ladies and Gentlemen, and handsomely furnished with Sofas, Settees, Mirrors, &c. Coffee, Fruits, confectionary and other refreshments, with the *exception* of Wine and Spirits, will be kept in the saloon. Two spacious Bars have also been added to the Lobbies for the accommodation of Gentlemen frequenting the Boxes. The Saloon and rooms adjoining will be kept warm by means of a Furnace which has been constructed for that purpose. *The Interior* circles of Boxes, and Proscenium have been newly painted and decorated by *Mr Sera*, an eminent artist, from the Parisian, New-York, Charleston and Albany Theatres. The entire front of the Boxes has been covered with Scarlet Cushions, and all the seats with green. The backs of the Boxes and Lobbies have been entirely repainted in Oil-colours.

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The seats of the *Pit* are also furnished with covered cushions, and a variety of other improvements and alteralions have been made, contributing essentially to the comfort and convenience of the *Patrons* of the *Drama*.

All the *principal* Performers of the last season are re-engaged. Messrs. Kilner, Finn, Blake, Reed, Brown, Clarke, Williamson, &c.; Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Pelby, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Finn, (late Miss Powell,) Miss Clarke, Miss Pelby, Misses, Mc'Brides, &c.

The Managers announce that they have likewise engaged for the Season, Mr. Stanley formerly of the Theatre-Royal Drury-Lane, London, and recently the leading Comedian of the Park Theatre, New-York, Mr J Brown from the Theatre-Royal Hay-market London, Mr Field the young Gentleman who performed Douglass, Barnwell, &c with success during the last season, and Mrs Blake, formerly Miss Placide, from the Charleston and New-York Theatres.

The following additions have been made to the Orchestra. Mr Papanti, first Horn, Mr Myers, first Clarinet, Mr Sera, Violin, Mr Worsley, Tenor.

Mr PELBY is engaged for a few nights, and will shortly make his first appearance in America since his return from England. Mr COOPER will be engaged for a few nights previous to his departure for the South. Mr M'CREADY, the celebrated TRAGEDIAN, who is shortly expected in New-York, from England, will visit Boston in the course of the season. Many other performers, who rank high in popular estimation, will be engaged, and every exertion will be used to bring forward such novelty, with regard to Performers and Pieces, as will render the Theatre worthy the patronage and support of the Boston Public.

The anniversary of the battle of Baltimore, was celebrated in that city, on the 12th inst.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

An ingenious correspondent of the Centinel, resident at Waltham, furnishes that print with monthly reports of the weather. The last Journal, for *August*, gives a summary of the observations made *during the year*, including that month, which we transfer to our pages, for preservation.

TEMPERATURE.

	Least heat.	Greatest heat.	Range of Ther.	Mean heat
1825. September,	38	81	43	61
October,	23	86	63	51½
November,	15	62	47	37½
December,	9*	58	67	30½
1826. January,	9*	58	67	27
February,	24*	56	70	29
March,	14	62	48	35½
April,	14	69	55	42½
May,	32	98	66	63½
June,	38	94	56	67
July,	51	100	49	72
August,	49	89	40	70

*Below Zero.

Mean temperature of the Year, - - nearly 49.

REMARKS.—The Journal for *August*, has also the following pertinent and elegantly written observations on the extraordinary state of the weather for that month:—The 'common saying, that "one extreme generally follows another," has been fully verified the month past, as it regards the weather. To a drought of unusunl severity and duration succeeded a storm equally as remarkable for its continnance and extent. Nearly the whole month has been cloudy and foggy, accompanied with a greater quantity of rain probably, than had fallen in the seven preceding months of the year. The face of nature consequently has undergone a most wonderful change. Before the rain the prospect was unusually gloomy and disheartening, presenting but here and there a patch of verdure to regale the eye, or cheer the heart of the beholder. Vegetation was generally in a state of decay, and the fields resembled in a good degree the barren and withered aspect of joyless November. Now the wide, unbounded prospect exhibits a scene of uncom-

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mon richness, luxuriance, and veridity. We behold the earth again arrayed in robes of exquisite beauty and loveliness, and all nature rejoicing, as if visited by a second spring.

Of the various productions of the earth, and especially of those, which constitute the "staff of life," there will be an abundant supply; and though the first crop of English grass was in many places light, beyond precedent, yet this deficiency will in a good measure be supplied by the exuberance of the second; and if, amidst the profusion of our good things there be a lack of any thing, it is surely that of gratitude."

WOOL.

The sales of this article at the late Fair, is the best evidence that can be given of the increasing importance of raising and improving the breed of Sheep. A material branch of our domestic manufactures depend on this; and the farmer may always be assured, that whatever quality or quantity of Wool he may bring to market, a fair price will be given, and promptly paid. We annex the average sales, of the principal sorts, bid off at the recent public auction.

One bale of Imperial Saxony, washed, brought	$2 00
One bale of Electoral Saxony	1 42½
Three bales do. do.	1 37
Five do. do. do.	1 17½
Five bales Saxony	1 15
A number bales of other Saxonies	1 00
Other Saxonies, from	71 a 87
Several sorts of South American,	6 1-2 a 37
Spanish Wool,	37 a 68
Merino, full blood,	33 a 62½
New-Orleans,	7½
Coarse American Wool,	5½

Contained in 659 bales, bags and boxes, and 36,995 lbs. loose.

☞ A general Report of the late public sales of Domestic Goods, will be found in the Daily Advertiser of Sept. 14 and 15.

CAPT. PARTRIDGE'S ACADEMY.

This valuable Institution, which is now located at Middletown, Con. closed its annual examination the 9th inst. It was attended by many gentlemen of high classical and scientific attainments, who expressed their warmest approbation of the talents and proficieecy of the different classes of scholars. The examination lasted fourteen days, and was critical and severe. Several lectures were likewise given by Capt. Partridge, on the subject of Education, and on military science, and several exhibitions by the pupils, beyond those within the walls of the Lyceum. One of these was a public display of speaking and elocution. in the Congregational Church, and before a brilliant and crowded auditory. It consisted of one Greek, one Latin, and five English orations—a Dissertation in French, and Dialogue in English. These exercises commenced and closed with prayer, by the Rev. Chaplain of the Academy. There was also an original tragedy, composed for the occasion, represented by the Polemic Society, in the large hall of the Lyceum. One day was devoted to military exercises, in which the whole corps of cadets went through the battalion drill, firings, &c. In the afternoon there was a fine exhibition of fencing; and in the evening of this day, a splendid ball was given by the Cadets, at which were present the beauty, taste, and fashion of the city.

NEW HARMONY.

We have received a few of the first numbers of a handsome quarto newspaper, published at New Harmony, (Indiana,) which partakes, in a considerable degree, of the spirit and manners of Mr. *Owen*, the founder of this new settlement. In its copious title page, there is the date of "American Independence," and opposite it, the imposing one, of —'*First year of mental Independence.*' Attached to the 4th No. as a Supplement, is an Oration, by Mr. Owen, delivered on the 4th of July, in which he celebrates our independence, and makes a declaration of his

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own *mental* independence. This eccentric animal, made some noise in England, a few years since, by his visionary schemes of a free and popular community; but they were very soon scouted. Since his arrival in America, these wild notions have been attempted to be carried into execution; but the general sentiment seems to be, that he is either knave or fool, perhaps both; and that it will become necessary, ere long, to put a legal restraint upon him.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

An arrival at New-York, from Liverpool, brings London dates to Aug. 8.—They furnish a few items of additional news.

The English funds had advanced half per cent. and the stock exchange quite brisk.

The coronation of Nicholas 1st, was to be celebrated at Moscow, in the course of August, at which ceremony, most of the nobility of Russia were to be present.

The whole of Asia Minor is said to be agitated, in consequence of the new measures adopted by the Grand Sultan. He is now declared an enemy to religion, and an impostor. A general revolt is feared.

Mexico.—An insurrection is said to have taken place in Vera Cruz, having for its object a separation from the government of Mexico—or in other words, establishing its independence, as an Imperial City.

Trade with Colombia.—Ware-houses are to be established at Porto Cabello, Carthagenia, and Guyaquil, for the deposite of goods, whence they may be removed on paying at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The free trade of goods, by the isthmus, to the Pacific, and vice versa, on payment of 2 per cent. is allowed.

It is said the English mines in South-America, which have been placed under the direction of the *Chevalier Rivefanoli*, will yield a net profit of 30 per cent.

A correspondent of the Gazette, recommends *Fort-Hill*, as a desirable situation for the *Statue* of Washington.—A good thought.

The persons of colour, resident in Portland, are considerable, and efforts are making, by subscription, to build them a Meeting-House.

Sir Isaac Coffin lately visited Nantucket, and was greeted with much cordiality and affection by the inhabitants. He left them a few days since for Philadelphia.

A Rhode-Island paper states that some villains have attempted to rob the vault of the *Hope* Bank, in Warren.

Lord Cochrane had arrived in Greece, and was consulting the provisional government on the maritime affairs of the country.

Copenhagen has been visited by a dreadful fire, in which 400 houses were destroyed.

The Rev Mr Todd, was engaged in writing the life of Milton, having obtained many valuable MSS not before published, which were composed by Milton, during the most active part of life, say from 1648 to 1658.

No recent disturbances had taken place in England, although the distresses of the unemployed poor were still great and deplorable.

The new Constitution of Portugal was to go into operation, as soon as the election of the Cortes should be completed. This political change makes the potentates, who compose the holy alliance, flutter.

A fresh expedi ion, with recruits, provisions, &c. has sailed from Marseilles for Greece.

Of 12,000 bales of Cotton, received at Liverpool, in the course of a week, 6000 were from Egypt.

It was very sickly at Liverpool, at the last dates.

The harbour of St. Andero is said to be blockaded by a Colombian brig of 25 guns, and another small vessel.

Seven hundred Journeymen Printers were out of employ in London, in consequence of the decline of business, in the book trade.

About 1000 girls, employed in the trades of milinery and mantua-making, are said to perish, annually, in London, from ex-

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cess of labour, deprivation of rest, and bad feeding.

Miss Paton, the celebrated singer, has become the wife of Lord W. Lenox.

Portugal is to receive 200,000*l.* sterling, for her acknowledgment of the independence of Brazils.

The markets in England were steady, and the sales and prices quite as favorable as could be expected, from the present scarcity of money, and overdone trade of the country.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

A quantity of fine Salmon has been brought to the New-York market, from Lake Ontario, and sold at 2s6 per lb. (31 cents.) The fishmonger says he can make arrangements to keep the market supplied with this article, at a very reasonable price.

A handsome bridge has been erected over Onion River, at Montpelier, Vt. It has a single arch of 150 feet span.

As an evidence of the utility of Rail-Ways, it is mentioned in the New-York papers, that the Steam Boat Washington was drawn up on one of the Rail Ways of that port, with every thing on board, one day, had her copper repaired, and descended into the water, for immediate use, the day following.

Very abundant crops of corn have been raised in Ohio; and in consequence of the copious rains, in the spring, the harvesting was a month earlier than usual.

In Virginia, there will be a considerable failure in the crops of wheat and corn.

The coast of New-Jersey is almost an entire bed of oysters.

Surveys are now making for opening a Canal, from Baltimore to the Potomac.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb is elected Representative to the next Legislature of Maine, from Waterville.

One of Mr. Thompson's Tea ships, has been captured off the Capes of the Delaware, as a prize to the government. Several cutters had been cruizing for this vessel, under orders from the Treasury Department.

The Grand Jury of New-York have found bills against some more presumed bank and insurance swindlers. Among the names we find *Jacob Barker!* of well known banking memory.

The Rev Mr Sabine is engaged in delivering a course of Philosophical Lectures, at the Boylston Hall.

The Rev FRANCIS WAYLAND, has been unanimously elected President of Brown University in place of DR MESSER, resigned.

A new and second paper has been commenced at Nantucket. This is another evidence of the continual prevalence of party feeling in every part of our country. There is scarcely a town in New-England, of any considerable population and compactness, where there may not be found two newspapers of opposite political sentiments—two or more clergymen, of opposite religious sentiments—two lawyers, of opposite opinions, both in politics and religion—two physicians, of different grades of medical knowledge and practise—and two taverns, who must take their sides, or take down their signs. So runs the course of civil, political and religious freedom!

MAPS.—We have now a fine Map of New-England, by Mr. Hale, without, we believe, any aid from our government. The Map of Virginia, cost that state, 65,000 dols. and that of South Carolina, lately published, cost that state about 90,000 dollars.

SPANISH FLEET.

A Spanish fleet, consisting of a 74, four frigates, and a schooner, sailed from Havana on the 31st Aug. and on the 6th inst. encountered a furious hurricane, by which it is expected most of the vessels have been lost, or severely wrecked. Three of them, the 74 and two frigates, a few days after the storm, were spoken with, entirely dismasted.

As was expected, Albany is now experiencing the benefits of the Great Western Canal. Her trade and population has been nearly doubled, within the last five years.

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and before the next general census, we should not be surprised to find it again doubled. This city, being near the head of the Hudson river, requires but a siagle act of public enterprise, to make it the most flourishing place of the state, next to the great city;—that one measure is, the removal of what are called the *Overslaughs*, so as to deepen the channel, for a more burdensome class of vessels, than can at present, reach the bason.

CITY RECORD.

COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

A message from the Mayor on the subject of the salary of the Superintendant of Streets and Drains, was referred to a joint committee.

Another message, calling the attention of the City Council to the improvement of the vacant story of the Old Market House, under *Funeuil Hall*, was referred to the Mayor, Aldermen Welsh, Oliver, Loring, and Robbins, Messrs. I. Parker, Dorr, Lodge, Clark, Eveleth, Tracy, and Bent.

The petition of the Fire Company of Ward No. 1, praying for the repeal of that part of the Fire Department Regulations, which provides, that "*it shall be the duty of the Firemen to perform any other duties or services they may be called on to do by any Engineer,*" was referred to Messrs. James, Hallet, Boies, Hastings, and Baker.

The *Jury Lists* were ordered to be delivered to the members of the respective Wards, with authority to request the advice and assistance of the Assistant Assessors in the examination of them.

City Debt.—An order passed authorizing the Treasurer to borrow for the use of the city, a sum of money not exceeding the amount of such portions of the city debt, bearing interest at or about five per cent. as may be redeemable before the second day of February, 1827, to be applied to the redemption of said amount, bearing interest as aforesaid; the money so borrowed to be reimburseable at such times, and on such other conditions as the Committee of Finance may approve, and to be procured by the creation and sale of City Stock, or in such other manner as the said Committee may direct.

Mr. Joseph S. Hastings was appointed on the Committee of Finance, in place of Mr. John Stevens, resigned.

On petition of C. P. Sumner, esq. Sheriff of Suffolk, for some improvements to be made in the Common Council Hall, for the accommodation of the Court of Common Pleas, it was—*Ordered*, That Messrs Curtis, Waters, Lodge, Boies, and Faxon, with such others as the Board of Aldermen may join, be a Committee to confer with the Hon. Chief Justice WARD, and make such arrangements for the holding of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Hall of the Common Council, as may be necessary.

Ordered, That the report of the Committee on the subject of the *City Debt* be referred back to the same Committee, with instructions to report a Statement of property held by the City, and, also, what sums have been expended for widening streets, and other permanent improvements, since the establishment of the City Government, and that Messrs Hallet, I. Parker, Wiley, and Torrey, be added to the Committee.

Report of Committee on petition of *John Frost*, recommending repairs and alterations in the Mayhew School House, was read and recommitted.

An order making $1000 the salary of the resident Physician at Hospital Island the current year, passed to 2d reading.

Adjourned to Monday next, half past six, P. M.

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FRONTIER BATTLES.

Mr. HILL, the ingenious editor of the New-Hampshire Patriot, while on a recent tour to the Western Lakes, gathered numerous fragments of the history of the country, and particularly of the last war on those frontiers. His correspondence on the latter subject, is interesting, both from the manner in which he conducts it, and from the scanty records which have been heretofore given of some of the most important events of the short war.

Buffalo, N. Y. Aug. 4, 1826.

The events of the late war on this frontier are to me matters of a much more prominent interest than the stupendous curiosities of nature. I have passed over the ground from Newark to Fort Erie on the Canada side, and visited Niagara Fort, Lewiston, and the other interesting points on this side, between the two Lakes.

The battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and sortie from Fort Erie, will be recollected, if not as giving the Americans the most decisive victories, as establishing for them a lasting character for determined intrepidity. The ground of these several rencounters is sacred to the reollection of Americans; and while the British have erected a monument to the memory of one of their heroes, who was killed on this frontier, that will serve as a constant memento of those of our country who fell in battle, and whose dust, mingled with that of the surrounding fields, needs no other monument to perpetuate their fame.

The plains of Chippewa are a level extending from where the river of that name unites with the Niagara river about one mile above Niagara falls. In front of these plains and near the mouth of the Chippewa was the fort occupied by the British; directly in the rear of this fort was a bridge over the river. The American line of march was on the road leading down the Niagara river, their right upon the river, and their left flanked by a piece of low ground covered with wood. The action commenced about three miles above the falls of Niagara, the British having advanced to meet the Americans about one mile from the fort: the first firing was in the woods on the left of the American line, and resulted in the retreat of a small party of the Americans under Capt. Treat, who shamefully left a wounded man on the field. Gen. Porter was ordered to advance with his volunteers and Indians to gain the British rear and draw him out in that direction: the Gen. gallantly headed his troops, but they were compelled to retreat, so that almost the entire force of the enemy was directed against the brigade commanded by Gen. Scott on the open plain on the right. General Ripley with his brigade, had been ordered to advance through the woods on the left, Gen. Brown fearing it was the enemy's intention to out-flank him.—Ripley performed this service, but found few to contend with. The main force was directed against Scott. Growing impatient of the fight, Maj. Jessup ordered his battalion to support arms and advance amidst a most tremendous fire from the enemy. This they did fearlessly, and the British line was broken in pieces about one fourth of a mile from their fort, to which they precipitately retreated. The gallant Maj. M'Niel commanded a battalion of these troops, and here met the regiment of 'invincibles' commanded by the Marquis of Tweedale, who had fought at Waterloo under Wellington, driving them with the rest within the protection of their fort. Notwithstanding their strong position, the enemy lost no time in dismantling their fort, crossing and blowing up the bridge, and retreated towards Queenston. The remnant of this bridge, together with the fort, still remain nearly as they were left by the British. This action was fought July 5, 1813. General Drummond commanded the English forces—Gen. Brown the Americans. The

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British loss was between 500 and 600: American loss between 400 and 500.

After this battle the Americans advanced across the Chippewa river and took a position half or three fourths of a mile above the falls at a place called Bridgewater, a height commanding the ground in front for some distance. It is from this circumstance that the battle which succeeded, was by some called the battle of Bridgewater: by others it has been called the battle of Niagara.—The more appropriate appellation is that given by the British, the *battle of Lundy's lane;* as it was in this lane or narrow road leading from the main road in an easterly direction, one mile or more, that one of the most sanguinary battles on record took place.

At half past 4 o'clock, P. M. of July 25, the Americans were seen advancing in the open plain, almost directly against Niagara falls, when a tremendous cannonade commenced from the British artillery which was posted on the hill over which the lane that gives name to the battle passes. The British force was composed of 5000 of the best troops, commanded by Gen. Riall: being numerically superior to the Americans, he was able to extend his line, so as to attempt to flank. General Scott repeatedly charged at the head of his troops, before his reserve, consisting of Ripley's brigade and Porter's volunteers, was brought fully into action. The ground was obstinately contested until nine o'clock in the evening, when Gen. Brown, perceiving the great disadvantage he labored under from the British cannon on the commanding eminence, ordered Col. Miller to storm the battery. This charge was successfully made by our intrepid soldier and his comrades—The enemy was driven from his battery, and the cannon taken. The battle continued in one unceasing blaze of fire until ten o'clock in the evening, General Drummond having, after the cannon were taken, come to the aid of Riall with fresh troops. In the darkness of the night friends were repeatedly mistaken for enemies; and it is said the British twice charged on their own men. No one could tell how or why the battle left off. Both armies left the field; but the British resumed it that night to take care of the wounded. These, British and Americans, were indiscriminately loaded into wagons, and taken to a house half a mile up the lane. Eight hundred bodies were heaped together and burnt in one spot. Gen. Brown's horse was killed under him before the armies came in close contact; and he received two wounds, but continued to command until the action ended. Gen. Riall was taken prisoner in the lane near where it intersects with the road. An old house stands near the height which is perforated with hundreds of bullets. Next morning, when the American army resumed the field, the whole ground was red with blood.—The number of the British in this action was almost twice that of the Americans; and their loss in killed and wounded was proportionate.—Never did men acquit themselves with more honor than did our little band. British subjects who were present or in the vicinity now admit that their troops never before met with so obstinate an enemy—an enemy who, to use their own language, were so obdurate as to fight even after they were beaten! Gen. Brown in his official report particularly noticed the brave and prudent conduct of Generals Scott and Ripley, and of Col Miller and others. Near this ground, I met a British soldier driving a team, who had his arm shot off close to his body in this battle; Major Leonard, of the British army, resides near the spot, and carries a bullet in his hip which was received in this action.

The British, for the time, retired down the river towards Queenston, but recovering from the effects of the battle of Lundy's Lane, and receiv-

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ing continued reinforcements, they thought themselves strong enough to commence offensive operations. On the 15th of August, the enemy under the command of Gen. Drummond attempted to storm Fort Erie.

The assault was desperate, and the means for accomplishing it were great, and supposed to be ample.—Fort Erie is situated at the foot of the Lake of that name near the commencement of Niagara river, and is about three miles across the water from Buffalo. We crossed the water, and viewed the ruins of the fort, the entrenchments behind which were the American lines, and the works which the enemy threw up in the woods about five hundred yards distant. In the attack on the fort, the British were repeatedly repulsed, and as often returned to the charge: at length they carried a bastion and entered the fort, Col. Drummond crying out as he entered, 'give the d—d yankees no quarter." Lieut. M'Dougal, who commanded the bastion, was shot down after he demanded quarter. The bastion, was however afterwards recovered with the greatest display of courage and exertion; and the wretch who gave the order for no quarter was killed. Col. Towson's artillery occupied the left of the American line, and from it, in the darkness of the night, issued a constant stream of fire, pouring destruction on the assailants.—Col. Wood's artillery was on the right, and did good execution on the enemy. The infantry occupied the centre. From the right to the left the distance is eighty to one hundred rods, extending to the water at both points. Once the assailants came up under the bank and attempted to enter the American lines by wading through the water on the left flank near Towson's battery:—here they were defeated, and more than two hundred are said to have been killed, the dead bodies floating down the stream. In the extreme darkness, a few Americans were taken prisoners, who were treated with great cruelty. Lieut. Fontaine fortunately, as he said, fell into the hands of the Indians, who treated him with comparative kindness, only taking his money.

The assault was preceded by a canonade and bombardment, which begun on the morning of the 13th and continued in the day time on that of the following day: it commenced at half past two on the morning of the 15th. The assailants were defeated, with the loss of 582 in killed, wounded and prisoners, exclusive of the two hundred supposed to have been killed in the water.

The enemy continued in the neighbourhood of Fort Erie, strengthening and extending his works, aided by reinforcements, sure of the ultimate capture or destruction of the garrison. Their works were about 500 yards distant from the fort covered by a wood, and were very strong, consisting of a breastwork connecting their batteries, and of successive lines of entrenchments in their rear, covering their batteries and infilading each other; and the whole obstructed by abattis, brush, and felled timber. His infantry was formed in three brigades of about 1500 men each; one of which, with a strong detachment of artillery, occupied the works in front, while the remainder were posted in the rear. The Americans had already suffered much from two of the enemy's batteries, and a third was about to be opened.

General Brown having recovered from his wounds, and resumed the active command, on the 17th September, directed the army to march at noon to the intended assault.—The assaulting party marched out in three divisions: Brig. Gen. Davis of the New-York Militia, commanded the left, Col. Gibson the right, and Col. Wood the centre, the whole under the general direction of General Porter, of the volunteers. The three first were killed while gallantly leading on their troops, and Gen. Porter was wounded. 'After the ac-

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tion had commenced,' says General Brown, 'I hastened and directed Gen. Miller to seize the moment and pierce the enemy's entrenchments, between batteries No. 2 and 3. My orders were promptly and ably executed. Within 30 minutes after the first gun was fired, batteries No. 2 and 3, the enemy's line of intrenchments, and his two block houses, were in our possession. Soon after battery No. 1 was abandoned by the British. The guns in each were spiked by us, or otherwise destroyed, and the magazine was blown up.'—Three of these pieces, captured and spiked on that occasion by the intrepid favorite of New-Hampshire, long 24 pounders, we found lying on the ground: too large and unwieldy to be removed from the spot to be converted into other uses. From a view of the situation, I am convinced that this successful assault could be scarcely less creditable to the determined courage of Miller and those with him, than was the previous attack and capture of the British artillery at Lundy's Lane: there must have been fearful odds between the assailants and the assailed: the one marching up in open field exposed to a galling fire of cannon and musketry—the other covered completely by their breast works and the woods. Among the officers who assisted Gen. Miller in this perilous attack, was Lieut. Col. Upham, the present collector of the port of Portsmouth. General Ripley, who was engaged in another part of the field, was on this day shot through the neck, and taken up for dead.—It would seem impossible that any man should receive such a wound and survive. The smallest needle run through the neck in the same direction would have been fatal to life, as it must have pierced the principal veins of the neck. The escape with life can only be attributed to the flexibility of the veins, the exterior covering of which prevented the ball from entering, and the vein itself giving way as the ball passed. The battle lasted more than two hours, and the entire force of the British was brought up, consisting principally of regulars under command of Lieut. Gen. Drummond.—Gaines was the active commander of the Americans, although General Brown, as his superior, directed the movements. So satisfied was the British General of his inability to contend, even aided by his veterans, against raw soldiers that formed the American army, that he broke up his camp during the night of the 21st of Sept. and retired to his intrenchments, down the river, about twenty miles behind the Chippewa river.—The British loss exceeded, from the most probable account, 1000 men; the Americans lost, in killed, wounded and missing, 511. 'Thus,' says Gen. Brown, one thousand regulars, and an equal portion of militia, in one hour of close action, blasted the hopes of the enemy, destroyed the fruits of fifty days labour, and diminished his effective force 1000 men at least.'

The events which I have sketched may still be fresh in the recollection of many readers of the Patriot: but they are events too interesting to tire the patience by a repetition after the lapse of thirteen years. The scene of these battles is to me highly interesting. From reading the detached accounts of them, before visiting the ground, I had formed but a very imperfect opinion of them; and I do not know that I shall succeed in placing on paper my own present impressions so as to throw any additional light on the subject. Although the Americans were not successful in the attempt to drive the British from this important point from whence they had it constantly in their power to assail our frontier settlements; yet they did succeed in these four important battles to establish a name for martial prowess and bravery, the recollection of which will remain to posterity.

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MR. WEBSTER'S EULOGY.

[It will not be expected, nor is it perhaps necessary, that we should make any very copious extracts from Mr Webster's discourse on the death of the ex-presidents, Adams and Jefferson. But the following nervous and sublime effusion of eloquence and patriotism, should be preserved in the pages of every paper, printed in the language of our country. It forms a part of the essence and spirit of Mr Adam's reply to one of the Delegates of the Congress of '76, who had urged his reasons, for dissenting from the Declaration of Independence.]

'Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and heart to this vote. It is true, indeed, that in the beginning, we aimed not at independence. But there's a divinity which shapes our ends. The injustice of England has driven us to arms; and, blinded to her own interest for our good, she has obstinately persisted, till independence is now within our grasp. We have but to reach forth to it, and it is ours.—Why then should we defer the declaration? Is any man so weak as now to hope for a reconciliation with England, which shall leave either safety to the country and its liberties, or safety to his own life, and his own honor? Are not you, sir, who sit in that chair, is not he our venerable colleague near you, are you not both already the proscribed and predestined objects of punishment and vengeance? Cut off from all hope of royal clemency, what are you, what can you be, while the power of England remains, but outlaws? If we postpone independence, do we mean to carry on, or to give up, the war? Do we mean to submit to the measures of Parliament, Boston port-bill and all? Do we mean to submit, and consent that we ourselves shall be ground to powder, and our country and its rights trodden down in the dust? I know we do not mean to submit. We never shall submit. Do we intend to violate that most solemn obligation ever entered into by men, that plighting, before God, of our sacred honor to Washington, when putting him forth to incur the dangers of war, as well as the political hazards of the times, we promised to adhere to him, in every extremity, with our fortunes and our lives? I know there is not a man here, who would not rather see a general conflagration sweep over the land, or an earthquake sink it, than one jot or tittle of that plighted faith fall to the ground. For myself, having, twelve months ago, in this place, moved you, that George Washington be appointed commander of the forces, raised or to be raised, for defence of American liberty, may my right hand forget her cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I hesitate or waver, in the support I give him.—The war, then, must go on. We must fight it through. And, if the war must go on, why put off longer the Declaration of Independence? That measure will strengthen us. It will give us character abroad.—The nations will then treat with us, which they never can do while we acknowledge ourselves subjects, in arms against our sovereign. Nay, I maintain that England, herself, will sooner treat for peace with us on the footing of Independence, than consent, by repealing her acts, to acknowledge that her whole conduct towards us has been a course of injustice and oppression. Her pride will be less wounded, by submitting to that course of things which now predestinates our independence, than by yielding the points in controversy to her rebellious subjects. The former we should regard as the result of fortune; the latter she would feel as her own disgrace. Why then, why then, sir, do we not, as soon as possible, change this from a civil to a national war? And, since we must fight it through, why not put ourselves in a state to enjoy all the benefits of victory, if we gain the victory?

'If we fail, it can be no worse for

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us. But we shall not fail. The cause will raise up armies; the cause will create navies. The People, the People, if we are true to them, will carry us, and will carry themselves, gloriously, through this struggle. I care not how fickle other men have been found. I know the People of these colonies, and I know the resistance to British aggression is deep and settled in their hearts, and cannot be eradicated. Every colony, indeed, has expressed its willingness to follow, if we but take the lead.—Sir, the Declaration will inspire the People with increased courage.—Instead of a long and bloody war for restoration of privileges, for redress of grievances, for chartered immunities, held under a British King, set before them the glorious object of entire independence, and it will breathe into them anew the breath of life. Read this Declaration at the head of the army; every sword will be drawn from its scabbard, and the solemn vow uttered, to maintain it, or to perish on the bed of honor. Publish it from the pulpit, religion will approve it, and the love of religious liberty will cling round it, resolved to stand with it, or fall with it. Send it to the public halls; proclaim it there; let them hear it who heard the first roar of the enemy's cannon; let them see it, who saw their brothers and their sons fall on the field of Bunkerhill, and in the streets of Lexington and Concord, and the very walls will cry out in its support.

'Sir, I know the uncertainty of human affairs, but I see, I see clearly, through this day's business. You and I, indeed may rue it. We may not live to the time when this Declaration shall be made good.—We may die; die colonists; die slaves; die, it may be, ignominiously, and on the scaffold. Be it so. Be it so. If it be the pleasure of Heaven that my country shall require the offering of my life, the victim shall be ready, at the appointed hour of sacrifice, come when that hour may. But, while I do live, let me have a country, or, at least, the hope of a country, and that a free country.

'But, whatever may be our fate, be assured, be assured, that this declaration will stand. It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood—but it will stand, and it will richly compensate for both. Through the thick gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future, as the sun in Heaven. We shall make this a glorious, an immortal day. When we are in our graves, our children will honor it. They will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with festivity, with bonfires, and illuminations. On its annual return they will shed tears, copious, gushing tears, not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, of gratitude, and of joy. Sir, before God, I believe the hour is come.—My judgment approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, and all that I am, and all that I hope, in this life, I am now here ready to stake upon it; and I leave off, as I begun, that, live or die, survive or perish, I am for the Declaration. It is my living sentiment, and, by the blessing of God, it shall be my dying sentiment; Independence *now*; and INDEPENDENCE FOREVER."

CITY RECORD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, SEPT. 25.

Aldermen Welsh, Oliver, and Loring, were added to the Committee of Conference, on the subject of arrangements for the holding of the Courts of Common Pleas in the Hall of the Common Council.

The Committee on the subject of licences to innholders, retailers, victualers, and confectioners, reported the following rules, viz.—1. That no person keeping an oyster shop, or a store or cellar in which suppers are accustomed to be given, or meat and fish to be sold after 10 o'clock

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at night, be hereafter licensed as a victualler. 2. No person shall be licensed as a victualler, except in a house where he resides, or in shops or stores conducted under his personal presence or superintendance. 3. That no licensed victualler shall employ a partner, or any general agent, in conducting any licensed house, shop or store, unless such partner or general agent be approved by the Mayor and Aldermen.—

A number of licences were taken from victuallers who had been in the habit of keeping their cellars and shops open after ten o'clock.

The order of the Common Council, committing the petition of N. C. Betton, in behalf of Fire Company of Ward No. 4, for an alteration of the ordinance establishing the Fire Department, came up for concurrence, read and non-concurred, and thereupon

Ordered, That all communications to the City Council, in relation to the Fire Department, be presented by or through the Chief Engineer of that Department. Sent down for concurrence.

It being represented that several vessels have arrived in the harbour of Boston, bringing passengers who are liable to become chargeable to the city and state, and having no legal settlement in this Commonwealth; thereupon

Ordered, That the City Marshal be directed to prosecute each and every master of a vessel who has not filed a list of his passengers with the City Clerk, and given bonds according to law.

Ordered, That the committee of the southern district make inquiry and report, why the south bell has been omitted to be rung at times, and at other times rung at improper seasons.

Petitions of Benjamin Yeaton, that Front-street, near Essex-street, may be widened; of Wm. Donnison, esq. that Grove and May-streets may be opened into Pinkney-street; of Daniel Messenger and others, that the name of Sheafe-lane may be changed to Mason-street; of Matthias Ellis and others, that some measures may be taken to disperse and prevent the assembling of Boys and Young Men, at the corner of North Bennet, Charter, and Richmond-streets, and North-square, and near the head of Sargent's and May's wharf—were committed to special committees.

COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY, SEPT. 25.

An order passed, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money in anticipation of Taxes.

In common council.—An ordinance providing for the appointment of an Attorney and Solicitor for the City of Boston, was read and committed to Messrs. Dorr, James, Eveleth, Hatch, and Waters, with instructions to report the amount of fees paid annually, since the organization of the City Government.

Several ordinances reported by the committee appointed to revise the ordinances and by-laws of the City, were passed with amendments, and sent up for concurrence.

The Committee on the application of the Directors of the House of Industry, for the erection of a Porter's lodge, reported in favor of building the same. The report was accepted and sent up for concurrence.

The report of the Committee on the petition of Wm. Dall and others, relative to building a fence, and digging a well at the Boylston School House, was read and referred to the Committee of Finance, to designate the fund from which an appropriation may be drawn for that purpose.

An order, reported by the Committee on the subject of an oath to be administered by the Assessors of taxes, was read and laid on the table.

The report of the special Committee to whom was referred the report of the Joint Committee on the petition of Jonathan Hunnewell and

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others relative to the Free Bridge to South Boston, recommending a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, in their acceptance of that report was read and ordered to be printed for the use of the members, and to be published in the newspapers printing the City Ordinances; yeas 30, nays 3.

An order establishing the compensation of the resident Physician at Hospital Island was twice read, passed and sent up for concurrence.

Messrs. James Morey, and Wm. Parker, were appointed a Committee to inquire into the proceedings of the City Authorities, and the Proprietors of South Boston Bridge, relative to a vote of said Proprietors granting to the officers and agents of the city doing business at the House of Industry, free passage over said Bridge, and to report a statement of such facts as the Committee may consider necessary to a full explanation of proceedings.

Adj. to Monday next, 1-2 past 6 P.M.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1826.

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

The most recent periodical, commenced in this city, is the "Massachusetts Journal," a respectable tri-weekly news-paper, with a modest title: The next forth-coming publication, is, we understand, to be a distinct, party paper, wherein the claims of Gen. Jackson for the next Presidency, are to be maintained, with zeal and undisguised openness. The title, we believe, is to be the "Jackson Journal," which forms a neat alliteration, and is in consonance with the best taste of adopting titles. Another new paper, we are told, is shortly to make its appearance, under the imposing name of "The Cannon, or Thunder of Bunker Hill." On hearing this *report*, our mind was naturally roused, and it brought forcibly to recollection the contemplated project in 1783, of one of our old eccentric brethren of the type, of giving to a paper, as a title, "The Massachusetts Thunderbolt; and Boston Streak of Lightning." How sublime!

BRITISH EAST INDIES.

The British East-India Company was incorporated in 1600, and has been renewed several times since, with modified powers. The last renewal was in 1813, for 25 years, at which time the company was to enjoy the *exclusive* privilege of the *China* trade only. The shares of this Company are now 60,000, and worth from 267 to 300*l* each. It has been a profitable concern, heretofore; but in 1824, the expenditures exceeded the revenue by three millions, being the consequence of a war with the Burmese. Their possessions in India, however, are immense, and the future revenue will depend on the good or bad management of the Directors in India. The population of their dominions exceed seventy-five millions, and their allies thirty millions. The troops, in the pay of the Company, amount to about 250,000. Since the first incorporation of the company, they have received the *net* profit of 150,000,000 pounds sterling, equal to about seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars. A large tract of territory has also been recently made to the Company, by the reigning Chief of the Burmah.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

English dates to the 24th August have been received at this place, furnishing a great mass of speculative matter; but very little of practical utility, in ameliorating the condition of the poor manufacturers.—To add to their distress, provisions were getting high and scarce; and in Ireland, the potatoe and oat crops had fallen so short of the usual quantity, that the horrors of famine had already begun to be felt. In Dublin, to the distress of poverty

was super-added that of a pestilential disease, in which great numbers had fallen victims. The cases of this fever, in July, were fourteen hundred.....The distress at Manchester, continued to be great and deplorable, and a petition to the king was preparing, setting forth the total inability of the inhabitants to provide the necessary relief..... The Grand Sultan was resolutely carrying on the measures of reform in Turkey.....The Greeks have not recovered from their losses during the last campaign; but the cause of freedom was not given up; and hopes were entertained that the next efforts, aided by the auxiliary naval force of Lord Cochrane would prove more successful than any former ones.....The affairs of France were tranquil.....Spain begins to feel some of the effects of the new order of things in Portugal, her next door neighbour, and relation.....Five of the conspirators, concerned in the revolt at St. Petersburgh, in Dec. last, have been executed.....The markets in Europe were steady, but promising nothing for speculation or adventure; so of the funds in France and England.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The First Division of our Militia, under Maj. Gen. Crane, will be inspected and reviewed at Dedham, on the 12th of Oct.....The Sea-Fencibles had a drill of artillery firing on Tuesday week, and of 52 shots discharged, 44 hit the target, moored about three quarters of a mile from the shore.....The automaton chess player, now exhibiting in this city, has been beaten three times in the course of last week, by different gentlemen of Boston; it will be a *wonder*, (said a New-York editor, when the proprietor was about to remove) if the hitherto unbeatable player does not get beat by some of the Bostonians.....A living Ouran Outang has been brought to Philadelphia from the island of Borneo.....Considerable quantities of quince wine are made in New-York and Pennsylvania.....A new paper has just been commenced at *Vevay* (Indiana) under the title of the 'Switzerland Guest.' Its motto is, '*Open to all—influenced by none*;' but we *guess* its object is, to support the election of Gen. Jackson, to the next presidency, *exclusively*.....Olives, as good as those of Italy, have been raised in Georgia.....Governor Cass and Col. M'Kenney have safely returned to Detroit from their hazardous expedition to Fond du Lae, a distance of 1100 miles, which was passed in canoes, in eleven days.....A new military and scientific academy is to be established in New-York, on a very extensive scale.....A large sale of domestic goods, in packages, is to take place in New-York, on the 12th of October. They are from the manufacturing establishments of New-England, and this sale may be considered as a supplementary Fair, so far as it relates to cloths.....The store of Mr Charles Farley, Jeweller, of Portland, has been robbed of several articles of fancy ware.....A shark was lately caught, near Eastport, measuring 30 feet in length, and 10 barrels of oil extracted from his liver.....Mr Robinson, the Aeronaut, has made a *night* ascension in his balloon!

LECHFORD.

By the politeness of a friend, at Cambridge, we have been permitted to examine *Lechford's Plain Dealing*, belonging to the College Library. This is supposed to be the only copy there is in this country, and is a work considerably referred to by writers on our early history. This publication is in a small quarto, of eighty pages, bound with other London pamphlets relating to the Geographical and Ecclesiastical history of New-England, and is lettered '*New-England and Newfoundland.*' The title is as follows:— 'Plain Dealing: or, Nevves from New-England. (*Vivat Rex Angliæ* Carolus, *Vivat*, Anglia, *Vivanty eorum Amici Omnes.*)

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A short view of New-England's present Government, both Ecclesiasticall and Civil, compared with the anciently-received and established government of England, in some materiall points; fit for the gravest consideration in these times. By THOMAS LECHFORD of Clements Inne, in the County of Middlesex, *Gent.*

Levis est dolor, qui capere consilium potest,
Et elepere sese; Magna non latitant mala. *Sen.*

London, printed by W. E. and I. G. for Nath: Butter, at the signe of the pyde Bull neere S. Austins gate. **1642.**'

The following extract from the above work, giving an account of the public worship in Boston, 12 years after its settlement, is made without any alteration from the original.

'The publique worship is in as faire a *meeting house* as they can provide, wherein, in most places, they have beene at great charges. Every Sabbath or Lords day, they come together at *Boston*, by wringing of a bell, about nine of the clock or before. The Pastor begins with solemn prayer continuing abont a quarter of an houre. The Teacher then readeth and expoundeth a chapter; Then a Psalme is sung, which ever one of the ruling Elders dictates. After that the Pastor preacheth a Sermon, and sometimes *extempore* exhorts. Then the Teacher concludes with a prayer and a blessing.

Once a month is a Sacrament of the Lords Supper, whereof notice is given usually a fortnight before, and then all others departing save the Church, which is a great deale lesse in number than those that goe away, they receive the Sacrament, the Ministers and ruling Elders sitting at the Table, the rest in their seats, or upon forms: All cannot see the Minister consecrating, unlesse they stand up, and make a narrow shift. The one of the teaching Elders prayes before, and blesseth, and consecrates the Bread and Wine, according to the words of Institution; the other prays after the receiving of all the members; and next Communion, they change turnes; he that began at that, ends at this: and the Ministers deliver the Bread in a Charger to some of the chiefe, and peradventure gives to a few the Bread into their hands, and they deliver the Charger from one to another, till all have eaten; in like manner the cup, till all have dranke, goes from one to another. Then a Psalme is sung, and with a short blessing the congregation is dismissed. Any one, though not of the Church, may, in *Boston*, come in and * see the Sacrament administered if he will: But none of any Church in the Country may receive the Sacrament there, without leave of the congregation, for which purpose he comes to one of the ruling Elders, who propounds his name to the congregation, before they goe to the Sacrament.

About two in the after-noone, they repaire to the meeting-house againe; and then the Pastor begins as before noone, and a Psalme being sung, the Teacher makes a Sermon. He was wont, when I came first, to reade and expound a Chapter also before his Sermon in the afternoon. After and before his Sermon, he prayeth.

After that ensues Baptisme, if there be any, which is done, by either Pastor or Teacher, in the Deacons seate, the most eminent place in the Church, next under the Elders seate. The Pastor most commonly makes a speech or exhortation to the Church, and parents concerning Baptisme, and then prayeth before and after. It is done by washing or sprinkling. One of the parents being of the Church, the child may be baptized, and the Baptisme is into the name of the *Father*, and of the *Sonne*, and of the *holy Ghost*. No sureties are required.

Which ended, follows the contribution, one of the Deacons saying,

* Once I stood without of the doores, and looked in and saw the administration: Besides, I have had credible relation of all the particulars from some of the members.

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Brethren of the congregation, now there is time left for contribution, wherefore as God has prospered you, so freely offer. Upon some extraordinary occasions, as building and repairing of Churches or meeting-houses, or other necessities, the Ministers presse a liberall contribution, with effectual exhortations out of Scripture. The Magistrates and chiefe Gentlemen first, and then the Elders, and all the congregation of men, and most of them that are not of the Church, all single persons, widows, and women in absence of their husbands, come up one after another one way, and bring their offerings to the Deacon at his seate, and put it into a box of wood for the purpose, if it bee money or papers; if it be any other chattle, they set it or lay it downe before the Deacons, and so pass another way to their seats againe. This contribution is of money, or papers, promising so much money: I have seene a faire gilt cup with a cover, offered there by one, which is still used at the Communion. Which moneys, and goods the Deacons dispose towards the maintenance of the Ministers, and the poore of the Church, and the Churches occasions, without making account, ordinarily.

But in *Salem* Church, those onely that are of the Church, offer in publique; the rest are required to give to the Ministerie, by collection, at their houses. At some other places they make a rate upon every man, as well within, as not of the Church, residing with them, towards the Churches occasions; and others are beholding, now and then, to the generall Court, to study wayes to enforce the maintenance of the Ministerie.

This done, then followes admission of members, or hearing matters of offence, or other things, sometimes till it be very late. If they have time, after this is sung a Psalme and then the Pastor concludeth with a Prayer and a blessing.

Upon the week dayes, there are Lectures in divers townes, and in *Boston*, upon Thursdayes, when Master *Cotton* teacheth out of the *Revelation*. There are dayes of fasting, thanksgiving, and prayers upon occasions, but no holy dayes, except the Sunday.*

In some Churches, nothing is read‡ on the first day of the weeke, or Lords day, but a Psalme dictated before or after the Sermon, as at *Hingham*; there is no catechising of children or others in any Church, (except in *Concord* Church, and in other places, of those admitted, in their receiving:) the reason given by some is, because when people come to be admitted, the Church hath tryall of their knowledge, faith and repentance, and they want a direct Scripture for Ministers catechizing; As if, *Goe teach all nations*, and *Traine up a childe in the way he should goe*, did not reach to Ministers catechizings. But, God be thanked, the generall Court was so wise, in *June* last, as to enjoyn, or take some course for such catechizing, as I am informed, but know not the way laid down in particular, how it should be done.

They call the dayes of the weeke,

* And why not set fasting dayes and times, and set feasts, as well as set Synods in the Reformed Churches?

§ And why not set holy dayes as well as the fifth of November, and the days of Purim among the Jews, Besides, the commemoration of the blessed and heavenly mysteries of our ever blessed Saviour, and the good examples and piety of the Saints? What time is there for the moderate recreation of youth and servants, but after divine services on most of those dayes, seeing that upon the Sunday it is justly held unlawfull? And sure, enough, at New-England, the Masters will and must hold their servants to their labour more than in other Countries well planted is needfull; therefore I think even they should do well to admit of some Holy dayes too, as not a few of the wiser sort among them hold necessary and expedient.

‡ Whereas in *England* every Sunday are read in publique, Chapters and Psalmes in every Church, besides the Commandements, Epistle and Gospell, the Creed and other good formes and catechizings, and besides what is read upon Holy dayes and other dayes both in the parish, and Cathedrall and Collegiat Churches, and in the Universities, and other Chapels, the benefit whereof, doubtlesse, all wise men will acknowledge to be exceeding great, as well as publique preaching and expounding.

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beginning at the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, which is Saturday: the moneths begin at March, by the names of the first, second, and so fourth to the twelfth, which is *February*: because they would *avoid all memory* of heathenish and idols *names:* And surely it is good to overthrow heathenisme by all good wayes and meanes.— But there hath not been any sent forth by any Church to learne the Natives language, or to instruct them in the Religion; First, because they say they have not to do with them being without, unlesse they come to heare and learn English.— Secondly, some say out of *Rev.* 15. last, it is not probable that any nation more can be converted, til the calling of the Jews; *till the seven plagues finished none was able to enter into the Temple*, that is, the Christian Church, and the *seventh Viall* is not yet poured forth, and God knowes when it will bee. Thirdly, because all Churches among them are equall, and all Officers equall, and so betweenene many, nothing is done that way. They must all therefore equally beare the blame; for indeede I humbly conceive that by their principles, no Nation can or could ever be converted. Therefore, if so, by their principles how can any Nation be governed? They have nothing to excuse themselves in this point of not labouring with the Indians to instruct them, but their want of a staple trade, and other businesses taking them up. And it is true, this may excuse *a tanto*.

Of late some Churches are of opinion, that any may be admitted to Church-fellowship, that are not extremely ignorant or scandalous:— but this they are not very forward to practice, except at *Newbury*. Besides, many good people scruple their Church Covenant, so highly tearmed by the most of them, a part of the †Covenant of grace; and particularly, one Master *Martin* for saying in argumentation, that their Church Covenant was an humane invention, and that they will not leave till it came to the swords point, was fined ten pounds, his cow taken and sold for the money. A Minister standing upon his Ministery, as of the Church of *England*, and arguing against their Covenant, and being elected by some of *Weymouth* to be their Minister, was compelled to recant some words; one that made the election, and got hands to the paper, was fined ten pounds, and thereupon speaking a few crosse words, five pound more, and payed it downe presently; Another of them for saying one of the Ministers of the Bay was a Brownist, or had a Brownisticall head, and for a supposed lie, was whipt: and all these by the generall or quarter Civill Courts.

The "Medical Intelligencer," a valuable periodical of our city, and commenced some time since, by Dr. J. V. C. Smith, has been transferred to Dr. J. G. Coffin, who begins the new series, under his editorial management, on Tuesday next.

The elegant *Corinthian Hall*, in Mr Cunningham's noble building, at the corner of Federal and Milk streets, was opened, on Tuesday evening last, by Mons. Labasse, as a Dancing Assembly.

Two of the three captors of major Andre, are now living, and enjoy pensions from the government. They are Messrs. Van Wart and David Williams; the latter aged 72.

† The Covenant of Grace of the New Testament, it is true makes the whole universall Church of Christ, and every part thereof, or at least belongeth thereunto: but allowing Churches a Covenant of Reformation tending to the better ordering and well-being of themselves, and for other politique respects, this is as much as they at New-England can justly make of their Covenant, and some that are judicious among themselves have acknowledged it: And yet, even this, unlesse it be made and guided by good counsell, and held with dependance and concatenation upon some chiefe Church or Churches, may tend to much division and confusion, as is obvious to the understanding of those that are but a little versed in study of these points.

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BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN FOSTER.

According to Thomas's History, it appears, that the first book printed in Boston, was about forty-five years from the beginning of the settlement. The publisher of this work was *John Foster*, a native of Dorchester, and a graduate of Harvard College, of the class of 1667. Previous to this period, printing had been somewhat restricted and confined to Cambridge; at length government authorized Foster to set up a Press in Boston, under the inspection as *licensers*, of Rev. Messrs. Thacher and Mather. Foster did not understand the mechanical part of the business, but hired a journeyman printer from the Cambridge press, and commenced printing small tracts for himself and others. He also calculated and printed Almanacks. To his Almanack for 1681, he annexed an ingenious dissertation on the comets, seen at Boston in Nov. and Dec. 1680. He died at Dorchester, Sept. 9, 1681, aged 33, much regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance. His grave stone bears the following

INSCRIPTION.

"Astra colis rivens, moriens super æ thera Foster
Scande precor, cœlum metiri disce supremum;
Metior atque meum est, emit mihi dives Jesus,
Nec tenior quicquam nisi grates solvere."

Two poems, on the death of this amiable and ingenious young man, were printed during the course of 1681. One of them was written by Thomas Tillestone, of Dorchester, and the other by Joseph Capen, afterwards minister of Topsfield.—The last concludes with the beautiful lines, given in News-Letter, pp. 127, as attached to an article, respecting Dr. Franklin, who is supposed to have *borrowed* the idea, which forms the ground work of his celebrated epitaph on himself, from them.

The latin inscription on his grave stone, had a number of translations at the time it was erected. The following elegant *Version* of it, is thus happily given by a friend and companion of the deceased.

"Foster, while living, starry orbs explor'd,
Dying, beyond their radiant sphere he soar'd;
And, still admiring the Creator's plan,
Learns the wide scope of highest heaven to scan.
Me, too, may Christ, by his rich grace, prepare,
To follow, and be re-united there."

GENERAL BOLIVAR.

One of the late numbers of the "Literary Cadet," gives a brief, but interesting history of the life of this eminent patriot and soldier. The facts, on which the editor rests his narration, appear to have been taken from the writings of a distinguished Englishman, who resided several years in South America, in a diplomatic situation, and whose credibility is considered as undeniable. We record the article on our pages the more readily, because some attempts have been made to tarnish his well-earned fame, and strip him of those brilliant attributes of character, for which he has been preeminently eulogized as the Washington of the Southern Hemisphere.

"Envy will merit, as its shade pursue;
"And like the shadow, prove the substance true."

Simon Bolivar is a native of Caraccas, and was descended from an ancient Spanish family of some distinction, the originals of which, migrated to South America, early in the eighteenth century, and were warmly attached to the then reigning dynasty, which oppressed the South-American provinces. Bolivar was born the 17th of April, 1785, and early in his infancy displayed an acuteness of mind, and vivacity of imagination which indicated an ultimate life of greatness. The science of arms was his favorite study; and when he arrived at a proper age, he was sent to Madrid to obtain an education, which the limited literary resources of South-America, could not afford him. After completing his studies at Madrid, he visited France, England, Italy and Germany, and whilst travelling

through those countries, he made great proficiency in his favourite study of the art of arms. In France, he beheld the effects of a spirit of revolution and the overthrow of the Bourbon family; he beheld a people struggling for liberty, and he caught the fire which the misguided followers of ROBESPIERE had emitted—he looked towards his native country—he beheld her sons groaning beneath the yoke of Spain, and he determined he would become her Liberator. Filled with a spirit of honorable ambition, he proceeded to Madrid, hoping that he could, before he undertook his dangerous project, prevail upon the despot of Spain to do something to relieve the sufferings of the South Americans; and it was whilst he was in that city, that he married the daughter of the Marquis of Ulstariz. Finding that FERDINAND was far from being disposed to meliorate the condition of the South-American subjects, BOLIVAR, in disgust, returned to his native country, and commenced the formation of those projects, which he ultimately carried into effect, and which eventuated in the establishment of liberty in regions bordering upon two oceans, and carried it triumphantly over the 'cloud cap'd summits of the towering Andes.—The commencement of a scheme so pregnant with danger, and yet so sublime, required an Herculean mind, and a perseverance of purpose, which thus far, have only been found in those two illustrious individuals, BOLIVAR and WASHINGTON.

BOLIVAR arrived in South America about the time that General MIRANDA arrived there with his expedition against Caraccas and Venezuela; and as it had already been made known, that he was favourable to a revolution, he was invited to participate in the schemes of that desperate adventurer. But as he was convinced that the plans of MIRANDA were not sufficiently matured, and that the objects he had in view were confined to a thirst for rapine and plunder, and that patriotism, or a devotion to the cause of liberty, formed no part of his calculations, he declined having any intercourse with him. About this period, a Congress was held at Caraccas, which framed a new Constitution for that province, and it was determined by that body to send a Minister to England, and BOLIVAR was selected to discharge the duties of the Mission. But as he considered the Congress was insufficient to frame a Constitution, or to delegate an Ambassador to a foreign Court, he declined the offer, and still refused to participate in the unprepared, and inadequate measures of those who were ripe for treason, bloodshed, anarchy and crime.

Thus, for sometime, he remained a silent spectator to what was going on, till at length, being satisfied that if he waited for a favorable moment to commence his revolutionary career, years might be procrastinated and lost, he entered reluctantly into the service of MIRANDA, and at once laid the foundation of that enviable fame he now enjoys, and gathered those laurels which now encircle his heroic brow.

At the commencement of his revolutionary operations, he had many dispiriting obstacles to contend with, but as he had commenced the glorious work of accomplishing the liberties of his countrymen, he smiled at the impediments which were reared against him, and resolved to conquer or to die. Notwithstanding every confidence was placed in him, by those who knew him best, he was suspected by some, and envied by others, and basely traduced and vilified by the few, whilst he was applauded, cherished, and encouraged by the many. Envy, that poison to repose, and the malice which grows out of rivalry, assailed him, and no effort was spared by his opposers, to make the South-Americans doubt the purity of his intentions.

Among other things, which was calculated to dampen his patriotic

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ardor, he found himself almost destitute of resources, at the head of a feeble army, composed of all ranks of society, and mainly made up of those, who cared not a whit about the result of the cause in which they were engaged, if avarice and licentiousness were gratified. In the midst of this period of trial and despondency, his wife, upon whom he doated with a fondness amounting almost to enthusiastic madness, was, by the insalubrity of the climate, torn from his bosom and consigned to the grave. Thus, in an inauspicious moment, when his soul, which had panted for honest fame, and thirsted for the consummation of the liberties of his countrymen, had been pierced by the shafts of base ingratitude, as if the cup of bitterness had not yet been filled, he was deprived of the soldier's solace and repose—the bosom of a fond and lovely wife. But his mind was not to be subdued by the calamities of life, and he nobly overcame all, and finally reached the goal of his ambition, and consummated his heart's first desire—the establishment of South American Liberty.

In bringing about these great events, however, he had to suffer all the ills 'that flesh is heir to,' and thrice his life was attempted by the assassin, and innumerable were the instances in which personal vengeance aimed at his head.

Although he had unanimously declined the first honors the South Americans could bestow, his mind was too active, and too vigilant, to remain unemployed, or lost to that country which he worshipped, and whose welfare was the first and noblest object of his soul.

Whilst furthering his projects, it was deemed necessary by the South Americans to place an efficient man at the head of their affairs—a man capable of taking the controling power of the government. The choice fell upon Bolivar, who was appointed Supreme Dictator, with almost unlimited power; and when a long and arduous contest was ended, he contented himself, like Washington, with assuming the title of a private citizen. If it had been his wish, he might have made himself a King; but as he was a Republican to the very centre of his soul, he deemed no office worth holding, which did not originate in the spontaneous expressions of the choice of the people.

On the 10th of February, 1823, the Peruvian Congress conferred on him the supreme civil and military command of the Republic, to be retained until their session, to be holden in this year, in conformity to a clause contained in the Constitution. By this decree, he is endowed with more power than is delegated to the President of this country; and although some were fearful at the time, that he would abuse it, his subsequent conduct has abundantly proved, that the confidence of the Peruvians were not misplaced. It is useless to enumerate the powers now vested in the hands of Bolivar, since our readers are probably better acquainted with the subject, than we are.

Soon after he assumed the office delegated to him by his countrymen, he performed one of the noblest acts thus far recorded of any patriot. We allude to the establishment of common schools, and the diffusion of knowledge among the South Americans. By pursuing such a course, he has awakened the latent energies of the people—disclosed to them the advantages o knowledge, and made a vast inroad upon bigotry and papal superstition, which for centuries has bound down the oppressed and deluded South-Americans. He has taught them that man, in the full exercise of his native energies, can never be enslaved or depressed, and that Liberty, sacred Liberty, is the first attribute of God imparted to fallen man. He has relieved millions from bondage—has triumphed over tyrants—has made a whole people happy, and

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has gained a name which the miserable bickerings of a wretched race of contemptible newspaper scribblers, without character, without minds, and without souls, cannot destroy.

Such is a feeble, and imperfect portraiture of the LIBERATOR, the WASHINGTON of the age, and the admiration of the world. Let his enemies go on, let them traduce him as much as they please, and in the end, they will find, that the lustre which surrounds his brow, cannot be tarnished by their impotent efforts, to sully the fame of the noblest Chieftain of the age—the Philanthropist, the Statesman, the Hero—SIMON BOLIVAR.

LORD NELSON.

The following, descriptive of the last moments of Lord NELSON, is extracted from James' Naval History, recently published in London. It will be perused with a melancholy interest, by the reader:

"Never allowing mere personal comfort to interfere with what he considered to be the good of the service, Lord Nelson, when the Victory was fitting to receive his flag, ordered the large sky-light over his cabin to be removed, and the space planked up, so as to afford him a walk amidships, clear of the guns and ropes. Here, along an extent of deck of about twenty-one feet in length, bounded abaft by the stancheon of the wheel, and forword by the combings of the cabin ladder way, were the Admiral and Captain Hardy, during the whole of the operations we have just mentioned, taking their customary promenade. At about 1 h. 20 m. P. M. just as the two had arrived within one pace of the regular turning spot at the cabin ladder way, Lord Nelson, who regardless of quarter-deck etiquette, was walking on the larboard side, suddenly faced left about. Captain Hardy, as soon as he had taken the other step, turned also, and saw the Admiral in the act of falling. He was then on his knees, with his left hand just touching the deck. The arm giving way, Lord Nelson fell on his left side, exactly on the spot where his Secretary, Mr Scott, had breathed his last, and with whose blood his lordship's clothes were soiled. On Captain Hardy's expressing a hope that he was not severely wounded, Lord Nelson replied—"They have done for me at last Hardy." "I hope not," answered Captain Hardy." "Yes," replied his lordship, "my backbone is shot through." The wound was by a musket ball, which had entered the left shoulder through the fore part of the epaulet, and, descending, had lodged in the spine. That the wound had been given by some one stationed in the Redoubtable's mizen top, was rendered certain, not only from the nearness (about fifteen yards) and situation of the mizen top in reference to the course of the ball, but from the circumstance that the French ship's main top was screened by a portion of the Victory's mainsail as it hung in the brails. That the ball was intended for Lord Nelson is doubtful, because when the aim must have been taken, he was walking on the outer side, concealed in a great measure from view by a much taller and stouter man.—Admitting also (which is very doubtful) that the French seaman or marine, whose shot had proved so fatal, had selected for his object as the British Commander-in-Chief, the best dressed officer of the two, he would most probably have fixed upon Captain Hardy, or, indeed, such, in spite of Dr. Beatty's print, was Lord Nelson's habitual carelessness, upon any one of the Victory's Lieutenants, that might have been walkiug by the side of him. Sargeant Secker, and two marines, who had come up on seeing the Admiral fall, now, by Captain Hardy's direction, bore the revered and much lamented chief to the cock-pit." * *

After Lord Nelson had been laid upon a bed in the cock-pit, he was

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stripped of his clothes, for the purpose of having the wound examined and the course of the ball probed. The surgeon soon ascertained that the wound was mortal; and Lord Nelson himself appears from the first to have entertained a similar opinion. His sufferings from pain and thirst were manifestly great. He frequently called for drink, and to be fanned with paper, making use of these words--"Fan, fan," and 'drink, drink." He kept constantly pushing away the sheet, the sole covering upon him; and one attendant was as constantly employed in drawing it up again over his slender limbs and emaciated body, This recklessness about exposing his person offorded a strong proof of the injury done to his intellect;--and well would it have been for Lord Nelson's memory, had the listeners around his dying couch, possessed discernment enough to distinguish, and friendship enough (as writers) to separate the irrelevant utterings of a mind in a paroxism of delirium, from the patriotic effusions of the same mind, when lit up, for a moment or so, by a ray of returning reason. In about an hour and ten minutes after Lord Nelson had received his wound, or at about 2 h. 25 m. P. M. Captain Hardy found a moment's leisure from his anxious duty on deck, to comply with the frequently repeated request of the Admiral, to visit him in the cock-pit. They shook hands affectionately, and Lord Nelson said --"Well, Hardy, how goes the battle? How goes the day with us?" "Very well, my Lord," replied Captain Hardy--"we have got twelve or fourteen of the enemy's ships in our possession; but five of their van have tacked, and show an intention of bearing down upon the Victory. I have therefore called two or three of our fresh ships round us, and have no doubt of giving them a drubbing.' "I hope," said his Lordship, "that none of our ships have struck, Hardy." "No, my Lord," replied Captain Hardy, "there is no fear of that.' Lord Nelson then said, "I am a dead man, Hardy, I am going fast; it will be all over with me soon." Captain Hardy in a minute or two, returned to the deck. Soon afterwards the Victory opened her larboard guns upon Rear-Admiral Dumanoir's squadron, passing to windward, and fired a few of her foremost starboard guns at the Swiftsure, then preparing to rake the Colossus. The concussion of the firing so affected Lord Nelson, that, apostrophizing his ship, he called out--"O Victory! Victory! how you distract my poor brain!" M. Dumanoir's ships passing on to the southward, and the Orion running up athwart the Swiftsure's stern, the Victory ceased her fire; and after an interval of about 50 minutes from the conclusion of his former visit, Captain Hardy descended a second time to the cock-pit. Lord Nelson and Captain Hardy shook hands again: and while the Captain returned his Lordship's hand, he congratulated him, even in the arms of death, on his brilliant victory; which, he said, was complete, though he did not know how many of the enemy were captured, as it was impossible to perceive every ship distinctly. He was certain, however, of fourteen or fifteen having surrendered. His Lordship answered, "That's well—but I bargained for twenty;" and then exclaimed, "Anchor, Hardy, anchor." "I suppose, my Lord, Admiral Collingwood will take upon himself the direction of affairs." "Not while I live, I hope, Hardy," cried the dying chief—and at that moment endeavored ineffectually to raise himself from the bed. "No," added he, "do *you* anchor, Hardy." Captain Hardy then said, 'Shall we make the signal, sir?' "Yes," answered his lordship, "for, if I live, I'll anchor," meaning, adds the doctor in a note, that in case of his lordship's surviving till all resistance on the part of the enemy had ceased, Captain Hardy was then to anchor the British fleet and prizes, if it should be found practicable.

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Captain Hardy remained with the dying Chief in all about three [not eight] minutes. In about a quarter of an hour after the Captain had quitted the cock-pit, Lord Nelson became speechless, and great as must have been his previous sufferings, he expired without a struggle or a groan, at, by the Victory's time, 4 h. 30 m. P. M. or, according to the time we have thought it preferable to use, about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour later.

CITY RECORD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, OCT. 2.

A communication from the Health Commissioner, stating, that a man at Brighton had taken the small-pox at New-York, and that application had been made to have him removed to Rainsford Island, was read and thereupon *ordered*, that the Mayor be requested to give direction to have said person removed to said Island.

The committee on the petition of Daniel Messinger and others, praying that the name of Sheafe lane may be altered, reported that the former name be discontinued, and that the name be hereafter called and known by the name of *Avery Street*.

Ordered, That the vote in relation to the Fire Department be reconsidered, and the same petition and the order of the Common Council referring the same to a committee to be joined, be laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Mayor and Alderman Welsh be a committee to consider and report what regulations shall be adopted in relation to applications concerning the Fire Department.

COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY, OCT. 2.

An order authorizing an appropriation of $3000 for repairs of the Mayhew School in Chardon-street, was read a second time, and referred to the committee of Finance to designate from what appropriation the fund to meet the expences may be drawn.

The Auditor's exhibit of the state of the specific appropriation, &c. up to the 18th Sept. was read and placed on file. It stated the total amount of specific appropriations for the financial year ending 30th of April next to be $308,070; total of expenditures, $133,764 94; total unexpounded balance, $174,305 06.

The committee on County Lands were instructed to report a plan of a Court-House and estimates of the costs of building the same, at the next meeting of the City Council.

The report of the committee instructed to inquire into the proceedings of the city authorities and the proprietors of South Boston Bridge, in relation to a vote of the proprietors, granting free passage to the officers and agents of the city doing business at South Boston, and the documents accompanying said report, together with the vote of the inhabitants of the city of Boston, passed on the 15th March, 1824, on the petition of Lot Wheelwright and others, the report of the committee of the City Council relative to the same vote, and the petition of said Wheelwright, were ordered to be printed for the use of the members, and to be published in the papers printing the city ordinances.

Messrs. Curtis, Door, Grosvenor, James and Hastings, were appointed a committee to inquire if the proprietors of the South Boston Bridge had any, and if any, what claim, on the city for tolls.

The report of the special committee on the subject of the report of the committee on the petition of J. Hunnewell and others, was taken up and referred to the next meeting, and made the order of the evening for 7 o'clock.

Previous to reading the report, an order was offered and rejected, to appoint a committee to report in what place, of what form and materials, the Free Bridge must be built, to meet the approbation of the city gov-

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ernment, also if the government should assume the maintenance and support of it, on what terms and conditions it should be done, and to report what provisions may be necessary in regard to the width and formation of the street leading to said Bridge, and to inquire what would be the expense of building a bridge similar to that now building at Northampton, and whether such bridge would not be preferable to the kind mentioned in the report of James F. Baldwin, Esq.

The committee of Finance reported the order authorizing the appropriation of 362 60, for the erection of a fence in front of the Franklin School House, making a well in front of said School House, and other expenses recommended in the report of the committee on the petition of Wm. Dall and others, said sum to be charged to the appropriation for repairs, &c. of schools. The order was twice read and passed.

Adjourned to Monday next, half past 6 P. M.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1826.

NATIONAL CURRENCY—We scarcely look into a paper, without meeting some complaints of the scarcity of money, arising from the bad state of our banking institutions, and the exportation of specie. This complaining disposition, in most cases, has some cause for its justification. It is not mere ill humor.—The property of the United States may be fairly estimated at $5,000,000,000; and for the transaction of this immense property, there are no other facilities which may be considered permanent, but about $36,000,000 in Bank Notes, and $12,000,000 in specie; whereas, to give scope for the natural enterprize of the country, and to supply the wants already felt, of a general, permanent, and adequate national currency, more than $150,000,000 is required. Alluding to this fruitful topic of murmuring, a writer in a Southern paper, recommends *'that the government issue* $100,000,000 in *National Notes, receivable in all payments, and made convertable into interest, bearing stocks.'* This principle, constitutes the germ of the British Funding System, and has been the leading cause of British prosperity, if it has not been the safe-guard of the government and nation, against every storm that has assailed the one or the other. It was the *funds*, too, of England that drove Bonaparte from the field.

Boston Banks.—The annual choice of Directors of the several Banks in this city took place on Monday, excepting the Massachusetts, the election of which is made in January.—Most of the Directors, and all the old Presidents were re-elected. Eliphalet Williams was appointed Cashier of the City Bank, and D. A. Sigourey of the Washington Bank.—Some changes having been made in the following banks—we give lists of the new Directors:—

City Bank—Barney Smith (President) George Brinley, Isaac Bangs, S. D. Bradford, Thomas Cordis, Pliney Cutler, Luther Faulkner, Phineas Foster, Jesse Putnam, Robert Rantoul, Samuel K. Williams, and A. D. Weld.

American Bank—George Odiorne (President) Silas Bullard, Jonathan Davis, Benj. Fiske, H. H. Goodman, R. B. Grant, C F. Cupfer, Thaddeus Nichols, Jr. Gilman Prichard, R. Vose, L. D. Ward, and William Whitney.

North Bank—John Binney (President) J. B. Brown, Jesse Bird, N. R. Cobb, Isaac Danforth, James Davis, Daniel Denny, Nathaniel Faxon, John Gray, Jr. Henry Orne, and Thomas Thacher.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

	Per Ct.		Per Ct.
Massachusetts	3	City	1½
Union	2	Columbian	3
Boston	1½	American	2½
State	2½	Commonwealth	2½
New-England	3	Globe	2½
Suffolk	3	North	3½
Eagle	3	Washington	2½

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SPIRIT OF '85!

It is quite amusing to look into our town papers, published in 1784—'85, and witness the writings of those times. The spirit manifested against a few British agents, factors and merchants, who were here engaged, in the importation and sale of English goods would seem to have awakened as lively a feeling of resentment, and to have called forth as many popular meetings, as well as addresses from the dictatorship of '*Joyce Jr.*' the most odious measures of the royal party previous to the war. A writer in the Centinel of April 23, 1785, speaking of the motley crowd that had been assembled on account of these obnoxious characters, and of the different ways in which their resentment was expressed, gives the following ingenious illustration:—'Says a *Blacksmith*, I'll try their *temper*. *Goldsmith*, I'll *melt* them down. *Tinker*, I'll try their *metal*. *Tailor*, I'll roast a *goose* for them; 2d *Tailor*, *Hell* is too good for them. *Shoemaker*, I'll *stitch* them; 2d *Shoemaker*, I'll make an *end* of them.—*Cooper*, I'll *pickle* them 2d *Cooper*, I'll *bung* them up. *Carpenter*, I'll disorder their *frame*. 2d *Carpenter*, I'll knock away their *foundation*.—*Mason*, I'll *mortify* them. *Sugar Baker*, I'll *boil* them down. 2d *Sugar Baker*, I'll *pot* them. *Sail Maker*, I'll cut them into *parceling*. *Rope-Maker*, I'll *twist* their *lines*. *Saddler*, I'll *pommel* them. *Glazier*, I'll make the *light shine* through them. *Pothecary*, I'll *pound* them. *Barber*, I'll take them by the *beard!* 2d *Barber*, I'll *lather* them. 3d *Barber*, I'll make their *hair* stand on end. *Fisherman*, I'll put a *hook* in their jaws. *Tobacconist*, I'll make them *smoak*. *Bookseller*, I'll turn over a *new leaf* with them. *Merchant*,, I'll settle *accounts* with them. *Cuckold*, I'll make them pull in their *horns*. *Caulker*, I'll *pay* their sides. 2d *Caulker*, I'll *tar* them. *Upholsterer*, I'll *feather* them. *Miller*, I'll *dam* them. *Ferry-man*, I'll *sink* them. *Coachman*, I'll *drive* them to the devil. *Hatter*, I'll give them the *bow-string*. *Old Woman*, I'll *mumble* them. *Hangman*, I'll *throttle* them'

These were not, however, the times which 'tried men's souls,' but the times which tried their purses; and of course, the sentiment, on these occasions, appears not to be so refined as in the days of the revolution. We had been fighting, and paying war taxes, until we had got to be very poor, and a little scolding and fretting was better than nothing—it kept the *body-politic* in motion.

OLD—NEW ENGLAND.

We had put into our hands a few days since, a worm-eaten pamphlet, printed in 1641, containing an 'abstract of the Laws of New-England, as then established.' A few samples from this work will shew, that our forefathers were resolute in their warfare against infidelity, and all heretical deviations from their creed both in church and state:—

'Blasphemy, idolatry, and witchcraft, to be punished with death.

'Consulters with witches, to be punished with death or banishment.

'Members of Churches, not conforming to the church government, and their christian admonitions and censures, to be cut off by banishment.

'Wilfull perjury, whether in court or private conference, to be punished with death.

'Profaning the Lord's Day, in a careless and scornful neglect, or contempt thereof, to be punished with death.

'Unreverend and dishonourable carriage to magistrates, to be punished by banishment.

'Reviling of the magistrates in high rank, such as the Governor and Council, to be punished with death.

'Rebellious children, whether they continue in riot or drunkenness, after due correction from their parents, or whether they curse or smite their parents, to be put to death.

'Adultery to be punished with the

death of both parties.

'Incest, and other defiling and unnatural crimes,—death.

'Man-stealing to be punished with death.

'False witness-bearing—death.

'Rash and profane swearing and cursing, to be punished, first, with loss of honor, or office—second, with loss of freedom—third, with disability to give testimony—— fourth, with corporal punishment, either by stripes, or by branding with a hot iron, or boring through the tongue, who hath bored and pierced God's name.

'Drunkenness to be punished with the punishment of beasts—a whip for the horse, and a rod for the fool's back.'

'For stealing a beast, two fold restitution shall be made; or in case of disability, the thief shall be sold as a slave, till, by his labour, this restitution is fully made.

'House-breaking, at night, may be punished by the death of the thief; and the person so killing, held harmless; but if in the day time, the thief must make restitution, or be sold to slavery, as mentioned in the above clause.

'Slander to be punished by fines; and by stripes also, if the slander be gross against persons of credibility.'

GROTON MONUMENT.

The corner stone of a monument to commemorate the massacre at Fort Griswold, was laid on the 6th Sept. agreeably to previous arrangements. The Grand Lodge of Connecticut was assembled on the occasion; several military companies performed escort duty, and about 8000 persons it is said, witnessed the ceremony. Immediately preceding the laying of the stone, a hymn was sung to the tune of Old Hundred. A dinner was provided by Capt. Prentiss, at which the following verses were sung.—

See the path our foes once led,
See the spot where heroes bled,
See where lie the glorious dead,
Who died for liberty!

See their homes in ruin lie,
Hear their children's wailing cry,
See them lift their arms on high
For death or victory.

Ye,* who th' day with Ledyard shar'd,
Ye, whom God till now hath spar'd,
Tell how, with him, ye bravely dar'd
From traitors to be free.

Tell your sons no chains to wear,
But their blood to freely spare,
And like you to nobly dare,
Nor e'er inglorious flee.

* Alluding to the survivors of the battle, present.

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.—It is astonishing to see what acquisitions the British nation is making in the East Indies. Some of the late accounts from Calcutta, in which the new treaty with the Burmese is officially confirmed, contain a summary of the provisions of this treaty, in which, as usual, the former have been obliged to add to former cessions of territory, many valuable districts. They are Yeh, Tavoy, Mergui and Taunasserim, with all their Islands and dependencies. The Calcutta Journal also in noticing this important event, reckons, among the consequences of the treaty, the security of the eastern frontier of the British possessions against further attacks by the Burmese; the possession of an important line of seacoast, capable of being made highly valuable; and an intercourse with the Eastern Peninsula, which will lead to a further knowledge of that almost unknown country. The Burmese are spoken of as an active and intelligent people, free from the prejudices of *caste* and eager for the acquisition of knowledge. These being their leading traits of character, the arts of civilization will no doubt be introduced among them with success.

UPPER CANADA.—This province has increased very considerably within the last three or four years, both in population, wealth and enterprize. Its number of inhabitants is now estimated at 200,000; and the capital employed in trade and steam navigation, several millions. The manners and habits of the people, unlike those of Lower Canada, are wholly English and American;

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and as the Canadian Yorkshireman told Mr Hill,—'If you will let us alone, for awhile, I am not sure but the Canadians, by and by, will declare their Independence, as you have done.'

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The governor of Georgia has ordered out a troop of Horse for the protection of his surveyors of the Indian lands, under the old treaty. .....Mobile and New-Orleans were healthy at the last dates.....The Marblehead Light Infantry, on their late visit to Salem, made up a purse of 22 dollars, for the release of a revolutionary soldier, who had been committed to prison for that sum.—A noble action.....Com. Porter was to embark for the United States in a few days, on a visit to his family and friends in Baltimore.....A man has been sentenced to be hung in Missouri, for the crime of perjury. .....It is stated, that the population of Cincinnati is now about 40,000 although but a few years since, it was only 15,000. If there is not some mistake in this estimate, the ratio of increase, for the last six years, must be greater, than in any other town or city of the United States.....Governor Lincoln visited Taunton, during the last week, and was met near the boundary by a cavalcade of citizens, and escorted into the village. Business of a military character called His Excellency into that district, for the purpose of reviewing the militia..... Isaac B. Desha, continues yet alive, and although his windpipe was severed through, and still remained asunder, he is in tolerable health, receiving nourishment without much difficulty, and breathing through a silver tube. His wife has again joined him, and remains in his lodgings.....Sheaff's Lane, by an order of Council, is hereafter to be called "AVERY STREET."".....A Spanish schooner, having 263 slaves on board, has been captured off the coast of Cuba, by the British frigate Aurora.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The last accounts from the Mediterranean state, that the United States squadron, after visiting several places in the Grecian Archipelago, had returned, and gone into Port Mahon, all well.....A Colombian privateer, with eight of her prizes, were blockaded at Gibraltar, by six Spanish ships of war.....John A King, Esq. has resigned his situation as American Secretary of Legation, in London, and was to return to America immediately. W. B. Lawrence, Esq. of New-York is to succeed him.....The Steam-Boats, built for the Greeks in London, remain in a state of incompleteness, for lack of funds.....Several eminent and wealthy Jews of Constantinople, friendly to the Janizaries, have been seized and decapitated by the Sultan, and their immense property confiscated.....The troop of the Grand Sultan, enlisted under the new order of things, is 100,000, most of whom were to be employed against the Greeks.

MONTPELIER, Vt. Aug. 29.

Singular Escape.—Tuesday last, as Mr. John Clark and his son, a lad eight years of age, were at work in Mr Keeth's factory, in Barre, the boy stepped upon a piece of plank in the floor which tipped up and instantly let him down on the arms and floats of a large tub wheel which propels the machinery of the factory, and then under a full head of water. The father, was near, saw his son fall: and in an agony sprang to his relief. After making a number of unsuccessful attempts to draw his child out by the feet, in which case he would have been inevitably crushed to atoms between the arms of the wheel and the sleepers of the floor, there being but just room sufficient for him, by laying flat on his face, to pass under the sleepers. In this situation the child cries to his agonized father, and says—'Don't be scared, pa, but shut the gate as quick as you can. The father shut the gate, and

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the boy, after riding round on the wheel in a dark, gloomy, and perilous situation, some twenty or thirty times, is, by his father, taken out unhurt from the same hole where he fell in.

The feelings of the parent in this case can be better imagined than described. He was so much agitated by fear that he knew but little what he was about, and with difficulty found the gate to stop the water.

The last No. of the North-American Review, is very ably filled. Among other articles, we notice one, of much interest and importance to our merchants, and of no little concern, we shall hope, to our government, as the guardian of the people's rights. We mean our *Claims on France*, for spoilations of American ships and merchandize, to the amount of several millions. The public appear not to be aware of the gross wrong and injustice which our merchants have suffered, in regard to these particular claims, as well as those against Naples and Sweden: nor does the government seem to feel them as they ought to do. The article, in question, however, may help to awaken a spirit, correspondent to the wrong, and produce measures that shall secure redress. Our daily papers, we hope, will copy the article intire.

At a recent meeting, of what is called the People's Convention, in New-York, His Excellency DeWitt Clinton, was unanimously nominated for re-election to the chief magistracy.

The harvests of wheat and corn, in the interior of Maine, will be so very abundant this year, as to enable the farmers to export large quantities to the middle and southern states, where it will bring a good price, if half of what has been said there of the scarcity of these productions, proves true.

The Automaton Chess-Player, continues to attract attention, as well as his companions the trumpeter and rope-dancer. They are to be removed from this city on the 14th inst. This notice is given, that none may be disappointed of viewing these extraordinary androides, who have a curiosity for such exhibitions.

The square of ground, on which the new building is erecting, in Salem, for the First Christian Society there, is to be called Higginson Square, in honor of the memory of the *first* Pastor of that ancient church.

The Brandywine frigate, Com. Jones, was spoken with, on the 8th Sept. all well, having in company the Vincennes, sloop of war. She had felt nothing of the heavy gale, which was experienced on the 5th and 6th a few degrees to the southward of their track.

Mr. George Ripley, we understand, has accepted a call to become the pastor of the new church in Purchase street.

IMPORTANT TREATY.

Previous to the adjournment of the Panama Congress, a treaty of amity and alliance was concluded between the Republics of Colombia, Peru, Guatamala and Mexico.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin is said to have endowed an Academy at Nantucket for the education of descendants of Coffins. Its preceptor and five Trustees are to be of the name of Coffin.

POWER LOOMS—The power looms in England, amount to 57,000, yielding, when in full operation, 7,524,000 yards per week; or 376,000,000 of yards per year. Allowing six yards to each person, old and young, for the consumption of a year, the quantity fabricated is sufficient to clothe 62,700,000 individuals

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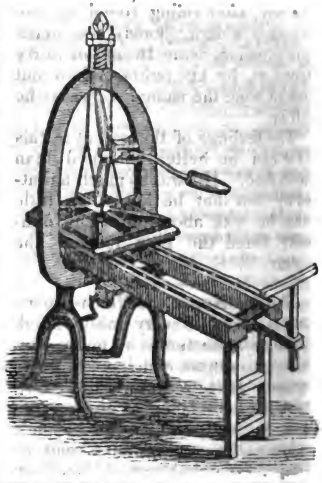
DIVISION REVIEW.

Major-General Crane, in defiance of public sentiment, and public feeling, of "squibs," crackers, rockets, or pasquinades, seems determined to play his military farce at Dedham, on the 12th instant, in gay and gallant show. The heavens, we hope, will prove auspicious, and keep back the autumnal gales for a day or two, that the poor Israelites may pass through the scene, without being swallowed up by mud and rain. The Boston brigade, we learn, will not take up their march, until the morning of the 12th, the government refusing to furnish them with tents. They must, therefore, return the same evening, or sleep under the canopy of heaven, instead of the canvas covering of comfortable camp convenience. This would be almost as bad as "standing sentinel on Lamb's Dam."

The Statue of Washington, we understand, is at length finished, and ready to be packed, and transmitted from London, to the order of the Committee of the Washington Monument Society, in this place. But where it is to be placed, when it arrives, is a question not yet decided. Faneuil-Hall, the old town, or state-house, the elevated spot west of the great tree, on the Common, and Fort-Hill, have been suggested as eligible scites. What course the city authorities will take in this conjuncture, is at present unknown; but we hope, in case the Old State-House is not agreed upon as the honored spot, that Fort-Hill will be preferred to the others, as combining many associations of interest, in our local history, and superadding, likewise, the most elevated space of public ground in the city, and commanding the finest views that are to be seen from any quarter, excepting the cupola of the *New* State-House.

A virtuous heart is a jewel, to which the rubs of this life will but give a brighter polish.



NEW-ENGLAND TYPE FOUNDERY.

By Messrs. BAKER & GREELE.

This valuable Establishment is now in full operation, and Types of every size, from the most improved dies, are constantly on hand for sale. Messrs. Baker & Greele, also manufacture the "NewEngland Press," recently invented by a gentleman of this city, which is found to be an improvement of the common Press, more simple in its construction, and of less cost.

☞ The News-Letter, exhibits a specimen of our Types from the above Foundery; as also the impression made by the New-England Press, a figure of which is here given.

A person advertises in New-York a machine, which being attached to a steam-boat, will open a passage for her during the whole winter, through any ice that makes in our rivers—and permit the boat to move at the rate of six miles an hour, and much faster if the passage be frequently used——it is calculated that the machinery to one boat, which however may be detached at pleasure, and will last many years, will cost about six hundred dollars.

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MR. MACREADY.

As this gentleman is shortly to appear on our boards, for the first time, some sketches of his character, private and professional, may not be considered as mal appropos, at this moment. They are selected from the New-York papers, and these given on the testimony of his English friends, and the observations of those who have witnessed the first efforts of his genius on the American Stage.

'Mr. W. C. Macready, who has for the last five or six years been, as a general actor, in the front line of his profession, and in his own peculiar walk decidedly at the head of it, is now about thirty-three years of age. He has an hereditary claim to theatrical eminence, as his father was for a long time an eminent comic performer in London, and the rival of the celebrated Irish Johnstone. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been the proprietor or manager of some of the principal provincial theatres. His son Wm. was originally intended for one of the learned professions, and was sent at an early age at Rugby, one of the best classical public schools in England. His progress here was considerable, and it is a high testimony to the private and public character of Mr. M. that the friendship of his early age, comprising much of rank, title, and distinction, have continued and augmented throughout his professional career. If I mistake not, he was entered at one of the Colleges in the University of Oxford, but some domestic reverses induced him to forego the calm pursuits of a learned profession for the more brilliant triumphs of the stage, with the hope of lessening some of the calamities which pressed upon his father. His first appearance was at Birmingham, at the age of 18, and from that day to the present his career has been one of continued prosperity, both in his fortune and his fame. Happily for Mr. Macready he has never been subject to any of the reverses, or privations which beset an actor's life, and he has escaped all its temptations. The studies of his youth have been continued in his maturer age, and it is a distinction peculiar to him that he is nearly as familiar with the language and authors of Greece and Rome as with those of his native land. His ordinary associates have been chosen from the *literati*, and there is scarcely a distinguished name in the existing literature of Great Britain which is not to be found in the catalogue of Mr. Macready's friends. It is a curious fact, that he has given birth to a distinguished species of tragic composition, and that to his talents the reputation and success of the principal tragic authors of the day are to be ascribed. William Tell, Damon, Gracchus, Wallace, Mirandola, and all Shield's and Miss Milford's tragedies, were written expressly for him; and until it was represented by Macready, the tragedy of Virginius and its gifted author, were entirely unknown.

Four or five years since, this gentleman endeavoured to restore the tragedy of Richard the Third, as written by Shakspeare, but the prejudices and aspersions of the public were too confirmedly in favour of Cibber's alterations, to be removed. The preface, from his pen, to the revived tragedy, is remarkable for the justness of its sentiments and the beauty of its style. To him the English stage is likewise indebted for a successful restoration of Messinger's *Fatal Dowry*.

It is unnecessary now to speak of the theatrical merits of Mr. Macready. His conception is singularly original—equally free from servile obediance, and bold eccentricity. Acquainted, by study, with the traditional style of the great performers of the past age, and familiar with those of his own time, he has, by the force of genius and deep meditation, acquired for himself an originality not more striking than it is true.

The peculiar talent of Macready is to be discerned in his performance of those characters of which he has been the first representative. His Virginius, Tell, and Damon, are unlike any other performances, but they are equal in force, truth, and nature, to any thing which has been witnessed upon the British stage since the days of Garrick. The Richard of Macready has not been so popular as that of Kean, though it is certainly more in union with the dramatic and historical character of that monarch. His Hamlet is a noble piece of philosophic melancholy, and his Lear is probably without an equal. There is a class of parts in which he has some objection to appear, but in which he has ever appeared to me to approach perfection. I allude to those which were written for him—*Gambia*, *Rob Roy*, and *Henry* IV.

In private life Mr. Macready is eminent for the correctness and unobtrusiveness of his deportment. His public and private life are without a single blemish. No friend has ever had occasion to feel a pang for his excesses, and the public have never been called on to pity, to pardon, or to condemn any moral transgression. Gifted with fine natural powers, possessing all the accomplishments of a gentleman, having the *entre* into all the better part of English society, courted by all that is literary, standing on the summit of his profession, universally respected, Mr. Macready may justly be pronounced one of the most fortunate actors of any day."

'He has nearly all that nature can give, with all that taste and talents can acquire. His person is tall and commanding,—his carriage noble—his face, though not technically a first rate stage face, is wonderfully expressive, and his voice peculiarly fine, deep, and mellow.

Capt. Warrington has been appointed a member of the Navy Board

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following sketch of the city of Constantinople, which has been furnished to us, says the Washington Journal, by an esteemed friend, is by Count DATTILI DE LA TOUR, the Sardinian Consul, now residing at Algiers, recently Consul at Odessa, of which city, we have reason to expect, for publication, from his observations while there, much interesting statistical and commercial information.

Excepting a few edifices of public utility, the picturesque and beautiful views which it presents, and the manners of its inhabitants, differing from those of the most civilized nations, Constantinople does not engage the interest that may have been felt, for a city of such ancient renown. This populous city, with its suburbs, spread over seven hills, presents a perfect amphitheatre;—and in approaching it from the Propontas or sea of Marmora, the panoramic view is enchanting. The picture is diversified by houses, moschs, cupolas and minarets; and the trees which are every where interspersed, afford an agreeable contrast, by their verdant foliage.

The Bosphorus separates Europe from Asia; and its extent from Leander's tower, which is built in the sea, at the entrance of the port, to the Black Sea, is five leagues. The town of Scutari stands on the Asiatic coast, immediately opposite to Constantinople. Both sides of this channel, which furnish the most beautiful sites, are embellished with innumerable villas, and pleasure houses, of tasteful construction, but exhibiting *mannerism*. Four of these villas are occupied by the Grand Seigneur during the pleasant season. The most elegant of these palaces, is the *Bechick-tach* (bower of stone) which is situated near the city, and at the extremity of the channel, and is the favourite summer residence of the Sultan. This country derives its loveliness from nature, and is but little indebted to the improvements of art.

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The interior of the city is disgusting in the extreme, presenting to the eye nothing but wooden houses, narrow and crooked streets and great numbers of filthy dogs, which superstition preserves.

The monuments and objects worthy of notice, are few. There is a bronze column which supported the golden tripod consecrated to Apollo by the Greeks; after the defeat of Xerxes at Platea; a very high marble column, erected in honor of Theodosius the Great; and an obelisk in the hippodrome, which was transported from Egypt, and is in perfect preservation. The Turks call this place *Atmeidon*. There are numerous fountains, well supplied with water, which is conveyed to the city by aqueducts. The architecture of the Moschs gives them a fine effect; that of St Sophia is remarkable. This temple has been built since the sixteenth century, by the architects Anthemius and Isidor;—it is vast in its dimensions, and has columns of every variety and size, of costly marble.

The *Serail*, which is one of the first objects that present themselves on arriving at the city, possesses nothing very attractive. The three palaces of which it consists, are in the midst of gardens which are enclosed by a high wall. They extend one league, from the port to the Imperial chatteau of seven towers, which is the dire abode of prisoners of State. Within the enclosure of the Serail, there are nearly ten thousand persons residing, who belong to the service of the Sultan.

The famous porte (gate,) from which this Empire derives its name, is in the interior of the city, and near to St Sophia. Here are exposed the heads of the unfortunate victims of intrigue, jealousy, avarice, and other baleful passions. Constantinople extends six leagues, and contains a population estimated at 600,000.—Opposite to the city, are the faubourgs of *Top-Khana*, *Pera*, *Galata*, and *Kachim-Pacha*. The largest are *Pera* and *Galata*, which are inhabited by foreigners of different nations, who are called *Franks*. These enjoy the protection of the government: *Pera* is the most commercial, and is the residence of the Ambassadors from European courts.—The Drogomans, who are interpreters accredited by the government, belong to the best Frank families of this faubourg, who have been for a long time, naturalized in Turkey.—These Drogomans are divided into several classes. The functions of the first, are of the highest trust and importance, for they communicate between the foreign ministers, and those of the Otoman Porte, in all matters. This office requires a perfect knowledge of various languages, and of the usages and policy of the Turks. There are three churches of the Catholic faith. The college of the Itch-Oglands, is the nursery of the Sultan's pages, where they are educated until they enter the service of the Serail.

Forests of cypress, in the environs of the city and fauburgs, shade the cemetries, which are called by the Turks, champs-des-morts. Through the sombre and mournful foliage of these umbrageous trees, rise a vast number of sepulchral stones, and marble sarcophagi. In these seats of gloom, it is impossible to view with indifference the pious sympathy and grief of the Musslemans, who are seen watering the flowers and young cypress, that are to decorate the family tomb. For the dead, the orientals attest the deepest respect. The arminian cemetry, on the contrary, is the most frequented promenade of Constantinople. Here, the beau monde, Turks excepted, repair to enjoy the rural pleasures, and wander among the tomb-stones, forgetful at once, of the death which they commemorate, and of the sorrows which it has caused.

The harbour separates the town and its suburbs, and extends about four leagues to the sweet springs, which is a favourite resort of the

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Grand Seigneur. The basin is always covered with vessels and innumerable batteaux. The arsenal, situated on the right side of the harbour, and in the extreme suburb, is a well constructed building. There were nearly forty vessels of war at this place, but in bad condition.—The breadth of the harbour and canal is nearly four hundred fathoms.—

There are in this city a great number of coffee houses; where the indolent Turks resort, and continue smoking their pipes the whole day, sitting with crossed legs, and rarely uttering a word. This grave deportment is peculiar to the oriental character. Among the Turkish cafes of Pera, that of *Tekke* is remarkable; deriving its name from a neighbouring convent of Dervishes The *Dervishesmewlevis*, Turkish monks, are dependent on their principal convent at Cogna, a town of Asia Minor. They inhabit a fine house, and live in common. Within this house, there is a circular chapel, with a double gallery for spectators who assist at the dance, which these monks, according to their rites perform every Tuesday and Friday.—The Dervishes assemble near the balustrade in the centre of the chapel, and set themselves on their haunches. While in this position a hymn is sung for half an hour, accompanied by a Persian flute, called a *nici*. After this, the monks salute their *cheik* or superior very reverently, and at the first signal, they commence waltzing, and continue this dance for half an hour with most astonishing rapidity; and such is the force of habit, that they are never rendered giddy. The Dervishes preach discourses, and observe a rigorous fast every Thursday. They make vows of poverty, chastity and humility; but virtue in the two first is not always severe. The dress of the *Dervishes-mewlevis* is very simple, consisting of a cylindric cap of grey felt, a waistcoat, white petticoats and a cloak of greyish cloth.—

The beautiful Georgians, and lovely Circassians, victims to the cruel jealousy of their masters, are constantly confined to the *Harem*, which is esteemed the sacred part of a house. If, however, fortune should throw one of these enchanting creatures in the way, their black stag-eyes may be seen through the *Jackmack*, which envelopes their head and face, leaving but a small opening for those brilliant eyes. They are kept by the ministers, and wealthier classes. The slaves of the Grand Seigneur, who are never gazed on by other eyes, are guarded by black eunuchs, the most frightful of beings, under command of their chief the *Kislar-Aga*, a high officer, and an important personage in the empire.

The other Turkish women are not so much restrained, as may be supposed. They are seen walking every where, but never with men, and always covered with the *jackmak* like the pretty Georgians. They possess the agremens of their sex, without being remarkably handsome. They speak with great ease and elegance, and with a bewitching softness—

The Ottoman government evinces great solicitude to maintain order and public tranquility. This is due to the sacred principle, that laws are the primary necessities of a people, and the glory of a sovereign.

The Turks are a sober people, and are capable of suffering: they are hospitable, faithful, generally active, penetrating and covetous of knowledge; superstitious in the extreme, but zealous for their religion. They pray five times every day, and when the hour for these is announced, they abandon the most important business. Their priests, who are called *imans* and *muezzins*, notify these hours of prayer from the minarets upon the moschs, and the Turks fall upon their knees, with their faces towards Mecca. In their adoration, they often bow their heads to the ground. The Mussulmans rigorously observe a fast called the *Ramadan*, the name of their lunary month. They are obliged to abstain from all sorts of

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food, from water, coffee and the pipe, which is a grievous privation, from the rising to the setting of the sun. The *bairam*, which answers to Easter terminates this fast; and for three days, every body is engaged in *donamma* (feasts and rejoicings.)—Seventy days after this, another feast is celebrated, called *courban-bairam*, or *id-ad'hha*, which signifies the feast of sacrifices.

The arts, sciences, industry, and almost all the happy results of civilization, are estranged to this delightful country. The excessive fanaticism and intolerance of the Mahometans and their policy, prevent them from using those beneficial lights which are interchanged among other nations.

The *Mufti*, head of the law, and the body of *Ulema* (savans) entrusted with the interpretation of the koran and the laws, and the administration of justice and public instruction, exercise an extensive and salutary influence over the spirit of a people, who are ever restless, seditious and fierce. They are commonly excited to revolts by the corps of Janissaries, a militia always dangerous to the State, which frequently terminate with the life of the sovereign and of his ministers.

The conquest of this country would not be a difficult enterprise; the defence that could be made would be feeble, except on the side of the sea, where there are well disposed batteries, stretching from the Dardanelles to the Black Sea. The naval and sand forces are in the utmost disorder. Without instruction, they are destitute of military spirit and of skillful commanders, and, in fact, of every thing necessary for defence. These Turks are not the warriors who fought Montecucoli. They are, however, brave, and sufficiently zealous for their religion to impose it upon an enemy; but they are ignorant of that science of war, without which, valour and enthusiasm are ineffectual.

The present Sultan *Mahmoud*, deserves to be ranked among the most distinguished sovereigns of Turkey. He is intelligent, active, laborious, of good faith, and superintends affairs himself. If he were more liberal in his views, and were supported in them, this country would soon rise to great prosperity. This Monarch is also possessed of extraordinary firmness. This important quality enables him to oppose the dangerous intrigues of his favourites, his honoured mistresses, and of his courtesans. The seven *Kadines*, (or married women,) which number is fixed by law, and from whom the successions to the Empire must descend, are not called Sultanas, as is generally supposed. This title is only given to the sisters of the Sultan, his aunts and cousins. When a new Sovereign ascends the throne, his mother, one of the seven *Kadines*, is then called Valide, Sultana, and possesses, from that moment, great influence in all the affairs of State.

Sultan *Mahmoud*, is characterized by a noble and imposing air, and by an attractive physiognomy. He visits some one of the Moschs every Friday, to pray. On the occasions here noticed, the pageantry of the Orientals was exhibited, in the magnificence of his dress, and the numbers of his suite. He was attended by some of the Ministers, the *Ulema*, his pages, white and black eunuchs, by the *bostangy* (Royal Guard,) the peiks, (body guard)armed with bows and arrows, and wearing a large casque with flowing white plumes, by the *Solaks*, wearing pointed and gilt casques, and carrying a halbert, and by a numerous band of Janissaries. A part of this suite preceded him, some having sweet perfumes, and bearing the utensils of ceremony; others led 9 beautiful Arabian horses, superbly caparisoned with harness that was covered with gold, and studded with pearls and diamonds. Then followed two pages, who bore each a turban of the Sultan, which the Turks approached and saluted with as profound respect as they

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South Boston, was taken up, and Mr. Morey, the chairman of the committee, spoke about an hour against the acceptance of the report; he was followed by Messrs. Peabody and I. Parker on the same side. Mr. James succeeded in favor of accepting the report, and at about 20 minutes past ten, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

BOSTON.
SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1826.

The office of the BOSTON NEWS LETTER AND CITY RECORD, is removed from No. 8, Merchants' Hall, to No. 2, *Congress-Square*, where orders in future will be received, for this publication; and where PRINTING of every description is executed, with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch.

☞ ENGRAVING on Copper, and Wood, executed as usual at the above place.

FIRST DIVISION OF MILITIA.

The review and inspection of this division, under the command of Major General CRANE, took place at Dedham on Thursday last, agreeably to the arrangements which had been previously made for the execution of this important military duty. The troops were on the ground, at the time appointed, consisting of three brigades, having 9 rigiments of infantry, 3 battalions of artillery, 2 battalions, cavalry, and 1 company of Sea Fencibles, amounting in the whole to about 6000 men on the field. After the inspection and marchings were gone through with, and the troops refreshed, a series of firing and manoeuvres, took place, highly to the satisfaction of all who witnessed them. The division was dismissed about 4 o'clock, and most of the troops must have reached their homes before 8 o'clock, at which time the clouds, which had looked threatening during the day, began to discharge their rain. We have not learned that any accident took place during the exhibition.

QUARANTINE ISLAND.

Mr. John Oliver, for many years the Quarantine boatman, who has long enjoyed the complete confidence of all the officers connected with Rainsford Island, has been elected Keeper, of the Island, in the place of Moses L. Hobart. This appointment appears to be highly satisfactory to the public, and we believe it will be for the good of all who may have occasion to transact business at that place. For a series of years, there has been some radical defect, and many murmurs about the *island keeper*, which it was high time to examine. All Mr. Oliver has to do, is simply to do his duty, at the same time he courteously maintains the same character which has elevated him to his present situation. An honest man, and particularly, a sober man, in any capacity, is sure of finding friends. Mr. Oliver has our kindest wishes, and if he is prudent and obliging, and faithful in the discharge of the duties which devolve upon him, his old age will be quiet, and prosperity will increase with his years.

A fine company of Artillery, in complete uniform, under the command of Capt. J. Harrison, made a visit from New-Bedford, to the Island of Nantucket, during the last week. This was the first uniform corps ever seen in Nantucket, and excited much public interest and attention. A splendid dinner was given them at Mason's Hall.

The new Cuurch in Green-street is to be dedicated on the 25th inst. and the Rev. Dr. Jenks installed, as its Pastor.

From the Evening Gazette.

IMPORTANT TABLE.—We have been favoured by an accurate gentleman with a statement of the travel in one day, over the different avenues leading to the country—which our readers will no doubt consider an interesting item in the Statistics of this city and its environs. Strangers should be informed that of the 6 avenues mentioned below, only one (the Neck) is free of toll, excepting the bridge to South Boston, which is *free*

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BOSTON DISPENSARY.

The following is an abstract from the returns of the four Visiting Physicians of the Dispensary, for the year, ending 30th of Sept. 1826.

ABSTRACT.

Districts.	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Still under treatment.	Removed to other Institutions.	Dismissed.	Dead.	Incurable	Births.
Eastern.....	681	584	29	14	18	4	23	4	54
Southern...	521	466		13	8		29	5	45
Western.....	166	137	9	5	6	2	7		7
Northern...	807	685	57	14	29		25		38
Total.....	2175	1872	95	46	58	6	89	9	144

On comparing the above with the returns of the preceding year, we find that the number of cases is greater by 138, the number of deaths less by 15. The difference between the number of cured, and the whole number of patients, is 71 less than that of the preceding year.

There is an *increase* in the number of cases, of 84 in the Eastern, and 188 in the Northern, a *decrease* of 89 in the Western, and 45 in the Southern districts.—*Jour.*

for foot-passengers, and that Boston Neck leads to Roxbury; and Charlestown, West Boston Bridge and Cragie's, to Cambridge and Cambridgeport, South Bridge to S. Boston, and the Mill Dam to Roxbury, Cambridge and Watertown.

Account of Travel taken over the several avenues of the city of Boston, on Saturday, Sept. 23d, 1826,

☞ *Between the hours of 5 o'clock, A. M. and 9 P. M.* ☜

	Four Horse Coaches.	Two Horse Coaches.	Carryalls and Pleasure Wagons*	Horse and Chaise.*	Baggage Wagons	Ox and Horse Wagons	Butcher's Carts and Wagons	Milk Carts.	Market Carts and Wagons	Trucks and Wood Carts.	Hand Carts and Barrows.	Horse back.*	Foot Passengers*
Boston Neck	40	93	281	560	39	107	157	68	461	113		50	6540
Charlestown	61	38	140	181	43	167	41	63	163	54	15	18	1759
Cambridge	14	16	70	171	66	58	38	27	423	19	5	19	609
South Boston	6	20	28	46	52	21	34	3	61	19	9	18	1163
Craige's		31	7	101		84	10	29	210	7	2	18	537
Mill Dam	4	16	68	111	38	25	48	2	122	3		8	202
	125	214	594	1170	238	462	328	192	1440	215	31	131	4910

* The day being rainy after 11 the travel was not so great by from ¼ to ½ of all marked thus [*] as if the day had been pleasant.

There is a FERRYWAY *at South Boston, and the old* WINNISIMIT FERRY *at the north part of the City, the passing over both of which is inconsiderable.*

SALEM FACTORY.

The recent proceedings of the Salem Mill Dam Corporation in proposing a dissolution of its concern, has created as much surprise here, as among a large class of the people of Salem; not only from the apparent inconsistency of the proposition; but from the arguments adduced in support of it. Surely, if commerce is unprofitable, and the investment of money in Bank or Insurance Stock, yields little or nothing, does it not naturally follow, that manufacturing establishments, where the location and facilities of carrying them on to advantage, are so numerous and manifest, as in Salem, offer the safest and most certain chance of profit for the advance of any sums of money that may be required in their prosecution? This question is founded on the score of profit alone—a mere quid pro quo transaction. But when we look at the subject, as calculated to afford much public good, as giving a new impulse to the spirit of business, and affording employment to thousands of people of both sexes, who are now idle, and all this to be effected by an operation, that promises greater rewards, than can be calculated on from almost any other speculation, is it possible to repress our surprise at the objections now made to the enterprise. We are aware, that if insurance, or bank stock, or voyages to Europe, or to the East-Indies, could be made more profitable than manufactories, that it would be idle to expect from the capitalists any support for the latter; but as commerce, which gives employment to the poor tradesman and mariner, is now acknowledged to be at a stand; and as Bank and Insurance Offices, afford none to these classes of the people, is it not a matter of some importance, in a social, as well as moral sense of public obligation, that such establishments, as offer reasonable hopes of remuneration for all expenditures in erecting them, and which are necessarily attended with numerous benefits and blessings to the labouring poor, should be encouraged and patronized? The proposal for dissolving the Company, is to be again acted upon, the 19th inst. when it is to be hoped the original project will be rekindled, and diffuse its light and spirit to all classes of the community.

MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTORIES.

The Merrimack Manufacturing Company, has a capital of $1,200,000 (the whole of which has been paid in) and was incorporated in 1821. It is situated in the eastern part of Chelmsford, in Middlesex county, near Pawtucket Falls, and on the Canal constructed in 1793 by the proprietors of the Middlesex canal, the first in the U. States. The fall of the Merrimack, at Pawtucket, is 30 feet. The distance N. W. from Boston, is 22 miles, and from Salem, about the same distance. To the flourishing village of Haverhill, on the Merrimack and nearer to the sea, it is twelve miles from Chelmsford.

Five mills have already been erected, containing 4000 spindles each: and three, furnished with proper machinery, are also in operation. Another with machinery will be ready first of January next. About 200 men, and 680 females, are employed in each mill. None are under the age of twelve; and very few are so young. The wages of these persons depend, in some measure, upon their skill and industry. Some earn $2 a week, and others only 1, besides board, which is 1,25. The men receive more. In each mill, 2500 yards are woven daily, of No. 22, 30, and 40 yarn, respectively. All this is bleached; and about three fourths of it is printed. Those exhibited in Boston, at the great fair lately, were very fine, and fully equal to those from Taunton, in the opinion of all who examined them.

In the print and bleached work, 60 men and 30 women are employ-

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ed. The whole work is carried on in the yard, from preparing the colors to the engraving of the cylinders.

An extensive woolen manufactory was established at this place before 1821; and has lately increased in business.

Since the Merrimack Manufacturing Company commenced building, there have been built, in this part of Chelmsford (now Lowell) two hundred dwelling houses, and the village is rapidly increasing.

It may be proper to observe, that in 1826, the proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack river, having increased their stock in the sum of $600,000, purchased of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company all their spare land, and the residue of the water power the latter had created, and also a large machine shop, where machinery for two mills is completed annually. In these, 200 first rate mechanics in iron, wood, &c. are constantly employed. A ton and more of castings is required daily, and furnished by a furnace within four miles. A Company called the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, has recently erected two mills on land purchased of the proprietors of the Canal and Locks, one of which is in operation. They also have a capital of $600,000 and their buildings are of brick.

The water power of Lowell is great and abundant, and its quality is excellent for bleaching and dying.

The Merrimack is navigable over a hundred miles above Lowell, and furnishes abundant supplies of wood, lumber and brick. The communication with Boston is greatly facilitated by the Middlesex Canal, by means of which, all heavy articles are transported at a comparatively low rate. The Canal packet boat runs three days a week; and a stage goes out and in every day to and from Boston; besides others to Worcester, Newburyport, Dover and Concord, in N. H. &c. A bridge is also now building over the Merrimack, near the junction with Concord river.

Shepherd Woollen Factory at Northampton, on Connecticut river. The capital $130,000—persons employed, 162—37,500 yards of superfine and second quality of Broadcloths manufactured, annually; and in this, 75,000 lbs. of Saxon and American Wool of first quality are used.

In another factory belonging to Messrs *Cooks* in Northampton, 10,000 yards have been made in 10 months, being about 40 yards a day —for this, about 25,000 lbs. of raw Wool are worked annually. Much of the work is done by machinery.—One jenny in Cook's factory has 100 spindles—3 others, 80 each; and a billy, with 50 spindles. The capital of this factory, we do not know.—[see vol. 1. p. 157.]—*Boston Gaz.*

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The last London papers say, that the British King has devoted most of the appropriations, as secret service money, for the relief of the families of poor manufacturers... ..Spain has redoubled her guards against the influence of Portuguese liberty..... Great numbers of French officers are enlisted in the cause of Greece. .....Accounts from Laguira state, that Gen. Paez was still in motion, and that his arrival at Valencia had created much public rejoicing in Laguira, and its neighbouring places. Gen. Bolivar, however, whose arrival at Bogota was officially announced, would, it was thought, put a stop to his ambitious career, and restore order to the Republic.....It is stated, with great positiveness, that with the recent treaty of amity and alliance between Chili, Guatamala, Mexico Colombia, a *Secret Convention* was agreed on, concerning the Island of Cuba.....Manchester, in England, is represented as a besieged town, rather than a place of business, or security; that the troops stationed there, amount to upwards of 3000; and that the fears, if not

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bloodshed, and conflagration, keep the city in a constant state of alarm and apprehension.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The dreadful gale of 5th, 6th and 7th Sept. of which we have melancholy accounts, did not reach Cuba, to the south, nor far to the north. It seems to have swept along the channel of the Gulph Stream..... Markets at Laguira, for American productions, pretty good, but money very scarce; at the Havanna, they were very bad, money rather plenty.....A Caucus convention in New York, have nominated Wm. B. Rochester, for Governor, in opposition to Mr. Clinton.....The body of Mrs. Fairbanks has been found near Cambridge Bridge.....Mr. Thomas Appleton, of this city, has built a fine organ for Rev. Mr. Pierpont's church, and has on hand 2 others, one for Mr Barret's church, and the other for a southern city.....Mr. Ezra Trull has erected a Distill-House, on Mill-Pond-street, measuring 149 feet by 50.....The bars of the new Bowery Theatre, in New-York, have been rented at auction, and brought from 7 to 31 dollars each, for every night of performance, according to their size and situation; this says a witty-editor, is *spiritualizing* the *dram-a* at some cost.....A N. Jersey Farmer is said to have gathered 70 bushels of apples from one king apple tree in his orchard.....A survey for a Canal, uniting the Connecticut with the Merrimac rivers, striking the latter near Concord, has been made, and the project reported as practicable, and easy of execution.....There died of malignant fever, at Norfolk, during the last month, 27 persons, and of bilious fever 7.....Mr. David Beck, has been killed in a quarrel with Col. Benj. Alston; they both resided in South-Carolina.

Mr. EDITOR.—A very curious, I cannot say ingenious, argument, was used in the debate, on Monday last, while the subject of the new South Boston Bridge was before the Common Council. It amounted to this, that if this Bridge was accepted by the city, it would be establishing a precedent for the acceptance of other avenues, already erected, and thereby throw the expence, of keeping them also in repair, on the inhabitants. Excellent arithmetic! Admirable reasoning!—According to this hypothesis, our citizens, would be *doomed* to pay an additional tax of nearly *twenty-cents* a year each, for the mere benefit of passing all our avenues free of expense! Dogberry could not beat this logical demonstration—he would be obliged to *knock* under, and leave the field of argument to *wiser* heads.

The QUINCY RAIL ROAD, the first constructed in this country, was put in operation on Saturday.—One horse drew 16 tons on three carriages weighing 5 tons—whole draught 21 tons. The road declines very gradually. The horse returned with the carriages.

NEW LIGHT HOUSES.

The Light House on Sanday Neck Point (South Shore) which was commenced on the 4th Sept. under the direction of Capt. Winslow Lewis, was completed on the 30th of the same month, and is now, we believe, in operation.

A new Light House has been erected on Mistake Island, at Mount Peak, in the state of Maine, and was lighted for the first time, on the 9th Oct. current.

In American Factories they appear to board most of their work people; in the British, it it presumed, they do not. In the one therefore they seem certain of food, and to be guarded against improvidence as affecting that supply—In regard to decent and comfortable clothing, it would be hard indeed if the makers of cloth were destitute.

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BIOGRAPHICAL.

To the Editor of the Boston News-Letter.

SIR—The following brief biographical memoir of the Hon. ANDREW BELCHER, esq. is at your service for publication.

JAMES L. JENNISON.

It seems to be almost certain that he was born in Cambridge, as in an authentic document on record, he calls it 'his native town.' During the early years of his minority, record is silent; but for a reason to be mentioned below, it is inferable that he became an experienced mariner. The earliest public notice we have of him is in 1642, as a member of the ancient and honourable Artillery Company, in Boston.—This date is probably incorrect, as he could not then have been of age. In 1676, he commanded a vessel (if Governor Hutchinson's history be correct) carrying provisions from Boston to the Naragansett Country, for the use of the Massachusetts troops in the war then waging with king Philip. In 1689, his name appeared among many others of the principal characters in the then colony or province, justifying the deposition of Sir Edmond Andros. He was afterwards elected a councellor, and served years. By the records of Cambridge, in 1703, and of the first parish there, it appears that he was much esteemed and respected. Rev. Dr. Holmes' historical sketch of that town, gives him credit for liberal gifts to the parish and church. To the time of his death, he was a large proprietor there.

He removed to Boston in 1703 or 4, and resided in Hanover Street, on the space where recently Earle's Coffee House has been built. He died at an advanced age, in the autumn of 1717, leaving one son, (the Governor afterwards) and 4 daughters, viz. Sarah Faye, of Charlestown, Elizabeth Oliver, Martha Stoddard, and Anna Noyes, all of Boston.

Cambridge, Sept. 23, 1826.

SIR RICHARD SALTONSTALL.

This gentleman was son of Samuel Saltonstall, whose brother Richard was Lord Mayor of London in 1597, and grandson of Gilbert Saltonstall, Esq. of Halifax, in Yorkshire. He early engaged in the New-England enterprise, and in the charter of Charles I. is the first named associate to the six original patentees of Massachusetts Bay, and was sppointed the first assistant. On board of the Arabella, at Yarmouth, he, with Gov. Winthrop and others, signed that "humble request of his majesty's loyal subjects, the governor and company late-y gone for New-England, to the rest of their brethren in and of the Church of England," in which they take so affecting a leave of their native land, on their departure for their "poor cottages in the wilderness." He arrived at Salem, in the Arabella, June 12, 1630. On the 17th of June, the Governor, and some of the principal persons, left Salem and travelled through the woods to Charlestown. Prince says, the want of good water and other conveniences at Charlestown, "made several go abroad upon discovery. Some go over to Shawmut. Some go without Charlestown Neck, and travel up into the main, till they come to a place well watered, whither Sir Richard Saltonstall, with Mr. Phillips, and several others, went and settled a plantation and called it Watertown." Johnson says, 'this town began by occasion of Sir Richard Saltonstall, who, at his arrival, having some store of cattle and servants, they wintered in those parts.' There they entered into a church covenant, July 30, 1630, which Dr. Mather has published at large, adding "about forty men, whereof the first was that excellent Knight Sir Richard Saltonstall then subscribed this instrument."

He was present as first assistant at the first court of assistants, which was held at Charlestown, August 23, 1630, at which time various or-

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ders and regulations were made concerning the planting and government of this infant colony.

The sufferings of those who engaged in this new settlement in the wilderness were extreme the first winter, and Sir Richard Saltonstall became discouraged from remaining himself, but left his two eldest sons. Gov. Winthrop has recorded in his journal, that "March 29, 1630, he, with his two daughters and one of his younger sons, came down to Boston and stayed that night, at the Governor's, and the next morning, accompanied with Mr. Pierce and others, departed for their ship at Salem."

Sir Richard Saltonstall always continued to be the friend of the Colony, and was actively engaged in their behalf. Two of his sons continued here, and he was largely interested as a proprietor. When Sir Christopher Gardner attempted to injure the colony by misrepresentations, and on other similar occasions, (for Massachusetts was troubled from its infancy by the false accusations of enemies,) he rendered the colony great assistance, and interceded with the government in its favour.

Sir Richard Saltonstall was a man of singular liberality, in religion, for a puritan of the age in which he lived, and was offended at the bigotry of his associates, who were no sooner secure from persecution themselves, than they began to persecute others. He remonstrated against their course, and wrote from England to Mr. Cotton and Mr. Wilson a letter, which Hutchinson highly commends for its catholic spirit.

This letter, Gov. Hutchinson says, must have been written between 1645 and 1653, fourteen years at least after Sir Richard Saltonstall left this country, and it shows that he continued his connexion with the principal settlers, and felt a lively interest in the honor and welfare of the colony.

Sir Richard Saltonstall was also one of the patentees of Connecticut, with Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brooke and others, and a principal associate with them in the first settlement of that colony. They appointed John Winthrop, governor, and commissioned him to erect a fort at the mouth of Connecticut River. In 1635, Sir Richard Saltonstall sent over twenty men to take possession of land for him under this patent and to make settlement.

In 1649, he was commissioned with others, by parliament, for the trial of Duke Hamilton, Lord Chapel, and the earl of Holland for high treason. They were condemned and executed. He has been justly styled "one of the Fathers of the Massachusetts colony." He was a patron of Harvard College, and left it a legacy in his will made in 1658. There is a very fine portrait of him in the possession of one of his descendants in New-York. F.

COL. AARON BURR,

Who, some years ago, occupied so large a space in the public arena, is a practising lawyer at the New-York bar. He sustains a very high reputation for talents and legal acquirements, and is in independent circumstances. A casual visiter to the city, who chooses to pass an hour or two in Tammany Hall, will generally notice a small, delicate, white haired man, moving about in meditative mood, alone, and noticing no one—a man whose keen eye and expressive countenance, where age has in vain struggled to quench the fire of genius, and whose appearance bespeaking the finished gentleman will arrest his attention; That man is Aaron Burr—who, one day Vice President of the United States, the next a fugitive from the blood of Hamilton; at another time mounted on the whirlwind of Revolution, and meditating the dissolution of the Union and the building up of a Southern monarchy; and then a

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prisoner answering to the charge of high treason at the bar of his country. A man, who, perhaps, considered with reference to the powers of mind alone, had no superior—has now no superior. But he left the path of honorable virtue: and he is, what you may see him—a solitary being in the midst of society; pointed out to the passing stranger as a mere object of curiosity.

Trenton Emporium.

VANDERLYN.

This celebrated painter was an apprentice to a blacksmith in the western part of New-York. Some drawings done with a pen and pasted up in a bar room, attracted the eye of Aaron Burr, then travelling through that part of the state. He enquired who did so ingenious a piece of work, and was told it was a lazy, idle apprentice to a blacksmith. Burr endeavoured to procure his freedom, but as the blacksmith supposed the boy must possess a secret worth, he refused io give him up on any terms. Burr then told Vanderlyn privately to come to New-York and enquire for him the first opportunity he had. This circumstance was almost forgotten by Burr, when a year or two afterwards young Vanderly came into his office in the city of New-York. Burr put him under the instruction of the best painters—he made great proficiency—afterwards went to France, studied under the celebrated David, and received from the hands of Napoleon the second prize medal for his painting of Caius Marius amid the Ruins of Carthage, exhibited at the Louvre. When he returned to New York he found Burr a broken down politician, with empty pockets. The first misfortune Vanderlyn could not remedy, but the second he could and did. Burr has since become wealthy.

Vanderlyn's Ariadne, his Cais Marius, and his splendid panorama of the garden of Versailles, we have seen and admired. Mr Carter, of the New-York Statesman, in a recent letter from Paris, mentions his visit to Versailles, and says that Vanderlyn's painting is so accurate that he almost fancied himself looking at the picture instead of the garden itself.

CITY RECORD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, OCT. 16.

Petitions of Lemuel Shaw, as attorney and guardian of the heirs of Watson Freeman; of the Firemen of Ward 11, praying that the Firemen may have fire caps allowed them, similar to the engineers; of Waterston, Pray and Co.; of J. Webber and others, were severally committed.

The prayer of the petition of Charles Bellamy was granted conditionally.

COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY, OCT. 16.

Met according to adjournment. Present the whole Board, except Messrs Rice and Barnard.

A petition and remonstrance on the subject of the change of Second-street, and obstructions to the navigation of Millk Creek, were referred to the Mayor, Aldermen Carney Welsh, and Oliver; Messrs. Morey, Hastings, James, Grosvenor, Howe, Hallet and Wiley.

Mr. Waters, chairman of the Committee on the funded debt of the city, which committee had been enlarged by the addition of four persons, asked to be discharged from serving on the committee; he stated that the new members of the committee entertained very different views from himself and the other two members, and were able to outvote them. He was not willing to put his name to a report of which he did not approve, and he stated that the new members of the committee were desirous of annihilating the former report, which had been referred back to the committee which was enlarged with instructions.—The Council refused to excuse him.

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The petition of John Sullivan and others, praying for indemnities for damage done to their estates by obstructing the navigation of the Mill Creek, was read and committed in concurrence.

A communication from the Chief Engineer, enclosing a vote of the board of Engineers of the fire department, requesting that the number of *firemen* be increased to six hundred, was read and referred to the committee on the petition of N. C. Betton, Esq.

A petition of Benj. Russell and others, praying for an appropriation to erect a fence and make repairs to the Boylston School House, was referred to Messrs. Bassett, Dorr and Dyer.

A memorial of Ephraim Marsh and others, on the subject of a revision of the laws to secure the city from damage by fire, and requesting that prosecutions pending against them may be dismissed, was committed to the Mayor, Aldermen Bellows and Robbins, Messrs. Curtis, Peabody, Waters, Sprague, and Brewer.

A report of the Committee on petition of Charles Davis and Jonathan Dorr, praying a new street may be laid out between their land and the city lands in the rear of the bull pasture, against laying out such street, was accepted in concurrence.

A petition of the Gas Company offering to contract to light the streets, and requesting permission to open channels in the streets to lay their pipes, was referred to Aldermen Bellows, Jackson and Robbins, Messrs. Gray, Farnsworth, Eveleth, Fenno and Baldwin.

Report of Committee on communication of I. P. Davis and others, unfavourable to a compliance with their propositions, was accepted in concurrence.

Petition of George McDonough to be discharged from the payment of a note of $125 given to idemnify the city for the maintenance of a bastard child, the child having died since the note was given, was read and committed to Messrs. Hatch, James, and Fisher.

Free Bridge to South Boston.—The order of the day, on the report on this subject, was resumed. A discussion ensued, which continued till past 10 o'clock, when the further consideration of it was postponed to Monday next.

Adj. to Monday next, half past 6, P. M.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1826.

MAKING NEWSPAPERS.—The rage of making Newspapers, in the United States, is truly astonishing: their utility is admitted by all communities, though there is a great want of prudence in the mass of undertakers. This mania is peculiar to the city of Boston., and future times will shew the absurdity of trying to force so many papers into existence.—The idea of profit, from new publications, is a mistaken notion; the most venerable journals of the day, which have been sustained ever since the revolution, have scarcely afforded the proprietors any thing more than a comfortable living—when, indeed, their constant industry and perseverance, seems to have entitled them to a generous competency. These reflections have resulted from a survey of the numerous papers which appear in this place, in the course of a season; and the disappointments which necessarily follow.

We are proud of the enterprise which has been the distinguishing characteristic of the printers of Boston, while we regret the vexations and losses they have incurred in projecting such a variety of newspapers. Every year brings forth a host of adventurers in the department of news-making, and often, before as many weeks have passed away, as there were capital letters in the title, the whole fabric, on which the individual had raised his hopes of future ease

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and greatness, has fallen to forgetfulness. The age of the country and the general stagnation of business, within the last few years, have strongly operated against the success of papers: no want of inclination to patronize, or thirst for intelligence, is to be imputed to the great mass of people—but an inability, arising from a variety of causes, which are referable to the monied interest of the whole civilized world.

No less from our own experience, than from the observation and discrimination of others, we hope that the number of papers will be diminished, rather than increased, and this will equalize business, and conduce to the general good of every printer in the country.

MODERN TRAVELS.—Among the variety of books, which are daily brought before the public, the travels of Maj. Denham, Capt. Clapperton and Dr. Ordney, in Central Africa, claim particular attention. They have explored an untrodden field, and brought to view the resources of a country which was before almost unknown. Though the volumes have occasional details, which assist, materially, in making a book, the general character of the work, speaks abundandantly in their praise. There is considerable difference in the style of the three writers: Dr. Ordney is always dry, precise and fatiguing to the reader, while Maj. Denham displays the genuine traveller's tact of telling a poor story in the best manner. When it is recollected that Dr. Ordney was in a miserable state of health, at the time he noted the facts of his journal, it ought to be a lasting apology for any apparent want of talent, to edify his readers with his personal discoveries. Whether their tour will be of any particular advantage to their country, beyond an intelleetual gratification, is problematical.—Wherever they were, after leaving Tripoli, to the Felatah empire, a race of people, fierce as the tiger, and more dreadful than a tempest, occupied the soil, and will, as they ever have, deal death to him who dares to say that Mahomet was not a prophet. To establish any regular trade with such tribes of freebooters as inhabit central Africa, seems altogether improbable, notwithstanding the commercial ingenuity of the British nation, which has overcome the prejudices,—the barbarity and, indeed, the hostile dispositions of many countries, where a white skin was once the signal for slaughter.

The narrative is now before us, and we are willing to confess the satisfaction derived from a perusal of it:—there are such hair breadth escapes, so many perils, and such an endless chain of disasters, interspersed with historical remarks and philosophical reflections, that no person can *read* it without feeling the most intense degree of interest. Copious extracts have already appeared in the journals of the day, but a deliberate examination of the book will abundantly compensate the reader for his labour.

QUINCY RAIL-WAY.

The Rail-way from the Quincy granite quarries through Milton to the tide-water, a distance of more than 3 miles, is now in successful operation. The granite prepared at the quarry is transported by means of one horse, 20 tons at a time, to the landing place, whence it is to be laden on board lighters and carried to a convenient position in Charlestown, for the erection of the Bunker Hill Monument. Three empty waggons can be easily drawn back by the same horse which draws them down loaded. The cost of the railway when completed, together with the quarries of stone, we understand will not be far from $30,000 a mile; and its use in the transportation of a durable and beautiful material for building in this city and other places, must be very apparent. The granite can probably be delivered at a

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ess rate from the quarry connected with the railway, than from any other in this vicinity.

Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

The annual meeting of this institution for the choice of officers, was held on Thursday last, and by adjournment on Tuesday. Some of the last year's officers declined a re-election. The following is the present organization.

CHARLES WELLS, President.
DAVID FRANCIS, Vice President,
JOHN COTTON, Treasurer.
CHARLES C. NICHOLS, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

George W. Otis,	Ezra Dyer,
John Rayner,	Seth Thaxter,
Tertell Tuttle,	John Wells.
Cushing Nichols,	Joseph T. Buckingham.
Frederick Lane,	

BOARD OF RELIEF.

George W. Otis,	Benjamin Clarke,
Daniel Messenger,	George Darracot,
Oliver Johonnott,	Simon Wilkinson,
Isaac Harris,	Zephaniah Sampson,
Ephraim Marsh,	Alpheus Carey.

A liberal sum was placed at the disposal of the Board of Relief, to be distributed in donations to the poor of the Association.

The association is composed of two hundred and ninety-six members.—The funds amount to about $12,000

Nine members had deceased during the year, to the families of whom *forty dollars* had been paid by the Treasurer, agreeably to the by-law regulating the funeral fund.

The committee appointed, some time since, to select and purchase a scite for a Mechanic Hall, reported progress, and were instructed to continue their labors. *Courier.*

The last London dates give some account of the Greek funds, and the shameful manner in which they have been squandered away. The two loans obtained in England, and some subscriptions in its colonies, amounted to about three millions of pounds sterling; the principal part of which, is stated to have been under the controul of the *Grecian* agents, now in London. Of this large sum, but 233,200*l.* had been sent to Greece. The expenditures for commissions, and to contractors and agents for ships, steam-boats. &c. some of which had, or probably will, ever reach the Grecian seas, exhibit a species of fraud and corruption, unworthy the cause of common honesty. We select a few of the items:—

Commission to Mr Ricardo, one of the Greek Deputies,	64,000l.
Laid aside for Lord Cochrane's Armament,	100,000
Remitted to America, for two frigates,	155,000
Services of General Lallemand, for one year,	12,000
For a person who made a voyage to America,	400
For bonds purchased by Mr Ricardo, to keep the credit of the Greek Stock,	67,850
For other bonds withdrawn,	31,125
For Brokerage,	1,800
For Loss, by a bankruptcy,	2,700
For Expences of Deputies, in London, one year,	5,100
Do for three months,	1,200
Payments and expences,	700
For Cannon, now in England,	20,000
For purchase of arms, &c.	57,330

This statement, given by the committee of investigation, is represented to be imperfect, from the refusal of Mr Ricardo, and his coadjutors in this iniquitous fraud, to furnish other particulars, or to answer any interrogatories respecting the funds.

It is said Lord Cochran is at Sardinia, in one of the crazy steamboats, built in London, for the Greek service. He had received 30,000*l.* of the above loans, and was to be further rewarded for his *patriotic* and *disinterested* services.

It is stated, in the New-York papers, that nearly a million of dollars, of the Greek Loans in England, had been sent to this country, and it was feared, grossly misapplied. In some enquiries which have been recently made on this subject, it appear, that 50,000 dlls. was charged for the *use* and superintendance of two yards, in building the Greek frigrates. *Monstrous!*

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

The visit of this distinguished patriot and philanthophist to Boston, in 1784, appears, from the accounts given in the papers of that day, to have called forth as general a burst of gratitude and enthusiastic joy, as

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he experienced here on his recent visit. He was escorted into the city by a splendid cavalcade, composed of the civil authorities and citizens, in carriages and on horse back, the military with their flags displayed, and a full band of music, playing the most animating military airs. As the procession passed the streets, he was saluted by the cries of welcome, welcome, beloved friend, and the repeated huzzas of enraptured multitudes. He alighted, says the Centinel, at "*Whig Hall Tavern.*" [Will the Editor of the Centinel be good enough to tell us, where this Tavern stood?] On this occasion there appeared in print, several complimentary odes, songs, &c. and among others the following.

EPIGRAM.

From whence Colombia, does thy blessing flow?
And whence does war, inexorable, cease?
Does not the western hemisphere yet know
'Twas Heavens, great FYAT lull'd the world in Peace
A. B.

NEW-ENGLAND IN 1630.

We have lately seen a pamphlet, printed in 1630, which contains some curious facts of the early history of New-England, written by a resident clergyman. In borrowing some extracts from the work, we shall copy the style, manner, and orthography of the author :

"The forme of the Earth here in the superficies of it, is neither too flat in the plainnesse, nor too high in Hils, but partakes of both in a mediocritie, and fit for Pasture, or for Plow or meddow ground as men please to employ it ; though all the Countrey be as it were a thicke Wood for the generall, yet in divers places there is much ground cleared by the Indians, and especially about the Plantation (Salem) ; and I am told that about three miles from us a man may stand on a little hilly place and see divers thousands of acres of ground as need to be, and not a tree in the same. It is thought here is good clay to make Bricks and Tyles, and Earthen-Pots as need to be. For Stone, here is plentie of slates in the Isle of Slate in *Massathulets* Bay, and Lime-stone, Free-stone and Smooth-stone, and Iron-stone and Marble-stone, also in sueh store that we have great Rockes of it, and a Harbour hard by. Our Plantation is from thence called Marble-harbour."

"In our Plantation we have already a quart of milke for a penny ; but the aboundant increase of corne proves this Country to be a wonderment. Thirtie, fortie, fiiftie, sixtie are ordinarie here ; yea *Ioseph's* encrease in *Ægypt*, is out-stript here with us. Our Planters hope to have more than a hundred fould this yere ; and all this while I am within compasse ; what will you say of two hundred fould and upwards ? It is almost incredible what great gaine some of our English Planters have had by our Indian Corne. Credible persons have assured me, and the partte himselfe avouched the truth of it to me that of the setting of 13 gallons of Corne he hath had increase of it 52 hogsheads, curie hogshead holding seven bushels of *London* measure, and every bushell was by him sold snd trusted to the *Indians* for so much Beaver as was worth 18 shillings ; and so of this 13 gallons of Corne, which was worth 6 shillings and 8 pence, he made about 327 pounds of the yere following, as by reckoning will appear ; when you may see how God blesseth husbandry in this Land."

"This Countrey aboundeth naturally with store of Roots of great varietie, and good to eat. Our Turnips, Parsnips, and Carrots, are here both bigger and sweeter than is ordinarily to be found in *England*. Here are also store of Pumpions, Cowcumbers, and other things of that nature, which I know not. Also, divers excellent Pot-herbs grow abundantly among the Grasse, as Strawberrie leaves in all places of the Countrey, and plenty of Strawberries in their time, and Penny-royall, Winter sauerie, Sorrell, Brooklime, Liverwort, Caruell and

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Watercresses, allso Seekes and Onions are ordinarie, and divers Physicall Herbes. Here are also aboundance of other sweet Herbes delightful to the smell, whose names we know not, &c. and plentie of single Damaske Roses verie sweet; and two kinds of Herbes that beare two kind of Flowers very sweet, which they say are as good to make Cordage or Cloath as any Hempe or Flaxe we have. There are also excellent Vines, as well as Mulberries. Plums, Raspberries, Corrance, Chesnuts, Filberts, Walnuts, Smalnuts, Hurtleberies and Hawes of Whitehorne, here as good as our Cherries in England, they grow in plentie here. The Timbes of every kind is the best in the World. Here are also divers Roots and Berries wherewith the Indians dye excellent holyday colours, that no rain nor washing can alter.

"For Beasts there are some Beares, and they say some Lyons also; for they have all been seen at Cape-Anne. Also here are severall sorts of Deere, some whereof bring three or foure young ones at once; which is not ordinarie in England. Also Wolves, Foxes, Beavers, Otters, Martins, great Wild Cats, and a great Beast called a Molke as bigge as an Oxe. I have seen the skins of all these Beasts excepting Lyons."

"The waters are the greatest in the world, and furnish the safest harbours, because for strangers there is a very difficult and dangerous passage into them, but unto such as are well acquainted with them, they are easie and safe enough. The aboundance of sea fish are almost beyond believing, and sure I should scarce have believed it, except I had seen it with mine owne eyes. I saw great store of Whales and Grampusse, and such aboundance of Makerils that it would astonish one to behold, likewise Cod-Fish aboundance on the Coast, and in their season are plentifully taken. There is a fish, called the Basse, a most sweet and luscious dainty, which are taken in great aboundance. There are also aboundance of Scare, Thornbacks, and Lobsters, which are pleasant to the palate. Some of the Lobsters have weighed 25 pounds. Besides these, there are plenty of Herring, Turbut, Sturgeon, Caskes, Hadocks, Mullens, Eeles, Crabs, Muskles, and Oysters, [where are the oysters now?] Thus we see (says the Rev. author) both Land and Sea abound with store of blessings, for the comfortable sustenance of man's life in New-England."

"The temper of the Aire of New-England is one speciall that commends this place. Experience doth manifest that there is hardly a more healthfull place to be found in the World, that agreeth better with our English Bodyes. Many that have beene weake and sickly in *Old England*, by coming hither have been thoroughly healed, and growne healthfull and strong. For here is an extraordinary cleare and dry air that is of a most healing nature to all such as are of a cold, melancholy, Flegmatick, Reumatick temper of Body. The King's Evil is also cured here by the wholesomeness of the aire." [The author did not, we presume, intend this remark as a piece of wit; but it may be fairly ranked in that class of composition, without much over-straining.]

"The summers are hotter here than in England, and the Winters colder. The Spring and Autumn are mild and pleasant."

"The Fowles of the aire are plentifull, and more numerous in their species, than in England. The wild Geese, Ducks, and Pidgeons, are so plenty, that in Winter, the people have abundance of roast meat every day, at the expense only of powder and shot."

The author then speaks of the 'discommodities,' as he terms them, which the inhabitants have to encounter, such as great heat in the summer, and great quantities of

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musketoes; in the winter, excessive colds and frosts, and deep banks of snow. Also Rattle Snakes and Serpents. 'Some of them,' he says, 'are very large, and have Rattles in their Tayles, that will not fly from a man as others will, but will fly upon him, and sting him so mortally, that he will dye within a quarter of an hour after, except the partie stinged have about him some of the roote of an Hearbe, called Snake weed, to bite on, and then he shall receive no harme; but yet seldom falles out that any hurt is done by these."

The Indians, he says, were rather friendly than otherwise; and well pleased with the coming of the whites. Their Chiefs or Sagamores, with a few exceptions, are also represented as peaceable and well disposed men.

For their religion, he says, 'they doe worship two Gods, a good God, and an evil God; the good God they call *Tantum*, and their evill God, whome they feare will doe them hurt, they call *Squantum*."

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The last accounts from England state, that the ports were to be opened, for a limited time, to the importation of oats, barley and beans —and it was expected, that a further indulgence would embrace the article of *flour* also.....The markets in England, had improved a little in the general articles of merchandize; but although cotton had maintained its price, there was little hope of any advancement, since the importations continued to be abundant..... Some disturbances have taken place in Madrid, and the police guard doubled.....An attempt has been made in Portugal to institute a new regency, on the model of the old monarchy, at the head of which the queen dowager was to have been placed; but the scheme has failed, popular opinion being in favour of the new and liberal form of government, lately established.....The Turks are again in Greece, in great numbers, and accompanied by two powerful naval squadrons; there will be much hard fighting, and we have yet to learn how the Greeks will come off in this unequal struggle;—some French accounts say, that one of the Turkish fleets had been dispersed by the Greek fire ships; and that a battle had also been fought, in which the Greeks were victorious, and Ibrahim Pacha himself escaped, only by the uncommon fleetness of his horse.....Treaties between France and Brazils, and Denmark and the United States, have been formed.....Buenos-Ayres is now in a state of complete blockade, the Brazilians having a fleet of 80 sail, cruising off that coast.....The Revolutionists of Columbia are in some force; and a battle expected between them and the patriot troops of the government, unless Bolivar shall arrive among them, in season to extinguish, if possible, the fire brand of civil war, which has been enkindled by Paez, and a few other ambitious men, during his absence in Peru.....The number of settlers arrived in Canada, for the year, ending 2d inst. is 10,360—during the previous year the number was 8,903 .....The military works lately ordered to be carried on in Canada, and at Bermuda, have been suspended.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

A frigate, built in New-York for the Greeks, has sailed for that country.....Gov. Shulze has been re-elected to that office in Pennsylvania, without opposition.....Flour has risen in New-York about 3-8ths in consequence of the opening of the British ports for the admission of foreign grain.....A bank is contemplated to be established in the Havana, by British capitalists, with authority to issue loans at 10 per cent. per annum,—of one per ct. a month, on pledges of merchandize, and 1-4 per ct. on deposits, for safe keeping. The capital to be 5,000,000 dollars. .....At the late Cattle Show in Worcester, there was a team of fine *work-*

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ing oxen, uniting nearly 70 yoke, and all owned by farmers, belonging to *Sutton*. This must have been a pleasing and gratifying sight.

Mr Everett, our minister to Spain, has published a second edition of his excellent work on Population, with a new preface, in which he has greatly strengthened his position, that an increase of population, contrary to the argument of *Melthus*, proves the cause of augmented, rather than declining prosperity in a nation; and should accordingly be encouraged by free and generous laws. The argument of Mr Everett, as applied to this country, is certainly cogent and irresistible;—and as applied to Russia, to Germany and to France, may be equally convincing; but in insular states and kingdoms, his theory, we fear, must still be considered hypothetical, or given back to Mr Melthus.

We are gratified to learn, that by the intercession of the British Ambassador at Constantinople, orders have been given by the Grand Sultan, to the Turkish and Egyptian commanders, on their expedition to Greece, to respect and preserve the antiquities of Athens, and other parts of the Grecian continent and islands.

The Turkish Divan have been officially informed, that Lord Cochran was not in the service of England, or acting, in any respect, under its authority; that he was an adventurer, and if caught by the Turks, would not be reclaimed by the British government.

A number of circumstances have lately occurred, in which the doctrine of the domestic origin of malignant fevers is made fully manifest. The most recent cases are those on Staten Island, and in a particular section of Norfolk, Va. where, in the latter place, the deaths, by these fevers, were eleven in the course of one week.

A commercial treaty with Brazils, would greatly enrich our commerce, and furnish a fine market for our manufactures in the cotton and woolen cloths. For particulars, why such a treaty has *not* been formed, when it is known that the Brazilian government have made offers to this effect, please inquire of the Cabinet at Washington!

Flour. The fine wheat along the banks of the Black Sea, instead of being exported in the grain, is now to be manufactured into flour, and such is the enterprising spirit of the age, that new companies have been instituted at Odessa, for the purpose of erecting steam-flour mills, in which, from their immense capitals, they expect to rival the United States, in its foreign trade of this article.

The Cattle Shows and Exhibition of Manufactures, of the season, so far as we have learnt, do ample credit to the industry, enterprise, and spirit of New-England. The breed of cattle, under the auspices of our numerous Agricultural Societies, is evidently improved, particularly the better kind of sheep, so essential to our manufactories, which are daily increasing. The award of premiums, gives a stimulus to ambition, and enlists the noblest passions of the human mind, for purposes of domestic happiness and national prosperity.

Mr Madison and Mr Monroe, Ex-Presidents, was among the distinguished visitors at the late semi-annual meeting of the officers of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. 'For this glorious example,' says the National Intelligencer,' we are even more indebted to them than for the fidelity with which they discharged their high political trusts.'

President Adams has returned to the Seat of Government.

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Government, some time since, ordered three routes to be surveyed, for the purpose of opening the most convenient roads from Washington two the Lakes. Major Long has just finished the survey of the second route, striking at the flourishing village of Buffalo. A third route was to be examined the next summer.

The enterprising citizens of New-York, are adopting measures for opening as eligible and direct a road to Lake Erie, as possible.—The route is considered practicable, and no amount of funds will be found wanting, to effect this object in the most complete and thorough manner.

A correspondent of the Centinel, gives the following as a correct abstract from the last triennial catalogue of the Alumni of Harvard University, hoping, although late, it will be no less acceptable. The whole number, from 1642, is 5173:—2 Presidentts of the United States—2 Vice Presidents do. do. do. The President of the Continental Congress—2 Secretaries of State—3 do. do. War—1 do. do. Treasury—2 Judges of the United States—1 Attorney General—10 Foreign Ambassadors, one of whom has been on five, and another on three different missions—21 Governors—22 U. S. Senators—19 Lieut. Governors—29 Chief Justices—41 Judges—20 Presidents of Colleges—47 Professors do. do.

American Library in London —Mr. John Miller (who is well known to all the Americans who have been in London, and most literary men in the United States) has opened a splendid establishment in New Bridge street, London, which is called the American Library, Mr. Miller's rooms are the rendezvous of all Americans in London. If you wish to find a friend who is in England, or even on the continant, here you will obtain all the information. The politeness and civility of Mr. M. to Americans' is notorious. We wish him success in his great undertaking.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE MANUFACTORIES.

The Manufacturing establishment at *New-Market*, which was commenced in 1823, has commenced operations, and the cloths which have been exhibited in the markets are very superior. The factories are situated at the head of tide waters at the falls of Lamprey river. About twenty dwelling houses have already been erected, and 300 men are employed in building and manufacturing. The first factory building is of stone 100 feet in length, 45 feet in width, five stories high in front, and 6 back—in which 76 looms are in operation, manufacturing daily about 1100 yards of cotton cloth.

The foundation of another stone building of the same dimensions and for the same purposes as the one last mentioned, has been laid the past summer, which will be completed next year. When all are completed they will give employment to about 600 females, and will manufacture about 1,500,000 yards of cloth in a year.

At *Great Falls*, in Somersworth, is an extensive manufacturing establishment with 4 factories, one of wood 5 stories, 35 feet wide and 63 feet long; one of brick, 5 stories, 45 by 156, feet; one of brick, 6 stories, 40 by 220 feet; and one of brick, 6 stories, 38 by 390 feet, recently erected, and several smaller buildings, occupied for the manufacture of carpets, dyeing, work shops, &c. &c. 6 extensive boarding houses; a spacious and elegant brick Hotel, 3 stories high; about ninety dwelling houses.

At *Hooksett*, 9 miles below Concord, on the Merrimack, a cotton factory is erected, and has, we understand, lately commenced operations. It is situated at Hoolsett Falls, on one of the best water privileges in the country.—*N. H. Jour*

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POLICE COURT.—There were 33 cases tried at this court, during the week, ending 14th inst. Mr Justice *Whitman* presiding. Of these offences, there were 4 trespasses, 8 assaults and batteries, 3 pilferers, 6 common drunkards, 7 lewd and lascivious conduct, 1 search warrant, 1 threat, 2 vagabonds, and 1 larceny. The punishments for these breaches of the law were, according to their magnitude, fines, imprisonment, and commitment to the house of correction.

VERMONT. Hon. Ezra Butler is elected Governor of Vermont; Hon. Aaron Leland, Lt. Gov.; Hon. D. A. A. Buck, Speaker; Timothy Merrill, Esq. Clerk, and Norman Williams, Esq. Secretary of State.

President Adams, Adm. Sir Isaac Coffin, the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, and Thos. G. Fessenden, Editor of the New-England Farmer, were admitted *Honorary Members* of the Worcester County Agricultural Society on the 11th inst.

In the neighbourhood of Norfolk, and in the city of Wilmington, N. C. fevers of an epidemic character, are said to be very prevalent and alarming.

Brighton Fair.—The exhibition of manufactures, animals, &c. at this annual fair, as was expected, from the numerous societies which have grown out of this parent one, was not so full and attractive, as on some former occasions; but the company was still large, and the exhibitions shewed an increased variety, as well as much improvement, in many articles of domestic manufacture.

The murderer, *Desha*, says a late Kentucky paper, has not only not been tried to conviction; but is now admitted to bail. The customs and manners of Kentucky are bad enough; but this practice is even worse; for out of it will arise a precedent, calculated to poison the very fountain head of law and justice.

BLUE LAWS.—The following are among the early Blue Laws of Connecticut: 'No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from church; no one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath day; no woman shall kiss her child on sabbath or fasting days no one shall read common prayer, keep christmas or Saint's day, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instruments of music, except the drum, the trumpet, and the Jew's-harp; no one shall court a maid without first obtaining the consent of her parents—5l. penalty for the first offence, 10l. for the second, and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the court; every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap.

Vegetables in the Western Country. Mr. Flint, in describing the productions of Missouri, Illinois, &c. says, the apples are fairer and larger than at the North, but less flavoured and more insipid—the cider requires boiling to gain body enough to keep without immediately turning into vinegar. All the roots and vegetables in those rich soils are more tasteless than those of the north. The onion is more mild, the blood beet less deeply colored, and this holds good in the whole vegetable creation.—The Irish potatoe is not raised with the same ease or abundance, or goodness as at the North. A bushel of corn is raised much easier than a bushel of potatoes. Cabbages and peas are inferior in quantity and abundance. It is generally conceded that beef is inferior. Wheat and corn are equally good, perhaps better.

Hospitality is good, if the poorer sort are subjects of our bounty. Else too near a superfluity.

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For the Boston News-Letter.

LONDON BRIDGES.

MR. EDITOR,—As much has been said respecting Boston and other Bridges, while discussing the subject of the proposed New-Bridge to South-Boston, it may not be uninteresting to the public at this time to read an account of the bridges in London. Although Boston cannot boast of as many bridges, or grand superstructures as that ancient metropolis, it neverthless derives much credit for its many convenient avenues.

LONDON BRIDGE, is the first we have any account of being built over the Thames at London; and is the one that forms a partition between the sea and the interior river navigation. It was commenced in 1176, and finished in 1209; the bridge was then covered with houses connected together by large arches of timber, which crossed the street and gave it a very combersome appearance. It was the scene of a dreadful accident in 1212, occasioned by the breaking out of a fire at the Southwark end,which caused an immense multitude to press on to the bridge, and while engaged in extinguishing the fire the devouring elements communicated with the opposite extremity, and upwards of 3,000 persons perished inthe flames, or were drowned by overloading the vessels brought for their relief. Buildings were continued on the bridge till 1756, when they were all pulled down and the bridge thouroughly repaired. 'At the present time it consists of 19 stone arches of irregular construction and of various sizes; the centre arch being 72 feet in diameter, and the others varying from 8 to 20. The highest in the centre is 60 feet, and the length of the bridge is 915 feet. The space between the piers of this bridge being contracted by the size of the strelings, occasioned a fall of the water 4 or 5 feet, at every flux and reflux, of the tides, rendering it unsafe to pass through, except at high water Several propositions to obviate this inconvenience have, been repeatedly made, some of which it is said are now likely to be carried into effect.

WESTMINISTER BRIDGE was begun in 1739 and finished in 1750, at the expense of 389,000*l*, defrayed by parliament. This bridge is esteemed one of the most complete and elegant structures of the kind in the world. It is built entirely of Portland stone, and crosses the river where the breadth is 1,223 feet, which is above 300 feet more than at London bridge. On each side is a fine stone balustrade, 6 feet 9 in. in height, with places of shelter from the rain. The width of the bridge is 44 feet, having on each side a fine footway for passengers 7 feet broad. It consists of 14 piers, and 13 large and 2 small arches, all semicircular, that in the centre being 76 feet wide, and the rest decreasing four feet each from the other; so that the two last arches of the thirteen great ones are each 52 feet. The width of the two small arches at the abutments is about 20 feet. It is computed that about 40,000*l* value, in stone and other materials, is under water. The proportions of this bridge are so accurate, that if a person speak against the wall of any of the recesses on one side the way, he may be distinctly heard on the opposite side; even a whisper is perceptible during the stillness of the night.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE is an elegant structure, built after a design of Mr Robert Mylne, between 1760 and 1768, at an expense of 152-840*l*, which was defrayed by a toll on the passengers. The situation of the ground on the two shores obliged the architect to employ elliptical arches; and they have a very fine effect. There are nine arches, the centre one being 100 feet wide. The whole length is 995 feet. The breadth of the carriageway is 28 feet, and that of the footways 7 feet

each. Over each pier is a recess, supported by beautiful Ionic pillars, and at each extremity are stairs leading to the water. This bridge is situated at about an equal distance from those of Southwark and Waterloo. It commands a very fine view of St Paul's cathedral, as well as of both sides of the river, including the Tower, the Monument, Somerset House, Westminster Abby, and about thirty churches.

Vauxhall Bridge was constructed at an expense of about 150,000*l*, which is to be defrayed by a toll. The first stone was laid in 1813, and the bridge was completed in 1816. It consists of nine cast iron arches, with piers formed by a wooden frame as a foundation, faced with Kentish ragstone and Roman cement. The arches are 78 feet in span, and 29 in hight, and the length of the bridge is 860 feet. It contributes greatly to the beauty of the metropolis, and affords the inhabitants of Vauxhall, Lambeth, &c. an easy communication with the houses of parliament and courts of law, Pimlico, Chelsea, and their populous neighbourhoods.

Strand or Waterloo Bridge.—This bridge was commenced in 1811 and finished June 18, 1817, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The style of the architecture is plain, but noble, and the materials are of the most durable kind, the outside courses being of Cornish, and the balustrades of Aberdeen granite. All the arches are elliptical, and of an equal size, and consequently the road over them is level, in which respect this bridge differs from all others in London.

Each pier rests on 320 piles, driven into the bed of the river, there being one pile to every yard square; the length of the piles is about 20 feet, and the diameter about 13 inches. At each extremity of the bridge are very handsome stairs to the water.

The following are the dimensions of the bridge:—

	Feet.
The length of the stone-work within the abutments,	1242
Length of the road supported on brick arches on the Surrey side of the river,	1250
Length of the road supported on brick arches on the London side,	400
Total length from the strand, where the building begins, to the spot in Lambeth where it falls to the level of the road,	2890
Width of the bridge within the balustrades,	42
Width of pavement or footway, on each side,	7
Width of road for horses and carriages,	28
Span of each arch,	120
Thickness of each pier,	20
Clear water-way under the nine arches, which are equal,	1080
Number of brick arches on the Surrey side,	40

This is a toll bridge and has 4 toll lodges of Doric structures, and at each of which is a clever contrivance, for the purpose of checking. The iron turnstiles, which admit of only one person passing at a time, touch some machinery communicating with a clock locked up in an oak box in each toll-house, the index of which is thereby moved, so that on looking at it the number of those who have passed is directly seen.

The bridge is exactly on a level with the Strand, and 50 feet above the surface of the Thames. During the summer months it is much frequented as a promenade.

Southwark Bridge, was begun on the 23d September, 1814, and completed March 1819, at an expense of 800,000*l*. including the avenues.

This stupendous bridge consists of three cast iron arches, resting on massive stone piers and abutments.

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The distance between the abutments is 708 feet. The extent of each abutment enclosed, including the land and invert arches, is 71 feet, formed of solid masonry. There are two piers 60 feet high from the bed of the river to the top of the parapet, 24 feet in breadth between high and low water marks, and 75 feet long, between acme and acme of the salient angles. The foundation of these piers are each about 12 feet below the bed or bottom of the river, and rest on a platform of timber, 2 1-2 feet thick; these platforms repose on about 420 piles, most of which are driven 24 feet into the earth, making the depth from the shoe of the piles to the parapet of the piers, 98 feet. The two side arches are 210 feet each in span, and the centre arch 240, with 43 feet clear opening above low-water mark, medium tides. Thus the centre arch is the largest in the world, as it exceeds the admired bridge of Sunderland by 4 feet in the span, and the long-famed Rialto at Venice by 167 feet. Many of the iron single or solid castings weigh 10 tons each; and the total weight of iron exceeds 5,308 tons! This bridge was constructed with so much accuracy, that when the centerings of the middle arch were removed, it only sunk at the vertex one inch 7-8ths. The turnstiles are on a similar construction to those of Waterloo-bridge.'

Some idea of the traffic that takes place accross these bridges may be formed from the following statements given in Liegh's Picture of London. According to an account taken July, 1811, it appears that there passed over Blackfriars'bridge, in one day 61,069 foot passengers; 533 waggons; 1,502 carts and drays; 990 coaches; 500 gigs and taxed carts; and 822 horses. Though waggons carts, and drays do not pass on Sundays, yet it is supposed that the number is more than balanced by the extra passage of coaches, gigs horses &c. on that day.

On the same day July 1811 there passed over London bridge 39,640 foot passengers; 1,240 coaches; 435 gigs and taxed carts; 769 waggons; 2,921 carts and drays; and 764 horses.

According to calculations made daily by Mr Dodd, during six weeks in summer, and six in winter, with a view to ascertain what might be the profits of Waterloo bridge, the average number of foot passengers who traversed Blackfriars' bridge, during the day of twenty-four hours, he estimated to be 48,000, and Westminister bridge 32,000; but during these calculations, on one fine Sunday in August, 1803, 74,427 crossed Blackfriars' bridge.

It has been stated, in less accurate calculations, that upwards of 125,000 persons daily crossed London bridge.

For the City Record.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Since the completion of the New Market, there has been a prodigeous outcry, by a few writers and a personal abuse, toward individuals of the city government, which has perfectly astonished the inhabitants of other cities. Because the Mayor has been efficient, and executed in a little time, more than was ever accomplished in a century before in Boston,—which, indeed, it is admitted, conduces to the cleanliness, beauty, and convenience of the city, the most inappropriate epithets have been thrown in his face—and insult upon insult, to the eternal disgrace of the author, have fallen in copious showers. Is there a man in Boston, who would not defend the New-Market, from spoilation? And who would vote for a restoration of those edifices which have been succeeded by useful, ornamental buildings infinitely better calculated for the purposes to which the former ones were devoted? Rather than the order should be reversed, and those docks contracted streets which excited the derision of strangers,—

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again appear, where the improvements speak in strongest language of their value and importance to the community, those who complain the loudest, would prefer having their decendants pay a trifling tax to the end of time. Much of this hue and cry about the enormous debts our children will have to pay is absolutely rediculous, when the fact is known, that some of the loudest trumpeters, in public papers are old bachelors, whose prospects of children, is quite as absurd, as the anticipated tax upon our great great grand children, two hundred years after the building of the market.

These are general reflections, without an attempt to particularize points, which are now upon its tapis and which will be remembered no longer than the time it requires to read them. Fair reasoning will always command respect, but the idea of abusing any man into a right course, is ungenerous, and will never succeed. The memory of Mr Quincy will be cherished, as a public benefactor when those who would treat him with the greatest severity are forgotten in their graves A.

CITY RECORD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, OCT. 23.

The petition of the Columbian Eagle Fire Society, praying that they may be recognised by the Fire Department, was read and the prayer thereof granted.

An order passed, notifying Amasa Stetson, Esq. to remove the platform placed on the south side of his buildings on Market-street, within three days, and if not then removed, that the Mayor and the Market Committee cause said platform to be removed.

It was resolved, on the petition of Joseph May and others, praying that the present place of holding the Municipal Court may be changed, that the Board will hear the petitioners upon the subject on Monday next, half past 6 o'clock.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The committee of conference on the subject of difference between the two boards, relative to the choice of Island Keeper, recommended the appointment of John Oliver, for that office. The report was accepted, and John Oliver unanimously elected Island Keeper; and ordered the salary of Mr. Hobart to be continued till 1st Jan. next.

The committee on the subject, made a report, accompanied with resolves, instructing the Mayor and Aldermen to cause the Common Sewer, leading from Prince-st. to be extended through Mill Pond-street, and appropriating $2500 for that purpose; also, that they cause the rights of the city relative to Common Sewers, resulting from the several contracts made by the Mill Pond Corporation, to be brought to a legal or equitable decision. The report was accepted and the resolves passed.

A sub-committee on the extension of Faneuil Hall Market, requested, if the City Council saw fit, that that committee might be authorised to settle the account of Messrs Joy, Redman and Bryant upon such principles as they may deem expedient, with power in case of settlement, to remit certain forfeitures. The report of this committee stated that Messrs. Redman and Bryant had been security for Mr. Jay, who had forfeited a large sum of money by his contract, in consequence of unforseen circumstances, which prevented his supplying the stone for the New Market in season; it is also stated that a difference had occurred in measuring the stone. The committee stated that these gentlemen had made great exertions to fulfil the contract, and under these circumstances they made this request. A resolve passed in the Board of Aldermen authorising the committee to settle their account in the man-

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ner requested. The resolve was concurred in by the Common Council, with an amendment requiring three-fourths of the committee to concur in the settlement.

The Committee of Finance reported an order appropriating $3000 for repairs of the Mayhew School House; passed.

An ordinance on the due regulation of the Markets, came down with amendments, which were non-concurred in.

The amendments provided that carts owned by farmers bringing the produce of their own and of their neighbours' farms, should be excepted in the prohibition from standing in North and South Market-st.; and relating to porters who were not to carry provisions, &c. for hire, unless approved and licensed by the Mayor and Aldermen. The latter amendment was considered as wholly unnecessary, as there was an ordinance relative to public porters which embraced it. The former was also considered unnecessary.

An order appropriating $400 for a brick wall at the Boylston School House, was passed to a second reading, and in the mean time referred to the committee of Finance.

The Council resumed the consideration of the Report on this subject. The motion for an indefinite postponement was withdrawn.

Mr. Bassett offered the following as a substitute for all after the introductory clause of the report:—

Report—1st. That whenever the Boston Free Bridge Corporation shall build and construct or cause to be built and constructed a *free* bridge in such place as the City Government of Boston shall designate and in such manner as the said City Government shall approve, and in all respects conformably to the act of incorporation passed on the fourth day of March last; the City of Boston, so long as that part of the city which is now called South Boston shall continue and remain a part of the City of Boston and no longer, shall annually appropriate and pay the sum of —— dollars towards keeping said bridge and its draws in repair. *Provided*, nevertheless that the said Boston Free Bridge Corporation shall, before commencing the building of said bridge, furnish adequate security to the satisfaction of the City Government for the due performance of the obligations and duties imposed on said Corporation by the provisions of said act of incorporation.

2d. That in order to enable said Corporation to proceed to build and construct said Bridge agreeably to the requsitions of the City Government and to the provisions of said act of incorporation, a committee of this board, consisting of nine, shall be chosen by ballot, to be joined by the Board of Aldermen, whose duty it shall to be take and receive such security as shall be offered by the said Corporation for the aforementioned purpose, provided the same in the opinion of said Committee shall be deemed adequate therefor; and said Committee shall proceed as soon as may be to determine the place where and the manner in which said bridge shall be built, and shall direct and superintend the building of the same; and shall from time to time and at such time or times as the City Council shall hereafter direct, report their doings in the premises to the said City Council.

After debate the above Substitute was accepted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Hatch, Fisher, Door, Tracy, Parker, Vose, Peabody, Morey jr. Brewer, Brooks, Gray, Faxon, Farnsworth, Dyer, Curtis, Barnard, Lodge, Bassett, W. Barker, Boies, Baldwin, Torrey, S. Thaxter, Thayer, Howe, Meriam, and Piper.—27.

NAYES—Messrs. Hastings, James, Waters, Bent, J. Thaxter, Aspinwall, Adams, Baker, Grosve-

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nor, Clark, Penniman, Fenno, Hallet, Eveleth, Barry, Sprague, and Wiley.—17.

The original report, and the accepted substitute, together with sundry resolutions on the subject offered by Mr. Curtis, were then refered to Messrs. Bassett, Curtis, Lodge, Hastings, and Waters.

BOSTON.
SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1826.

INTEMPERANCE.

Perhaps it would be impossible to write upon a subject, more hacknied, and *rag*-worn, than *intemperance*; but the remedy in a great measure, consists in constantly presenting that horrid vice to the inspection of the world. There are men and women who will drink, excessively, as long as spirituous liquors continue to be manufactured:—such however are the lowest dregs of human nature,—without moral feelings of accountability and without one particle of regard for their own characters.

There are mighty efforts making, to overcome this terrible evil in our country: they consist in the appeals of great minds, to the reason of creatures who are below the brute creation. All this philanthrophy may prevent another generation from being dram drinkers, but fine reasoning—beautiful figures, or plain truths, like telling a drunkard that he will end his days in an Almshouse, if he does not abstain from those deadly potations, will have no more effect in turning him from the evil of his ways, than trying to quench his morbid thirst with liquid salt. There was never a greater piece of quackery, than announcing a cure for habitual drunkenness! Like the countryman's horse which was taught to live without eating. They will never be well till they are dead. Death is the catholican:—amongst the medicines which the earth has produced, since the creation of Adam, there is not an instance of a permanent cure of the *propensity* to use spirituous drink improperly.

The general Government holds the magic wand, and when the duties are so high, that the rich can only buy that poison of the soul.—the poor will be secure from its debasing influence. There are more *respectable* tiplers, whose society is courted, and whose example is the annual over throw of a countless number of those who might be useful—than writers are willing to acknowledge. We are far from believing that drunkenness is confined exclusively to poor labouring people. How many men we can recollect, who have a controling voice in the councils of the country, whose daily consumption of *liquor*, exceeds, infinitely, their family expenses for food and clothes—Go to bed drunk! no matter, he is a great man,—rich too, and is always sober in the morning!

One half the ills and pains, for which the physician is consulted, arise from the use of spirits. In fact, when the subject is carefully anylized, who does not drink too much? The clergyman takes a glass of wine, after the fatigues of a sermon; The lawyer after a plea, the physician after a visit; the merchant after eleven; the clerk when he chooses; the editor after reading his proof; the gentleman at ease, as often as he is invited—and yet these are all sober, upright, honest, prudent, substantial citizens—and one had better risk his head in a morter-piece than say their habits are reprehensible; still, this is the very operation in the beginning, of making the first of drunkards. Imaginary necessity for stimuli, destroys the energies of the understanding, and if not resolutely overcome, the indulgence saps every earthly foundation and prospects of health and happiness.

Neither acquired knowledge, nor natural abilities,—are invariable

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safe guards against intemperance. The first scholars of the age have been voteries at the shrine of Bachus, and those individuals who could sway their country's destiny with their tongues, have been subdued with the contents of a bottle. The warrior's arm has been palsied with a glass, and the best trained judgment has often been shattered over the midnight bowl. The origin of the *propensity* which leads men to be the willing instruments of their own destruction, after the million of examples which are continually falling under their own personal notice, is perfectly unaccountable. We hope to live till some energetic measure is adopted by government, which will give the last blow to the importation of liquors,—and also, limit the home manufacture of such pernicious articles as rum, gin and whiskey, in this best of lands,

Till that has been thoroughly done, we can hardly expect to see one drunkard less, in our streets, or one family less miserable.—Deprive druukards of the article which intoxicates, and forever keep it from them; then will the philanthropist achieve a splendid victory, and the world present the melennial day.

RENTS.

It has been a subject of surprise, that rents have been so high and gradually advancing, in Boston. Perhaps there are few or no cities in Europe, where houses bring such prices as in this. In New-York, rents were formerly cheaper, when the population was greater than it is here, but after the commercial interest began to center in that bazar of America, the value of tenements increased very rapidly: at this time, occupants of hired edifices pay enormous prices for very poor conveniences.

At the time when the building fever raged in Liberty-square, real estate was at its acme: it was difficult to procure comfortable accommodations for thirty per cent; but from that period, they declined awhile. At this time rents are prodigious for the labouring classes. A ten foot tenement, which cost eight hundred dollars, generally rents for twenty per cent,—and houses that rent for four hundred dollars, pay the owners only an average of about twelve per cent, throughout the town. Population is rapidly increasing; instead of living in large houses, as the custom has been, men of moderate properties will be obliged to retrench their expenses, and make half a house answer the purposes of a family. There has been a strange propensity for spacious houses, in this city: the more room,—the better, seems to be the maxim. This great mistake, necessity invariably corrects.

In France, the wealthiest merchants are often times contented with a suit of rooms, which in Boston would be thought too small for a barber's dressing shop. As an instance of economy, in the city of Nantz, the richest inhabitants, contrive to live on what is called *one floor*. The houses, for hire, are generally five, six and seven stories high: each family hires a story, and thus have all their apartments on a level. A common flight of stairs, from the street, is used by as many families as dwell under the same roof, who perhaps, are utter strangers to each other, although they may pass and repass, each other on the same steps, for years in succession, and yet all these are genteel families. A fashion similar to this, has been adapted in Edinburgh, the houses in all our atlantic cities will have to be modelled in the same way, in order to meet the demands of the citizens, when no more lots can be obtained.

A few houses, even at the present time, on the plan of the Nantz tenements, would let, far better than any in the place. The labouring people must have houses—but at the rate they now pay, they will suf-

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fer for the necessaries of life; such rents as hundreds of day labourers pay, for the vilest holes in Broad-street, takes from the mouths of their children, the bread which they require for sustenence.

Foreigners often call our large, common dwellings, *palaces*—and when told they are the residence of private families, not uncommonly ask if the owner is a *lord*. Such remarks, however, are only from the common people who arrive here, unacquainted with the general character and circumstances of the country. The most enlightened travellers are apt to exhibit surprize at the appearance of *room* in the American's house. But when they come to compare the receptacles for the poor, with the rich man's estate, the expression has often been ejaculated—"in the *United States, paupers live in palaces, and the rich live in hovels!*"

There are not so many people in Boston, now, as there were four years ago, who have houses by themselves: in many streets, where once there was but one family in a house,—two families, upon an average, will be found, at present, to be accommodated in the same premises.

This is economy worth studying: a few rooms, conveniently fitted up, are far better than a dozen supernumery ones.

The idea that it conduces to a person's respectability, to be master of a large house, is rediculous. The smaller the tenant's house, the easier he pays for it—and the easier it is fitted,

Another point, in connection, properly, with this, relates to the unnecessary furniture in the possession of families: every house has too much; but this will form the particulars of another article on domestic economy in populous cities.

BRIGHTON FAIR.

The exhibition of manufactures, animals, &c. at this annual fair, as was expected, from the numerous societies which have grown out of this parent one, was not so full and attractive, as on some former occasions; but the company was still large and the exhibitions showed an increased variety, as well as much improvement, in many articles of domestic manufacture.

Mr. Watts of Boxbury has published a pamphlet of 38 pages, bearing this title—"The Sexton's Monitor, and Dorchester Cemetery Memorial." It is a collecton of such Epitaphs, and other inscriptions on Monuments and graves, within the town of Dorchester, as were not wholly defaced, when the compiler (Mr. Daniel Davenport) was first appointed Sexton in 1799. Some of the inscriptions are curious, and the whole collection may be interesting to many. Mr Davenport says he has attended 820 funerals. He estimates the whole number of deaths in Dorchester from its first settlement at 4088; the present population of the town may be rated at 4342—therefore, there must be now living in it 252 persons more than have died out of it.

The New York, packet-ships, plying to and from Liverpool, eight in number, are now in the finest order, and will sail from each port, on the 1st and 16th of every month. The price of passage in the cabin, is fixed at 30 guineas, including bed, and bedding, wine and stores of every discription and of the best quality. Their commanders are skillful navigators, and have the testimony of thousands for urbanity and courtesey of manners.

Difference of pay in different states. The Governor of Rhode-Island receives 400 dollars yearly. The Governor of Louisiana, 7500. The Supreme Judges in Rhode Island, get 500 dollars, annually, the same grade of Judges in Pennsylvania,

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get 5000. We should naturally infer, from this great disparity of reward, that talent was very *scarce and dear*, in Louisiana.

The City Theatre and Circus was closed on the evening of the 17th inst.

Col. Duane, of the old *Aurora*, "*Surgo ut prosim*," after several years absence from the editorial desk, is about to establish a new paper in Philadelphia, with the title of "*New Aurora*," and instead of the old motto, to substituting the Latin words, *alter et idem*. A ducat to a farthing, this paper comes out a flaming red-hot promoter of the Jackson party.

SALEM MANUFACTORIES.

We are glad to learn that the Salem Mill-Dam Corporation have finally agreed to carry on the interesting works, for which the company was originally instituted. The question was taken, on Thursday week last, in a full meeting of the Stockholders, and determined as follows: *yeas* 1036, *nays* 581, according to the number of *shares*; but the *persons* who voted in the affirmative were 320, those in the negative *forty-five* only. A large committee was then appointed to prosecute the business of the Corporation with as much despatch as possible.

The Legislature of Vermont have re-elected *Horatio Seymour* a Senator to Congress for six years, from the 4th of March next. This gentleman is what is *now* called an *administration* man. The votes stood as follow:

For Mr. *Seymour*, 117.
For Gov. *Van Ness*, 110.

There are some remarks in the Boston Gazette, relating to our militia laws, and the military duties, required thereby, which are worthy of notice. It is recommended, that the system remain as it is, with all its reviews, inspections, and other requisitions; but that the laws, as they regard *exemption* from *training*, either by age or the occupation of public offices, be so far altered, as to impose a tax on all these exempts, and that the fund, raised thereby, be solely appropriated to the *pay* and maintainance of those who are called upon to perform the duty. This would be equalizing the obligation of public duty, in the only way in which it is, perhaps, susceptible. It embraces a principle, none can reasonably dispute, *that those who are protected should pay the expense of protection*. As the system now stands, it is precisely that class, of citizens who are the least able to bear the expenses of frequent training to say nothing of fatigue and lost time, that are called upon to make the sacrificel while the other classes, most able to do so, are not only exempt from this tax, but from all the hardships and expenses attending the service.

"Can these things be, and 'scape our special wonder?"

Gen. Bernand is now engaged in the surveys of three distinct routes for a convenient and permanent Mail Road, from, Philadelphia to Baltimore. This has been much wanted, as there is probably, not, at this moment, so wretched a piece of mail road, of equal extent, in the U. States, as the one now about to be mended, or abandoned for a new and more safe and convenient one.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says, that in the Capitol at Washington, there is a Whispering Gallery equal in effect to that of St. Paul's, in London. The diameter of the Dome of St. Paul's is 100 feet, that of the Rotunda in the Capitol 96 feet.

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The whole Fire Department it is said, are to be called out in a few days, for the purpose of drill and inspection, on the Common. It will be a pleasing and useful exhibition.

There were three fine oxen exhibited at Brighton, on Wednesday last, of only 6 years old, weighing 2,305, 2400 and 2450. They were raised at New-Braintree.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO NEWPORT.

President ADAMS arrived at Newport on Friday evening last week, and on Saturday morning visited the public works now erecting in the harbour, the Redwood Library, Lace School, &c. At 3 o'clock, he partook of a dinner, provided at Townsend's by the citizens.

Titles Abolished.—The Mexican congress have passed a decree abolishing forever all titles of nobility; such as Count, Marquis, &c. that all persons shall be considered as equal by nature whatever may be their origin.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GREEK CABINET.

Mr Emerson, in his Picture of Greece in 1825, gives the following description of the Greek Cabinet:—I was this morning presented by the Minister of War to the members of the executive body. Their present residence is a very large Turkish house, near the walls; the ground floor of which is a stable, the second story a barrack, and the third, cthe office-bureau of the Grecian Government, a plain small room, surrounded by a divan and ornamented by a large French chart of Greece and the islands: here, round a plain deal table, covered with papers, sat the few desendants of Themistocles and Epaminondas, to whom was entrusted the regeneration of the lost land of gods and godlike men."

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Accounts from Georgia give different statements of the result of Gov. Troup's survey of the Indian lands—one says, the surveyors have fulfilled their commission, without any annoyance whatever; and the other, that they had been stopped in their surveys by the Indian Chiefs, and a part of them returned home, to report their failure.....The most recent accounts from S. America state, that Gen. Bolivar, had been unexpectedly detained in Peru, but would certainly arrive at Bogato by the 12th Oct. current; that some disturbances had taken place at Quito but were soon quelled; and that Gen. Paez was missing, or had deserted the cause of the insurgents.....Such heavy rains have been experienced in North Carolina as to destroy many bridges on the mail roads, and to jeopardize in several instances, not only the public mails but the lives of the passengers, travelling in the mail stages.....A case of slander has been lately tried in Virginia, in which the jury awarded 2000 dollars damages.....New cases of yellow fever continue to spring up; every day, in Norfolk, Virginia .....The conduct of the insurgents in Colombia, has produced considerable mischief, and a great deal of alarm; and in a recent instance at Truxillo, some bloodshed; still it was not considered that these events would produce a serious revolution; but on the contrary, that peace and tranquility would be restored on the arrival of Bolivar.....The surveys for a Rail-Way from Boston to the Hudson River, are considered very promising.....39 of the pews of the new church, in Purchase-street, have been sold for $400 over their uppraisement.....A Sacred Concert is to be given, at Boylston-Hall, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Sabine.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

A dinner was to be given at Moscow, after the coronation of the new Emperor of Russia, at which 24,000 persons were to participate····Some late accounts from the Mediterranean, state that the Greeks had been quite successful since the

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opening of the last campaign; that a large fleet had sailed from Hydra, for the purpose of attacking the Turkish squadron at Smyrna; that the Turks had been driven from before Athens, and 200 families returned to the city: that these events are the consequence of a general rising of the people, and promise the most happy results····The Grand Sultan is represented as being very unpopular in Constantinople, so much so, indeed, as to need the presence of a large body of troops, in the close neighbourhood of the Seraglio···· The Spanish monarchy, as it *has been* will be supported by France; and the Portuguese government, as it *now* is, will be maintained by England····The port of Milo has been ceded to the christian powers as a Naval Rendezvous····A stage coach passing from Paris to Brussels, recently took fire from the careless smoking of some of the passengers, and not a little danger and inconvenience experienced thereby····A stage Coach has been established between Lima and Calao.

The Ordination of Mr. J. A Williams over the first Congregational Church in Bridgewater, took place on Wednesday, of last week, was attended by the most appropriate and established rites of the church, which were performed by the Rev. Messrs. Lowell, Porter, Willard, Kendall, Hodges, Clark and Reed.

NEW-YORK TRIALS.

The batch of bank and insurance directors, of New-York, who were lately indicted for presumed frauds, in their respective institutions, have been tried, but not condemned, nor acquitted, as the Jury, after sitting two days and nights, and declaring their total inability to agree on a general verdict, (the Attorney General refusing to accept a special one) were dismissed. *And so they wrap it up.*

Mr. Matthews, the celebrated comedian, has had a narrow escape of his life from drowning. He had familiarised himself to swiming with a life preserver, and thought himself *at home*, in that *habit*; but as he has been in the *habit of taking other folks off*, he came very near being taken *off* himself, without any joke at all.

It is in contemplation to establish a Polytechnic and Scientific College in Philadelphia. For this laudable purpose a petition will be presented to Congress, at its next meeting.

Accounts from Georgia, seem to corroberate the report, that Gov. Troup's surveyors had been driven from the execution of their business; and that troops were marching to protect them against the Indian Chiefs.

GREAT SPEED.

The Drawing of the Grand State Lottery, No. 6, took place at Providence at 12 o'clock, Thursday; the news was brought to this city, by express, in *two hours and fifty-eight minutes*. The capital prizes of $5000 and $1450 were both obtained thro' the office of Mr. Jerome; and the prize of $10,000 through the office of S. & M. Allen & Co. of this city.

The work on the Worcester and Providence canal is to be prosecuted through the winter.

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Mr. Kean, the tragedian, after a short professional tour to Lower Canada, has returned to New-York. This tragic genius, seems destined to find, or to make enemies, wherever he goes. He was to perform Hamlet, at the benefit of one of the performers, and had got through the first act when he refused to go on, because some of the preparations of the evening were a little embarrassed. He however consented to play Jaffier to Mrs Barnes Belvidera, which was accepted by the audience; but in the sequel of the evening's entertainment, the audience felt so much dissatisfaction, at the interruption which had been made, as to vent their spleen on the whole establishment, by tearing up the benches, and demolishing much of the scenery, and other property of the house.

INSTALLATION

On Wednesday last, the New Church, in Green-street, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God in due and solemn ceremony; and the Rev. Dr. JENKS installed, with the most appropriate rites, as its Pastor. The introductory prayer was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. *Fay*, of Charlestown; the Dedicatory address by Rev. Dr. *Codman*; the Dedicatory Prayer, by Rev. Dr. *Holmes*; the Installation Sermon by Rev. Dr. *Wood*; the Installation Prayer by Rev. Mr. *Greenough*; the Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Dr. *Beecher*; the address to the Church and People by Rev. Mr *Wisner*; and the concluding Prayer by Rev Mr. *Green*, of Boston. The services, throughout, were rendered highly imposing, from the respectability of the officiating clergymen--from the character and accomplishments of the elected pastor—and from the brilliancy of the crowded audience who had assembled to witness the interesting ceremonies of this Inauguration.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

An exhibition of Mechanic Arts and Manufactures took place in the long Hall of the New-Market on Tuesday last, and was rendered highly interesting, from the rich and ample display of American enterprize and genius. Some of the cloths were considered equal to the finest French fabrics;—many articles of glass ware, particularly the crown-window glass, were acknowledged to stand unrivalled by any commodity of the kind, in any part of the world. —The silks, muslins, chintz, cassimeres, thread lace, straw bonnets, hats &c. a great variety of other articles of domestic manufacture, were of the first quality, and evidenced an improvement in the skill, industry and enterprize of our country, that could not fail of exciting the strongest feelings of pride and pleasure, in every beholder.

James C. Mace, indicted, and tried at the late term of the Supreme Court of N. H. sitting at Amherst, for shooting Charles Hazleton, at a militia muster, has been acquitted.

The quantity and quality of domestic animals, exhibited at the late Cattle Show in Berkshire, is said to have surpassed any thing of the kind ever displayed in America.

THANKSGIVING.

This annual festival of pious gratitude to heaven, will be celebrated in New-Hampshire, on the 23d and in Massachusetts, on the 30th of November next.

The Jews, in Maryland, are now permitted to enjoy the civil and political rights of *freemen*;—and accordingly, we find, at a recent election of members to the State Assembly, two gentlemen, of the tribe of Israel, have been honored with the public suffrages.

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From the N. H. Patriot.

Buffalo, N. Y. Aug. 4. 1826.

The events of the late war on this frontier are to me matters of a much more prominent interest than the stupendous curiosities of nature. I have passed over the ground from Newark to Fort Erie on the Canada side, and visited Niagara Fort, Lewiston, and the other interesting points on this side, between the two Lakes.

The battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and the defence and sortie from Fort Erie, will be long recollected, if not as giving the Americans the most decisive victories, as establishing for them a lasting character for determined intrepidity. The ground of these several rencounters is sacred to the recollection of Americans; and while the British have erected a monument to the memory of one of their heroes who was killed on this frontier, that will serve as a constant memento of those of our country who fell in the battle, and whose dust, mingled with that of the surrounding fields, needs no other monument to perpetuate their fame.

The plains of Chippewa are a level extending from where the river of that name unites with the Niagara river about one mile above Niagara falls. In front of these plains and near the mouth of the Chippewa was the fort occupied by the British; directly in the rear of this fort was a bridge over the river. The American line of march was on the road leading down the Niagara river, their right upon the river, and their left flanked by a piece of low ground covered with wood. The action commenced about three miles above the falls of Niagara, the British having advanced to meet the Americans about one mile from the fort: the first firing was in the woods on the left of the American line, and resulted in the retreat of a small part of the Americans under Capt. Treat, who shamefully left a wounded man on the field. Gen. Porter was ordered to advance with his volunteers and Indians to gain the British rear and draw him out in that direction: the General gallantly headed his troops, but they were compelled to retreat, so that almost the entire force of the enemy was directed against the brigade commanded by Gen. Scott on the open plain on the right. Gen. Ripley with his brigade, had been ordered to advance through the woods on the left, Gen. Brown fearing it was the enemy's intention to out flank him. Ripley performed this service, but found few to contend with. The main force was directed against Scott. Growing impatient of the fight, Maj. Jessup ordered his battallion to support arms and advance amidst a most tremendous fire from the enemy. This they did fearlessly, and the British line was broken in pieces about one fourth of a mile from their fort, to which they precipitately retreated. The gallant Maj. M'Niel commanded a battallion of these troops, and here met the regiment of "invincibles" commanded by the Marquis of Tweedale, who had fought at Waterloo under Wellington, driving them with the rest within the protection of their fort. Notwithstanding their strong position, the enemy lost no time in dismantling their fort, crossing and blowing up the bridge, and retreated towards Queenston. The remnant of this bridge, together with the fort, still remain nearly as they were left by the British. This action was fought July 5, 1813. Gen. Drummond commanded the English forces; Gen. Brown the Americans. The British loss was between 500 and 600; American loss between 400 and 500.

After this battle the Americans advanced across the Chippewa river and took a position half to three fourths of a mile above the falls at a place called Bridgewater,

a height commanding the ground in front for some distance. It is from this circumstance that the battle which succeeded, was by some called the battle of Bridgewater: by others it has been called the battle of Niagara. The more appropriate appellation is that given by the British, the *battle of Lundy's lane;* as it was in this lane or narrow road leading from the main in an easterly direction one mile or more, that one of the most sanguinary battles on record took place.

At half past four o'clock, P. M. of July 25, the Americans were seen advancing in the open plain almost directly against Niagara falls, when a tremendous cannonade commenced from the British artillery which was posted on the hill over which the lane that gives name to the battle passes. The British force was composed of 5000 of the best troops, commanded by Gen. Riall: being numerically superior to the Americans, he was able to extend his line, so as to attempt to flank. Gen. Scott repeatedly charged at the head of his troops, before the reserve, consisting of Ripley's brigade and Porter's volunteers, was brought fully into action. The ground was obstinately contested until nine o'clock in the evening, when General Brown, perceiving the great disadvantage he laboured under from the British cannon on the commanding eminence, ordered Col. Miller to storm the battery. This charge was successfully made by our intrepid soldier and his comrades—the enemy was driven from his battery, and the cannon taken. The battle continued in one unceasing blaze of fire until ten o'clock in the evening, Gen. Drummond having, after the cannon were taken, come to the aid of Riall with fresh troops. In the darkness of the night friends were repeatedly mistaken for enemies; and it is said the British twice charged on their own men. No one could tell how or why the battle left off. Both armies left the field; but the British resumed it that night to take care of the wounded. These, British and Americans, were indiscriminately loaded into waggons and taken to a house half a mile up the lane. Eight hundred bodies were heaped together and burnt in one spot. Gen. Brown's horse was killed under him before the armies came in close contact; and he received two wounds, but continued to command until the action ended. Gen. Riall was taken prisoner in the lane near where it intersects with the road. An old house stands near the height which is perforated with hundreds of bullets. Next morning when the American army resumed the field, the whole ground was red with blood. The number of the British in this action was almost twice that of the Americans; and their loss in killed and wounded was proportionate. Never did men acquit themselves with more honor than did our little band. British subjects who were present or in the vicinity now admit that their troops never before met with so obstinate an enemy—an enemy who, to use their own language, were so obdurate as to fight even after they were beaten! Gen. Brown in his official report particularly noticed the brave and prudent conduct of Generals Scott and Ripley, and of Col. Miller and others. Near this ground, I met a British soldier driving a team, who had his arm shot off close to his body in this battle; Maj. Leonard, of the British army, resides near the spot, and carries a bullet in his hip which was received in this action.

The British, for the time, retired down the river towards Queenston, but recovering from the effects of the battle of Lundy's Lane, and receiving continued reinforcements, thought themselves sufficiently strong to commence offensive operations. On the 15th August, the enemy under the command of Gen.

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Drummond attempted to storm Fort Erie. The assaultwas desperate, and the means for accomplishing it were great, and supposed to be ample. Fort Erie is situated at the foot of the Lake of that name near the commencement of Ningara river, and is about three miles accross the water from Buffalo. We crossed the water and viewed the ruins of the fort, the entrenchments behind which were the American lines, and the works which the enemy threw up in the woods about five hundred yards distant. In the attack on the fort, the British were repeatedly repulsed, and as often returned to the charge: at length they carried a bastion and entered the fort, Col. Drummond crying out as he entered, "Give the d——d yankees no quarters." Lieut. M'Dougal, who commanded the bastion, was shot down after he demanded quarter. The bastion was, however, afterwards recovered with the greatest display of courage and exertion; and the wretch who gave the order for no quarter was killed. Col. Towson's artilery occupied the left of the American line, and from it, in the darkness of the night, issued a constant stream of the fire, pouring destruction on the assailants Col. Wood's artillery was on the right, and did execution on the enemy. The infantry occupied the centre. From the right to left, the distance is eighty to one hundred rods, extending to the water at both points. Once the assailants came up under the bank and attempted to enter the American lines by waiding through the water on the left flank near Towson's battery: here they were defeated, and more than two hundred are said to have been killed, the dead bodies floating down the stream. In the extreame darkness, a few Americans were taken prisoners, who were treated with great cruelty. Lieut. Fontaine fortunately, as he said, fell into the hands of the Indians, who treated him with comparative kindness, only taking his money.

The assault was preceeded by a cannonade and bombardment, which begun on the morning of the 13th and continued in the day on that and the following day: it commenced at half past two on the morning of the 15th. The assailants were defeated, with the loss of 582 in killed, wounded and prisoners, exclusive of the two hundred supposed to have been killed in the water.

The enemy continued in the neighbourhood of fort Erie, strengthing and extending his works, aided by reinforcements, sure of the ultimate capture or destruction of the garrison. Their works were about five hundred yards distant from the fort covered by a wood, and were very strong, consisting of a breastwork connecting their batteries, and of successive lines of entrenchments in their rear covering their batteries and enfilading each other; and the whole obstructed by abattis, brush, and felled timber. His infantry was formed into three brigades of about 1500 men each; one of which, with a strong detachment of artillery, occupied the works in front, while the remainder were posted in the rear. The Americans had already suffered much from two of the enemy's batteries, and a third was about to be opened.

Gen. Brown, having recovered from his wounds, and resumed the active command, on the 17th September, directed the army to march at noon to the intended assault. The assaulting party marched out in three divisions: Brig. Gen. Davis of the New-York militia, commanded the left, Col. Gibson the right, and Col. Wood the centre, the whole under the general direction of Gen. Porter of the volunteers. The three first were killed while gallantly leading on their troops, and Gen. Porter was wounded. After the action had commenced, says Gen. Brown, "I hastened and

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directed Gen. Miller to seize the moment and pierce the enemy's entrenchments between batteries No. 2 and 3. My orders were promptly and ably executed. Within 30 minutes after the first gun was fired, batteries No.2 and 3,of the enemy's line of entrenchments, and his two block houses, were in our possession Soon after battery No. 1 was abandoned by the british. The guns in each were spiked by us, or otherwise destroyed, and the magazine was blown up," Three of these pieces, captured and spiked on that occasion by the intrepid favorite of New-Hampshire, were long 24 pounders, we found lying on the ground, too large and unwieldy to be removed from the spot to be converted to other uses. From a view of the situation, I am convinced that this successful assault could be scarcely less creditable to the determined courage of Miller and those with him, than was the previous attack and capture of the British artillery at Lundy's Lane: there must have been fearful odds between the assailants and the assailed: the one marching up in open field exposed to a galling fire of cannon and musketry —the other covered completely by their breast works and the woods. Among the officers who assisted Gen. Miller in this perilous attack, was Lieut. Col. Upham, the present collector of the port of Portsmouth. General Ripley, who was engaged in another part of the field, was on this day shot through the neck, and taken up for dead. It would seem to be impossible that any man should receive such a wound and survive.

The smallest needle run through the neck in the same direction would have been fatal to life, as it must have pierced the principle veins of the neck. The escape with life can only be attributed to the flexibility of the veins, the exterior covering of which prevented the ball from entering, and the vein itself giving way as the ball passed. The battle lasted more than two hours, and the entire force of ine British was brought up, consisting principally of regulars under the command of Lieut. Gen. Drummond. Gen. Gaines was the active commander of the Americans, although Gen. Brown as his superior, directed the movements. So satisfied was the British general of his inability to contend, even aided by his veterans, against the raw soldiers that formed the American army, that he broke up his camp during the night of the 21st Sept. and retired to his entrenchments down the river about twenty miles behind the Chippewa river. The British loss exceeded, from the most probable account, 1000 men: the Americans lost, in killed, wounded, and missing 511. "Thus says Gen Brown, one thousand regulars, and an equal portion of militia, in one hour of close action, blasted the hopes of the enemy, destroyed the fruits of fifty days labor, and diminished his effective force one thousand men at least."

The events which I have sketched may still be fresh in the recollection of many readers of the Patriot: but they are events too interesting to tire the patience by a repetition after the lapse of thirteen years. The scene of these battles is to me highly interesting. From reading the detached accounts of them, before visiting the ground, I had formed but an imperfect opinion of them; and I do not know that I shall succeed in placing on paper my own present impressions so as to throw any additional light on the subject. Although the Americans were not successful in their attempt to drive the British from this important point from whence they had it constantly in their power to assail our frontier settlements; yet they did succeed in these four important battles to establish a name for martial prowess and bravery, the recollection of which will remain to posterity.

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CITY RECORD.

COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY, OCT. 30.

The Common Council met according to adjournment,—Present the whole Board, except Messrs J. Thaxter, Baker and Rice.

The order allowing Moses L Hobert, late Island Keeper, to receive his salary up to the 1st of January next, was passed and sent up for concurrence.

An Order passed, adding $1500 to the appropriation for printing and stationary; and the sum of $1200 for incidental expenses and miscellaneous claims;—and the same was ordered to be drawn from the reserved fund of $15,000.

Report of the Committee on the petition of heirs of Mary Gibbs, recommending an indemnity of $600 for injury done to their estate by lowering Pinckney-street, was accepted in concurrence.

An order for the appropriation of $400 for building a wall at the Boylston school, was passed,

The committee appointed to take the resolves, &c. relative to the Free Bridge offered at the last meeting, into a new draft, reported the same.

The report fixed the amount of $800 to be paid annually by the city, and the security to be given by the Corporation at $20,000, in Stock of the city, to be paid to the Mayor and Aldermen, who should hold it in trust; a committee of nine was likewise to be chosen and joined by the other board who were to report from time to time.

Mr. Basset, the chairman stated that the resolutions were merely made more explicit, and were the same in substance as those accepted at the last meeting Mr. James moved an amendment to strike out these resolutions and insert others, stating that the city would accept the bridge, and that it should go from South-street and be solid like the Mill Dam for the first thousand feet, as the other report had specified. After a long debate between Messrs. Morey, James, Peabody, Basset, Brooks and Waters, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the amendment rejected, 17 to 25.

The question on passing the resolutions reported by the committee to a second reading was then taken and carried.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1826.

ISLANDS IN BOSTON HARBOUR.

A geological examination of the numerous islands in the bay, betwixt the light house on the great Brewster, and the castle, would be particularly interesting to persons who are engaged in such pursuits; to us, however, the extreme appearances only excite a feeling of wonder and admiration. Surely, if these are natural beauties,—romantic elevations, or silent and wild retreats, in the vicinity of Boston, worth the poet's and philosopher's attention, they are in the harbour; but to be admired, they must be seen.

It is perfectly obvious, these islands are gradually wearing away, and where large herds of cattle were pastured, sixty years ago, the ocean now rolls its angry billows, and lashes with an overwhelming surge the last remains of earth. From the appearance which the islands present at this period, these were once round—or in other words, were nearly circular at the base, and rose above the water like a dome; but the northern blasts, in connection with the terrible force of the tides accompanying such storms, have completely washed away every one of them upon the north side, in such a manner that they actually appear like half an island,—having had a

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virtical section, and hence there is a perpendicular bank facing the north, while the south and west, gradually slope to the edge. To the east, the tide has made some destruction, but it bears no proportion to the north. This peculiarity is observable in all the islands which have soil. Towards the outer light house, the islands are almost barren ledges of rocks,—having been washed of the earth, from time immemorial. It is on the north eastern sides, that the most danger is to be apprehended. Thompson's Island, lying between the castle and Moon Head, is secured by natural barriers, as the former receives and resists the force of the tide before it reaches Thompson's; but Long Island, although defended in a measure by Rainsford, Gallup, George's and Lovel's Island, has lost considerable soil. Spectacle Island, so called from its supposed resemblance to a pair of spectacles, is silting away by slow degrees, and nothing will prevent it. Georges' Island is the Key to the harbor, —commanding the open sea,—affording one of the best places for fortifications, of any among the number. There is an elevation on the east and northeast, nearly fifty feet above high water mark, in some places, with an easy ascent towards the south and southwest to the channel. This is the property of the United States. Fifty two thousand dollars have already been appropriated by Government for building a sea wall on the northeast. A trench was dug at the foot, below the low water mark, in which the foundation has been laid. This was made of split stone, of great weight, and bolted together with copper. We have never seen any masonry that would compare with it, in point of strength and workmanship. On this, a second wall is to be erected, equally formidable, on which the artillery is to be mounted. Not knowing exactly the plan to be pursued, we cannot give our readers the views of the government, any farther, than saying a fortification is intended,—and which, if the same regard is had to strength, already displayed in the sea wall, it will be a wonderful battlement. Under the superintendance of Capt. Smith, whose good judgement has been exercised in the beginning, we may expect to see a fort in the outer harbour that will bid defiance to all the ships of war that ever sailed.

Gallup's island, the property of the present occupant, is small, low, and productive. It resembles a well cultivated, farm, with suitable mowing lots &c. though the crumbling of the earth at the north sides, must convince the spectator that it will disappear in the course of another generation.

In our next paper we shall particularize the other islands, and gether all the historical facts within our reach concerning them.

The funeral discourse on the death of JOHN ADAMS, pronounced before the Academy of Arts and Sciences, on Monday last, by President *Kirkland*, is spoken of as a masterpiece of biographical history and classical eloquence. It is to be printed shortly we hope, that the public, generally, may be in posession of what must be doubly interesting to them—a sketch of the character of one of their most illustrious patriots and sages—drawn by the glowing pencil of one of their most eminent scholars and divines.

"The Soul of the Soldiery," one of our most efficient and interesting military corps, paraded on Wednesday last, under Capt *Cook* for the purpose of celebrating their anniversary. It is known, that this company is composed of the Sargents of the different city corps, and of course it would be superfluous praise to speak of their precision and military correctness. On this

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occasion the company dined together at the Exchange Coffee-House, and had for their guests a number of distinguished military and naval characters, and the officers of the British frigate now lying in our harbour.

The British frigate *Nieman*, Capt. Wallis, is now at anchor in our harbour, and will sail for Halifax in a few days. The officers have been much on shore, and experienced the hospitalities of our citizens. They attended the theatre on Monday evening, and were saluted with three hearty cheers from the pit.

Hon. Nath. P. Russell, has been elected President of the General Interest Assurance Company, of this city.

Two truckmen were on Tuesday prosecuted in the Police Court, before Justice Orne, on complaint of the City Marshal, for racing in the street with their teams. They were fined twenty dollars each. In consequence of the act complained of, a black boy was run over and injured.

The Ordination of Mr. *Ripley*, over the new Church, in Purchase-st. will take place, on Wednesday next, with appropriate ceremonies.

The Rev. Mr. *Tuckerman*, of Chelsea, on account of his declining health, has asked a discharge from his pastoral duties in that place. These duties have been fulfilled for 25 years past with great fidelity, and to the most perfect acceptance of the congregation.

Such is the estimation in which Mr. Webster, the Representative to Congress from this district, is held, that on entering the theatre on Monday evening, to witness the first appearance of Macready in Virginius, he was received with loud and repeated bursts of applause from every part of the house.

According to appointment the Fire department paraded on the Common on Wednesday afternoon in full uniform. Their appearance was creditable to themselves and to the city.

NEWS-PAPERS.

In 1760 there were but 7 newspapers printed in North-America; in 1810, there were 359, inccluding 25 daily's—in 1823 there was 598, including about 50 daily's and the impression of copies, struck off yearly in these establishments, cannot be calculated at less than from thirty to forty millions. This is an important fact, and to the cause of education, is of inestimable value. The whole continent of Europe, containing 160 millions of inhabitants does not support, it is said, half this number of public journals.

For the Boston News-Letter.

A stranger, who walks leisurely through the principal streets of this interesting city, is generally surprised at the grandeur and richness of the public buildings, the private dwellings, and the splendor which is presented in the interior of them; and goes away, repining at his own condition, which is so far below the sight he has been contemplating—but, let him pursue his walk into the hundred lanes, in every direction from the main street, and examine into the circumstances of the numerous families inhabiting the miserable apartments in such dwellings as are rented the poor, and he will only not pity, but weep over the misfortunes of his fellow creatures. There is no poverty like that of a city, where a day labourer, or a feeble woman, is obliged to toil, unremittingly, for the bare necessaries of life. The number of women who live from day to day, by fatigue, almost beyond endur-

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ance, to procure their scanty meals, and pay for lodgings to rest their exhausted frames, from week to week, is truly astonishing. Hundreds of little children are wedged up in filthy rooms, in which they eat, drink and sleep—while others, less fortunate, undoubtedly, often stand in need of the poorest comforts.

Notwithstanding the plenty and cheapness of the common articles of food, as well as clothing, there is no telling how much suffering there is among this particular class. In the first place, one and two dollars a week, for one miserable room, is a tax upon their small earnings, which actually prevents them from obtaining scarcely enough of any thing, to be comfortable or decent. Again, much of this abject poverty arises from tippling—a propensity for spending every penny that can be spared, for spirit—and hence it is as common as the rising of the sun, to see children in the shops with a tin cup, for a few cents worth of rum. Many sober and industrious people, on the other hand, seem to have the continual frowns of fortune, and cannot, with the most arduous and intense industry, emerge from the deplorable condition in which they are so frequently found. Old age, after a half century of menial drudgery, reclines upon a bed of straw, and shivers through the day over the smoke of a handful of chips which were gathered up in the streets. The philanthropist may weep, and charity may alleviate the distresses of a few, but where one finds a friend to pour in the oil, a hundred are living upon hope. Such is the character of a city, that a certain portion must be poor, and others will be wealthy; and what is still more surprising, the very objects we have been describing are the supporters, and indeed the basis, of all the real wealth and real distinction in society.

H.

For the City Record.

MR. EDITOR, SIR—I perceive there is an effort making to remove the Municipal Court from Leveret-street, to some other part of the city. If this prayer of the petitioner is granted what is to be done with that valuable and expensive building, which was expressly made to accommodate the Municipal Court? Is the jailor to occupy the whole—and become the exclusive lord of that fine stone edifice?

All the arguments which may be brought to prove the necessity of holding that court in a more central situation, should have been considered of before the public money was appropriated in a manner worse than useless. The apartments are convenient,—the location is better than any other in town, from its proximty to the prison;—and almost every trial, in the Municipal Court, relates to individuals who are in jail;—such, therefore, being the fact, because it would save a few jurymen a few minutes walk, or increase the fees of a constable to escort a greater distance, no removal should take place. As one who has been well taxed, in proportion to my property, I have every objection to urge against a measure, so injudicious, as would be the case, if the new court house in Leveret-street, is abandoned.

S. J. A.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

We have perused the address of Mr. *Carter*, delivered at Plymouth, a short time since, and take leave to express our warmest admiration of its general merits. The concluding part, as offering a sketch of the signs of the times, embraces sentiments as strong and irresistable as truth, and their confirmation fixed, as certain as the destiny of fate. They are likewise conveyed in language of uncommon force and beauty, and should adorn the columns of every paper printed in the two Americas

THE EXTRACT.

"The skirmishes of tne great battle, which is to open a new era in the political world have already begun; and if the principles to be established in favour of the many, be not conceded, the conflict must go on as appearances seem to indicate, to its terrible consummation. France has been convulsed, and her rest is yet feverish and fitful. Italy has made a little effort. Spain has struggled once and has sunk down for respite. Greece is now faint with the loss of blood. But the spirit of liberty is neither extinct nor broken. It has gone abroad to the extremities of the earth. The infant Hercules may be hushed to repose by temporary expedients, or awed to silence by the terror of some holy alliance; but it will gain strength by its repose, and audacity by restraint, and will ere long be roused again, and go forth "conquering and to conquer." Its progress will be identical with the march of mind. Though ten thousand holy alliances were set in array against it the enemy is within, among, and around them, and cannot be extinguished but with the extinction of our race.

"The influence which America must have in the approaching conflict, whether it be of opinion or of arms, imposes upon her fearful responsibilities. The period has arrived, when the whole political weight of this continent is to be thrown upon the side of free government. Our own country is the city set upon a hill. Its lights are already emanating in every direction. Hitherward the eyes of the nations, wandering in the search after political freedom, turn as to the pole star of their hopes. We must not disappoint them. We must not betray the trust vested in us by our fathers, nor defraud posterity of their inheritance. We must watch over and preserve our institutions as they now are,—free, firm, and consistent. —They have not sprung up in a night with a mushroom growth, out of the mouldering ruins of decayed and distempered empires:—They were planted beneath the full light of the sun of science and religion. They are a vigorous shoot from a sturdy stock. They have been watered by tears, achieved by the blood, and blessed by the prayers of our pious ancestors; till they have at length, taken deep and firm root in the sound hearts of a nation of freemen. We are liberty's last hope, the tower within the citadel; and whatever may be the fate of other nations,

'—Thou my country, thou shall never fall
But with thy children;—thy maternal care,
Thy lavish love, thy blessings showered on all—
These are thy fetters;—seas and stormy air
Are the wide barrier of thy borders, where,
Among thy gallant sons, that guard the well,
Thou laugh'st at enemies: who shall then declare
The date of thy deep founded strength, or tell
How happy in thy lap the sons of men shall dwell.'

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

London accounts to the 23d Sept. have been received at New-York. They add a few articles not before announced, particularly one respecting the affairs of Persia and Russia; which, if true, may operate eventually, to help the Greeks. This article states, that the Persians had been emboldened, at length, to invade Russia, on the Georgian side; and that orders had been sent forward to oppose their progress; to drive the invaders back into their own country, and to follow them until the most perfect satisfaction had been made. We are at some loss to credit this tale of Persian invasion; but had the account been reversed—that is, had it stated that Russia had invaded Persia, with the future intention of striking Turkey in her most vulnerable part, then indeed we might have been disposed to think it probable, though at the same time we might have expressed some surprise, that it should have been commenced before the coronation of *Nicholas* the First could have been fully consummated

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....The same accounts add, that Nicholas had protested to the allied powers of Europe against the proposed levy of 300,000 men, by the Grand Sultan, for the purpose of being disciplined in the European tactics of war. A more serious protest may arise, hereafter, by some of these allies, against the immense hordes of troops kept in pay by Russia itself.... The Coronation of *Nicholas* the First as Emperor of all the Russias, took place at Moscow, on the 22d August, and was concluded in a style of great magnificence without interruption, and without the intervention of a single accident to mar the festivities of the occasion; the Grand Duke Constantine was present at the time and took part in the ceremonies, by walking in the procession, and thus giving the sanction of his personal appearance to the solemn act, which placed the imperial crown upon the head of his brother. If there is any sincerity in this, Constantine may stand the chance of rendering himself illustrious for humility and condescention; but we shall be mistaken, if this "mildness of behaviour," is not the dictate of policy; and that to be a Chief, any where else, than in his native country, would multiply, greatly, the chances of human life; for unfortunately, *longevity*, in Russia, though frequent among the *peasants*, is quite a rare thing amongst its *Emperors*....The Pacha of Egypt, it is said, has offered a reward of 25,000 dls. for the capture, *alive*, of Lord Cochrane; but not a cent for his carcas. It would therefore seem, that his Lordship, if caught, is not to be *canonized*, as a saint; but to be kept in *flesh* and *blood*, for some special purpose which the liberal advertiser does not think proper to name ....The desertion of troops from Portugal to Spain, is more than counterbalanced by desertions from Spain to Portugal; it is, in fact, getting rid of dangerous enemies, and augmenting warm-hearted friends, without any expence or trouble to the government....An army of 5000 Janissaries are assembled together in the interior of Algiers....France has sent Commercial Agents to all the South-American States, with liberal and extensive powers....The Revenue of England had fell short, the last quarter, about 800,000*l* ....The bank of England has further extended their loans nearly 12,000,000, and though lending at 4 and 5 per cent per ann. had declared a dividend, for the last six months of 4 per cent....A powder mill, at Ostend, containing 1400 bbls of powder lately exploded, by some accident in the Magazine and killed 40 persons.... The English and French funds were steady; and the markets for foreign productions, in fair demand, and rather improved prices....The only culprits ever hung in Russia were five of the conspirators against the life of the present Emperor, and that the operation was very clumsily effected, from the weakness of the halters, although the finest and strongest *hemp* grows in Russia; they will, however, do better, when they get more practice.... Four out of the six Insurance Companies in Dublin, have been lately dissolved, from the exhausted state of their funds;—one of them, it is said, with an original capital of 150,000*l* had been reduced to 11,000 with outstanding risks exceeding a million of dollars....Efforts are making in England, for a loan of $15,000,000 to the government of Buenos-Ayres.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The accounts from Georgia, and from the upper Mississippi, betoken a speedy war not only between the Ossages and their implacable foes, the Delawares, Whawaneso, and other tribes; but between the Miamies and Potawatamies and our frontier troops, the Indians refusing to remove, agreeably to their plighted promise. To these black specks of unnatural war may be added the prospect of more serious difficulties with the formidable tribe of the Creek Indians, unless the mad-cap Governor of Georgia shall be inclined to change the course of his present measures against them....Texas, and other Mexican states adjoining Louisiana, are to abolish slavery....The in-

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dictions in New York, against certain bank and insurance directors, are to be tried again, by a new jury—and so on until a verdict shall be obtained····The quantity of cotton brought into the New-Orleans Market this year is calculated to exceed that of the last year, by 45 or 46,000 bales····The malignant fever, at Norfolk, has not ceased its ravages; from the 1st to the 15th Oct. twenty persons fell victims to it····The Grand Jury of Charleston, S. C. have presented, as a greviance or nuisance, the number of *Trading Magistrates*, which infest that city····A very ingenious machine was exhibited before the N. E. Society, on Tuesday week last, for squaring and smoothing timber, with exactness and rapidity.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The Factories at Taunton, in this State are extensive and flourishing. They consist of two distinct departments; one is devoted to the manufacture of cotton cloths, calicoes and prints; and in the other various articles of iron are manufactured.

Taunton is a very pleasant village, containing about 5000 inhabitants, at the distance of 32 miles from Boston. The factories are situated on Taunton Little River, so called, being the western branch of that river; which is navigable for sloops and lighters to the southern part of the village; and after passing Dighton and Sumerset, on the western banks, and Berkley, Freetown and Troy, on the eastern, falls into the large bay or arm of the sea on the eastern side of R. Island, and thus is connected with the sound and the ocean.

The iron factories have been in operation several years, and nails in large quantities have long been made there, and thence transported to various parts of the country. The very extensive and valuable cotton factories are of more recent date.

The iron annually wrought into nails, hoops, plates and machinery is estimated at 1500 tons, or more; 1200 tons are made into nails, and 300 tons into plates, hoops and various articles of machinery,

The present capital of the company is $600,000: $500,000 has been actually vested in the factories, stock, &c. About 800 bales of cotton are used annually.

The mills are built upon five different dams, at unequal distances from one another. At the first, the cottages and houses, for the accommodation of the labourers are of wood. At the next, distant about one mile, the cotton mills are of stone, 100 feet by 45, each; with a large stone rolling and slitting mill, the approach to which is through a street of neat brick cottages belonging to the establishment. At the next privilege is a new brick mill of the same dimensions as the stone mill before mentioned: A machine shop, furnace, blacksmithry, and a rolling and slitting mill, and a number of brick cottages for the work people.—The establishment for bleaching and printing cotton is situated still lower on the river. To this establishment there are attached several buildings, all of brick. A block of brick dwelling houses is now building for the people here employed. One other brick mill is nearly finished at the same dam.

Of calico prints, from 1500 to 2000 pieces are prepared weekly. And they are considered equal, in style and workmanship, to the *best* imported goods of the same description. About 800,000 lbs. of yarn are manufactured annually. They have in operation 7000 spindles and 200 looms; and employ about 700 persons.

The calico prints are of very fine figures and colors; and the demand, we understand, is fully equal to the large quantities manufactured.—*Gaz.*

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SAXONY SHEEP.

124 bucks and 76 ewes, of this valuable breed of sheep; were sold at auction, a few days since, and brought what was considered, fair prices—the bucks averaging $25, 86—highest $71—andt he ewes $28, 25 each—highest $49.

TREATY WITH DENMARK.

A commercial Treaty has been made with Denmark, and approved and ratified by the two governments. The first article binds each power to grant to the other the privileges or favours allowed any nation with which it has intercourse The second provides for the residence and trade of individuals of each nation in the territory of each, excepting the right to the coasting trade. The third and fourth articles are only an explination of the first. The fifth provides that vessels passing "the sounds, or the belts," shall pay no higher duties than the most favoured nation. The sixth article except out of this convention, the northern territories of Denmark, viz. Iceland, the Ferroe Islands, Greenland, and places beyond the Cape of Good Hope. It also provides, that the convention *does not extend to the direct trade between Denmark and the W. I. Danish Colonies.* The seventh article stipulates that exports from each country shall be equal and reciprocal. In the eighth and ninth the powers and privileges of consuls are regulated.

A late English paper announces the arrival at Leith, of the brig Betsey, from Drontheim, with a cargo of boards. This vessel is said to be the identical one,then a yacht, that brought over king William to England 137 years ago. The timber of this vessel is the Greek *larch*, or what is called in Maine, where it was planted more than two centuries since & where some fine forests of it are now growing, *hackmatack* It is the most durable timber ever made use of in the building of vessels.

STEAM ENGINES.

A gentleman in England has recently obtained a patent for some new and valuable improvements in Steam Engines;—He has lessened the common engine to one 5th of its complet machinery and has rendered steam of 80 lbs. to the inch, as safe as the boiling of a tea-kettle —his boiler weighs 400 lb. instead of 4 tons, according to the old scale —and the space occupied only 600 feet, instead of 4600, required on the old plan. The cost he calculates at only half the price of other machines of the same power.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

This gentleman,it is said,has suffered so severely by pecuniary losses, as to find it necessary to curtail every possible expence in the maintainance of his family, and accordingly has given up house-keeping, and gone into cheap lodgings, assigning the wreck of his fortune to his creditors, and promising the avails of his future labour to the full discharge of every demand. This is a noble resolution, and worthy of all praise.

Letters from La Plata state, that notwithstanding the strictness of the blockade of Buenos-Ayres, supplies are continually arriving there.

A settlement is making at the isthmus of Tchuantepec, about 150 miles from Vera Cruz. A river ascends to it and it is 14 leagues across to the Pacific, at the Bay of Fidema, to which a good carriage road is forming. Com. Porter is considered to be concerned, and it is called Porter's settlement. A turn-over, they say is as good as an apple pie;—in this case the adage may be improved, by saying, it is something better.

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From the N. H. Patriot.

Buffalo, N. Y. Aug. 1826.

On the second of August we made a hasty visit to the Tuscarora village of Indians. It is situated about three miles east of Lewiston, on high ground overlooking Lake Ontario and the extensive forest between the heights and the lake both on the Canada and American side as far as the eye can reach. We were referred by the landlord at Lewiston to *David Cusick*, as being nearly the only person in the tribe from whom we could obtain any valuable information. This Indian, about, 45 years of age, had resided when young in the family of Rev. Samuel Kirkland, a missionary to the Oneida Indians, who lived at Clinton, near Utica: he was intelligent and communicative, well acquainted with Indian traditions and with the history of the country. He was reading a newspaper when we entered his log hut, which seemed to be as comfortable as many of the dwellings of more civilized inhabitants. His wife, two daughters, an infant grandchild and a younger brother were present; but not one of them uttered a word in English, although from the expression of their faces they seemed well to understand our conversation. He sat upon a bed which was fantastically decorated with curtains, and said he had been principally confined to it about two years from a rheumatic affection. Around his room hung several curious pictures or paintings, which he explained to represent Indian traditions: among others was one he called the Stonish Giant, who overrun the country of the Five Nations about one thousand years ago—another was the picture of an enormous bear which in olden times infested their country and devoured their species of game, destroying also hundreds of their people. He said the Tuscaroras were formerly a powerful tribe, and resided within the limits of the present state of North Carolina—that they had 4000 armed warriors—that something over a hundred years ago they were invited by the Five Nations to join them at the North—that they accepted the invitation, and became the Sixth Nation—that a part of the Nation, who were averse to the Christian religion, had within a few years left the remainder, and with many others of the original Six Nations had removed to Grand river which runs into Lake Erie, in Upper Canada. The remnant of the Tuscarora tribe (he said) still own a valuable tract of land in North Carolina, and they own in all within the state of New-York between 6000 and 7000 acres of land. They have left their old occupation of hunting, for want of game, and cultivate the ground, raising wheat, corn, horses, cows, &c. They have between 600 and 700 acres of land under cultivation. Soon after we arrived on their grounds several Indians appeared riding their horses on the road near us, as if they wished us to make an offer to purchase them: these horses seemed to be of a smaller kind than ordinary horses, somewhat resembling horses of the Canadian breed—short neck and legs, and thicker and rounder than common American horses. Some of their corn and grain fields looked tolerably well; but generally their productions, were diminutive—their corn was stinted in size, their fields overrun with weeds, and their young cattle and cows were small.

David informed us that the Six Nations received annually from the United States the sum of $4,500—that the portion allotted the Tuscarora tribe was about $300; but they were allowed no part of this sum in money—it was paid out to them in clothing, axes, hoes and other implements of husbandry: he added very significantly, that the British Indians were much better paid by that government than the American Indians were by ours, and that their

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brethren who had gone to Grand river fared much better than they did who were left. The Tuscaroras, he said, took part with the Americans during the late war—they furnished their quota of warriors, and some of them were slain in battle. Their brethren on the Grand river were also in arms under the British; and the Indians were arrayed against each other as were the whites. When in Dec. 1813, the British having become strongest on this frontier were enabled to pass over to the American side, and in pretended retaliation for the burning of Newark laid waste the whole frontier from Buffalo to fort Niagara, the Tuscarora village was also burnt and the Indians retreated to the vicinity of Batavia about 40 miles distant, were they were provided for by the American Government. The garrison at fort Niagara was at first surprized by Col. Murray, who crossed at a place called five mile Meadows, below Lewiston; and a most dreadful slaughter of the Americans ensued. The pretext for this extended devastation was, that the Americans had previously set fire to Newark on the British side. It is true Newark was fired previously; but the fire was set without the order or permission of the American commander, by Wilcox, an Irish Canadian, who with a party of the inhabitants of Upper Canada had engaged on the American side. The burning of that frontier brought upon the inhabitants on the American side distresses which were scarcely felt on the British side—men, women and children, who escaped the tomahawk and scalping knife, were driven from their homes pennyless and naked. Application has been repeatedly made to congress for relief; but as yet no relief has been granted. To this day this is a subject of complaint among the inhabitants. Yet Buffalo, the pride of the westerly section of New-York, is now rising as the Phœnix from the ashes of her mother, more beautiful than any other town of the western country; and Lewiston, although not embracing all the local advantages of Buffalo, has many handsome buildings and considerable business.

The Tuscarora village has been rebuilt on ground farther from the village of Lewiston than the site of the former village. Here is an Indian meeting-house, which appears to be going to ruins before it is finished. A considerable sum is annually paid by the U. S. Government for the instruction of these Indians: this sum has been granted to a missionary society, and it would seem has done the Indians very little good, as they are generally averse to the manner and kind of instruction which has been furnished. Nicholas Cusick, (father to David, and one of the two Chiefs of the tribe) preaches to the Indians usually on the Sabbath. We called at his hut: although about seventy years of age, he was at work in an adjoining field, and came up as we passed towards his door. He had a shrewd eye and an intelligent look, and much more of the manners of the whites than any other Indian about him. We had not time to question him relative to his religious tenets: but on asking him as to the propriety and expediency of establishing missionary instruction by the whites among them, he shook his head. All I could gather from father and son was in effect that the Indians were averse to receiving instruction from the whites—particularly, that they were opposed to the religious instruction of the missionaries who had been sent among them. An intelligent clergyman who resides at Lewiston informed me that he was convinced the money that had been expended by sending missionaries there was without any good effect on the adult Indians. A course of instruction must be commenced with them when young—

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they must be taught the rudiments of an English education as if with the object of making them more useful in life, and the religious instruction must go along with it as auxiliary and incidental. Such was the opinion of the clergyman; and such was my impression after the interesting conversation with the two Cusicks. The other chief of this tribe is named Sacarisa; him I did not see. Nicholas Cusick resides with a younger son in his own hut: his meal bag, pots and kettles, his bed, wampum and his belt, his laced coat and moccasins, were all in the same apartment, The dinner of potatoes and Indian cake and boiled meat had been prepared, and seemed not to be very different from that which might have been seen in the cottages of the first white settlers: the hut was without windows, and when the doors and openings were closed, little light was let in save what found its way down chimney, which was constructed of wood. The younger Cusick, who had evidently had as great advantages of education as most men in common life, on being asked why he did not suffer his own children to be instructed, and why he did not lead a more civilized life, answered that he considered it as degrading to the Indian character to adopt American manners. As we were about leaving him, he abruptly terminated his stories by telling us that it was usual for visitors to pay him money: his daughter with the young papoose in her arms smiled also for her share; and the old chief, aware of what had been required of us by his children, as we left him looked at us, with our hands in our pockets for his stipend.

Besides the Tuscaroras, there are the remnants of other Indian tribes in this part of the State of New-York. About 1000 Indians reside within and very near the limits of Buffalo: these Indians are chiefly Senecas. They own a tract of land extending 18 miles by 7. By a treaty made very recently, 15,000 acres of this land have been purchased by the U. States. The celebrated Chief Red Jacket, who resides with these Indians, opposed every proposition to part with a foot of their land in an eloquent appear to his red brethren against the encroachments of the whites on their territory. Red Jacket is now near seventy years old: yet he is represented as vigorous and full of animation, and it is said he evinces a talent at forensic eloquence which is perhaps excelled by few learned men in the Union. I remember an expression in one of his talks printed some fifteen or twenty years ago, which was then quoted as an instance of the sublime. It was this: "And the Great Spirit spoke to the whirlwind, and it was still." Red Jacket, however, so far yielded his own opinion as to sign the treaty. This purchase embraced, besides the Buffalo tract, the reservation of Caheadea on Genessee river, and a part of the Tonawanta reservation situated between Batavia and Buffalo—in the whole, 87,526 acres, for which the Indians are to receive an annuity of 3,600 dollars.

On the whole, the condition of the native sons of the forest is one which can produce in the breast of the philanthropist none but melancholy reflections.

Their connection with the whites has produced a moral degradation which renders it no longer surprising that the most shrewd among them should be indisposed to the adoption of our manners of life, our habits and our education. Our government purchases their land, after preventing them from selling to any body else—we pay them what may be considered an equivalent: when they get the money, sharpers set upon them with ardent spirits and other articles of little value, and wrest it from them almost as soon as it reaches their

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hands. Their numbers dwindle with every successive generation; and each generation becomes more effeminate and miserable than its predecessor. Their limits become circumscribed—they have no space left for hunting grounds: their buffalo and deer are driven away—their forests are cut down before their eyes—their place is supplied by a more shrewd and cunning, because a more civilized race. They die and are forgotten; and "the places which once knew them shall know them no more."

CITY RECORD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

OCTOBER 30.

A communication was received from Ward N. Boylston, Esq. offering for the acceptance of the city for the use of the inmates of the House of Industry, a pair of twin oxen, seven years old, weighing 4,392 lbs. raised at his farm in Princeton, and which have never been yoked. Read, and thereupon ordered, that the thanks of this board in behalf of the city be presented to Mr. Boylston, for his liberal donation.

Petition of Barney Smith and others praying that a High School may be established for children of colour. Read and referred to the School Committee.

NOVEMBER 6.

Aldermen Carney, and Oliver were added to the Committee on Abatement of Taxes. The resignation of T. R. Hopkins as a Measurer of Wood; and a petition of Wm. Fisk and Moses Hadley, Wood Measurers, who pray for an alteration in the price of Measuring, were committed to Aldermen Loring, Jackson, and Robbins,

A petition of the Proprietors of West Boston Bridge, praying that Cambridge street may be continued from the West end thereof to the place were the toll house on their bridge now stands, so that Charles street may have its termination on Cambridge street, was committed to Aldermen Welsh and Loring. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY, NOV. 6.

Petitions of C. R. Codman and Gardner Greene for abatement of taxes, were referred to the Committee on the subject.

An order appropriating $250 towards finishing the Fence and Well in front of Franklin School House, passed to a second reading.

A petition of Aaron Bancroft and 131 others, praying that the Ordinance regulating the sale of Hay by the 100 instead of 112 pounds may be repealed, was refered to Aldermen Welsh, Jackson, and Robbins, Messrs. Morey, Fisher, Thayer, Piper, and Adams.

An order passed, authorizing the Treasurer to apply so much of the proceeds of the sale of City Stock made Oct. 20th, as may not be necessary for the redemption of Stock bearing interest at or above five per. cent redeemable on or before the 2d Feb. next, to the redemption of any portion of the City Debt bearing interest at four and three quarters per cent. which may be redeemable before the said second day of February.

The following is the difference in annual interest between the Stock to be paid off and the Stock sold:—

Ann. Interest of	$32,000	at 6	pr. ct, is	$1920 00
"	5,00	" 5 3-4		287 50
"	29,692	" 5 1-2		1,632 06
"	6,000	" 5 1-4		315 00
"	13,906 32	" 5		940 41
"	3,499 68	" 4 3-4		166 23
Total Amount of Annual Interest or Debts to be redeemed.				$5262 20
Do. do. do. on $95,000 at 4 1-2 pr. ct.				4275 00
Making a gain of Ann. Interest to the city of				$987 20

The following order passed:—*Ordered*, that the Assessors be required to furnish the Mayor and Aldermen in the month of April,

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annually, a list of all the names of persons and copartnerships in the city, who were taxed the preceding year for personal property to the amount of $5000 and upwards, with the precise amount they were taxed on real and personal property, specifying severally the amount they were taxed on Real Estate; and the Mayor and Aldermen shall cause such number of copies to be printed as they shall judge necessary, and shall furnish one copy to each of the permanent and assistant assessors, and one copy to each of the members of the City Council.

The reprort of the Committee on the petition of Jonathan Hunnewell and others, which had been so amended as to reverse the report as originally made;—and to refuse to accept the proposed Bridge; but to appropriate $1000 annually for the repair of the bridge so long as S. Boston shall remain a part of the City; and requiring the Free Bridge Corporation to keep at the control of the Mayor and Aldermen the sum of $20,000 as security, against any damages which may arise from its erection, was taken up in the second reading. After debate the report was denied a second reading by the following vote:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Hatch, Fisher, Door, I. Parker, Vose, Peabody, Morey jr. Brooks, Gray, Dyer, Curtis, Barnard, Lodge, Bassett, Boies, Baldwin, S. Thaxter, Thayer, Merriam.—19

NAYS.—22.

It was then moved, that the Common Council concur with the Mayor and Aldermen in the acceptance of the report of the joint Committee expressing an opinion that it is expedient for the city to accept the Bridge. The report of the Committee recommending such concurrence was then passed to a second reading.

Adj. to Monday next 6. o'clock, P. M

CITY CREDIT.

City Stock sold at auction by Stephen Brown, Auctioneer, October 20.

10,000 City Stock, payable 1840, with interest at 4 1-2 p. ct. payable quarterly, 99 5-8
20,000 do. do. do. 1840, 4 1-2 p. c. quarterly, 99 3-4
10,000 do. do. do. 1845, 4 4-2
25,000 do. do. do. 1845, 4 1-2 p. c. do. 1-8 adv.
30,000 do. do. do. 1850, 4 1-2 p. c. do. 3-4 adv.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1826.

RAINSFORD'S ISLAND.

We have not been able to procure the early history of Rainsford Island, before it became the property of the Commonwealth. It is said that Mr. Rainsford, from whom it derived its name, purchased it of the Indians, who afterwards ceded it to the Colony of Massachusetts. The shape of the island very irregular, approximating no geometrical, figure therefore the more difficult to describe. It contains eleven acres —and is just seven miles and one fourth from the city, following the channel, and five miles and one quarter upon the ice. A high bank presents itself to the north, and north east, about thirty five feet above high water mark, but on the south and south west, there is a narrow strip or neck, barely wide enough for a road, perhaps forty yards in length, which terminates in a bold ledge of slate stone, called west head. By this description, the reader is to understand the shape to have some little resemblance to an horrizontal section of a pear, with its base towards the north. The large, convex end of the halved fruit, represents the high bank, and the narrow part, of the neck of land—the extremity of which again bulges out and terminates in

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an elevated ledge. All the northern elevation of the island, produces tolerable grass, but the other portions are rather barren.

Rainsford Island is chiefly interesting, from the circumstance of its having been the only regular Quarantine ground, since the settlement of Boston. Before the colony had any settled laws, in relation to epidemic, or imported malignant diseases, it was customary, from common consent, to send sickly crews to this island—but we believe the harbour being more safe for vessels at Rainsford's, than at any other island, first induced merchants to fix upon it for that purpose. Again,—its distance as well as convenience, was another motive; and what must have influenced the public considerably, was the fact that ships by a kind of intuitive feeling in their commanders, anchored in the roads, opposite, if they were apprehensive, or at all in doubt, as to the character of any disease with which the men might be afflicted. It is very evident that a large number of persons were buried there, before the colony had any control over it, and this has led some to believe that the Indians themselves brought their dead from the neighbouring islands, to inter them on this particular spot.

On one part of the island, near the small Pox Hospital,—extending from that, to the bowling alley,there are many sunken, pit-like looking places, which, on examination, appear to be ancient graves, yet there is neither history nor tradition concerning them. The eldest records of the island, make no mention of a regular burying yard, nearer than the Fever Hospital, at west head. A young lad, employed in setting posts round young trees near the garden fence, the last spring, happened to drive the bare into one of those pits, and to his terror, turned up a human scull, in a tolerable state of preservation. A few gilead trees have sprung up on several parts of the island, but they are the only kind which seem to flourish. Several young peach trees are beginning to bear fruit, though they cannot long survive the intense cold of winter, exposed to the high winds from the open sea.—Forty years ago, the island abounded with cherry trees: at present, there are no traces of their existence. The common garden vegetables are raised on a cultivated spot, near the public house, but not in sufficient quantities to supply a small family. The island keeper contemplates, the ensuing spring, setting out a variety of fruit trees, by way of experiment.

We now propose giving a detailed account of the public buildings, together with a notice of the produce of the Island.

There is one large two story dwelling house, shaped like the letter L, which is a licensed tavern, by the legislature, for the accommodation of those who arrive from sea. The Island Keeper's family reside in it, in the northern wing: in the south wing, between the family apartments and the resident physician's office, is a convenient dining room, and a well arranged reading room, which, by the liberality of the editors and publishers of papers in the city, is furnished during the Quarantine months, with all the principal news-papers in the United States. In the physician's office, are kept the records of the island, the arrivals and Quarantine of vessels, and the medicines for the Hospital. All the second story is divided into sleeping rooms. Nearly all the furniture is owned by the city. To the east of the dwelling house stands the small Pox Hospital recently put in excellent order, which though small, will accommodate a large number of patients. The Fever Hospital is elevated, and at a distance, has an air of elegance. In order to convey an idea of its design, it will be necessary to describe its location and dimensions.

(To be Continued.)

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SMALL STEAM-BOATS.

We have often wondered that the boatmen in this place have not procured a small engine machinery to their pleasure boats, when for a trifling expense, a miniature apparatus might be adapted to any boat, which would propel it round the harbour with surprising ease,—to the saving of labour, and canvas, as well as all the variety of vexations arising from adverse tides and calms.

A few years since, we saw the model of an improved steam engine, fixed to a small row-boat, on a pond in Lynn, which was so exceedingly simple that it scarcely excited curiosity,—and yet its power was sufficient to work the boat to the extremity of the pond, several miles, and back again, in twenty minutes. The machinery was afterwards sold to a chymical manufacturer, for the purpose of working a pump, for 30 dollars. Thus, the cost of three sails of a common pleasure boat, such as lie at long wharf, would buy a complete engine, far more durable, and infinitely more serviceable in such excursions as those boats are engaged in. If the wind dies away, it is no strange occurrence to be half a day in beating up to the city from the castle; or ten or twelve hours in sailing from the fishing ground, below the light-house.

These are serious inconveniences, which might be speedily removed, and novelty and facility of conveyance, to and from the different places of resort, in the most beautiful harbour in America, would increase the coffers of persons who make the undertaking, very rapidly. The engine may be fitted to a boat of any common dimensions, by increasing the length of the axle on which the wheels are fixed while the piston and a small furnice, are secured to the centre of the floor, to keep them firm. It requires, by actual experiment, two hours, for two men to row a light boat, six miles, against the tide, in our harbour; whereas, with the miniture engine, the same distance may be run in twenty five minutes,—and the expense of coal would not exceed four cents, to generate the steam.

Such are the general advantages to be anticipated from the introduction of a few small steam boats—and the man who first makes the experiment, will be amply rewarded by the sail-going public, for his enterprise.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

The election of Representatives, to the 20th Congress, took place in this state on Monday last.

In this District (*Suffolk*) the Hon. *Daniel Webster* has been elected, without opposition.

The friends of Mr. *Pelby*, honored him with a supper, on Tuesday evening last week, in testimony of their support for his private worth and professional talents.

NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

This valuable paper is becoming familiar to our citizens, and we are glad to hear of its success, as such periodicals, divested of advertisements, need a large subscription, to afford any thing like an adequate reward for the labour and expence of conducting them. We take occasion to refer the public to that paper, for the most full and correct publication of the *Reports*, and other proceedings, of the late Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, and Ploughing Matches, at Brighton.

Among the public enterprises, which now engage the attention of France, is the contemplated one of opening a Grand Canal, so as to unite the waters of the *Seine and Rhine*, and thus forming a cheap and convenient route, by water, through the heart of France.

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For the City Record.

ST. CECELIA' SOCIETY.

MR. EDITOR—Although better judges of Musical performances, have spoken in high terms of praise, of this society, I beg to express my wishes for the prosperity of it, through the medium of your paper. Their late public exhibition was a treat to all lovers of harmony; and while the song still thrills on my ear,—I can feel the charm in my soul. Mr. Adams, on the clarionet, displayed a remarkable exertion, for a young man, We very much doubt whether the celebrated Kendall understood musick, at Mr. Adams' age, more perfectly.

Miss Brown,as a matter of course, always receives applause,—and as a thing of course, should; no young lady in Boston can excel her on the harp, The harp is a difficult instrument, which few can master.

Without detailing the mode or manner of the individual performers, it is enough to say, that as a body, they delighted a large assembly where taste was discoverable, and, where beauty held a special court at the exhibition.—The next time the St. Cecelia club will admit strangers, and I hope, Mr.Editor,you will have the pleasure of attending.

R. R.

VILLANOUS TRANSACTION.

The Boston Daily Advertiser contains an abridgement of the pamphlet, recently published in New-York by Mr. Contostavlos, the Greek Agent, on the subject of the Greek Frigates, built in that city. If one half of this account shall prove true, it will expose the greatest villany, which the history of our country has ever furnished.

The Greek government employed two distinguished commercial houses of New-York, Le Roy, Bayard & Co. and G. G. & S. Howland, to obtain two frigates, to carry 50 guns each, at the cost, which these gentlemen stated to the Greek government, of 247,500 dollars each, receiving assurance from each of these houses "that no law of the U. States would be violated,and no risk incurred, by building these vessels. This was in March, 1825. These houses received, April 15th, 25,000 pounds sterling each, and in acknowledging the receipt of this sum, inform the Greek Government, that the two frigates cannot be completed in *less than six months*, but in that space of time, the whole eight frigates decreed by the Greek government might be built. On the 10th of March, the Greek government informed these houses, that they should be able to buy these vessels immediately, and if these vessels were purchased, in that case alone the houses might draw for the surplus of their reimbursements on J. & S. Richardo. On the 14th May, these houses, in reply, state to the Greeks, that they are convinced, after a scrupulous examination, of all the details, that a great saving would be made in time and expence, in having the vessels built by day's work, under the inspection of Capt. Chauncey, of the U. S. Navy. After receiving the 50,000 pounds, they drew on Ricardo for 25,000 pounds, informing Ricardo, it was in conformity with the direction of the Greek government. This draft was accepted and paid. On the 31st of May these houses wrote for further funds, and another sum of 30,000 pounds was received by them. On the 22d of Oct. they drew again for 20,000 pounds, and on the 31st of the same month for 30,000 more Both of these drafts were accepted and paid by Ricardo, making in all 155,000 pounds. On the 22d October, which was beyond the time assigned for the building of these vessels, each of these houses wrote to the Greek government, that the ships were advancing with more rapidity than they had calculated upon. But neither of the vessels was then launched.

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Onthe 31st Oct. they informed the Greek Government, that they were in hopes, that the ships would be ready to put to sea in *four months*, and that they computed the cost and outfits at half a million of dollars each, but for the sake of prudence they would put it at 550,000, and required them to place to their order a sum equal to 600,000 for each vessel. As the Greeks had already advanced more than 250,000 dollars,beyond the original estimate, and some weeks had elapsed beyond the time assigned for the sailing of the vessels, and they were now requested to give security for the payment of 450,000 more, besides waiting four months longer, for the sailing of the ships, the Government employed an agent, Mr. Contostavlos, to visit this country and take charge of the vessels. In the mean time these houses had drawn on Ricardo for 55,000 pounds, but their last drafts were not accepted. The Greek agent arrived at New-York on the 25th of April last, and immediately requested of these houses information of the cost of these vessels. After some delay, they informed him, it was 811,997 dollars and 34 cents. These accounts were submitted to Gen. Lallemand and Capt. Chauncey, and were pronounced by them correct. Errors, to a large amount, were however afterwards detected, among which was a single item for 22,500 dollars. But the whole amount, thus expended, was less than the amount which the two houses had received from London, in October preceding. The Greek agent urged on these houses, with great warmth, the strong necessity there was of completing and sending out one of the frigates; at length he obtained from Capt. Chauncey an estimate of the cost of completing one frigate, which amounted to 66,370 dollars. When the accounts were presented, the agent was requested to keep the transaction a secret, on account of the great danger to which the vessels would be exposed, when it was know they were for a foreign government at war with another whom this country was at peace. Yet these same houses had assured the Greeks that there was no danger. The agent immediately repaired to Washington and effected a sale of one of the frigates to our government. She was apprised by the commissioners at 233,000 dollars. These houses afterwards claimed the right of receiving the amount of this sale, and their commission on it, although they had nothing to do with the sale, and were not known in the transactions. —These houses afterwards presented accounts of their expenditures, each of them claiming a commission of five per cent on each vessel. On the Liberator the commissions to Le Roy & Co were 20,275 dollars and 93 cents; the whole amount of their commissions on the ship Hope was 93,684 dollars—making the whole amouut of commissions received by them *eighty thousand two hundred and thirty four dollars and ninety three cents.*—The accounts contained no specification, of either the quantity, price or other particulars relating to the articles, for which disbursements were alledged to be made. The agent, being dissatisfied, threatened to commence a suit, and the houses proposed an arbitration, which was agreed to. The arbitrators allowed all the bills, and among others, one exceeding *fifty thousand dollars*, to two shipwrights, for the use of their yard and services, and *eleven thousand five hundred dollars* to Capt. Chauncey for superintendance, and claimed for their own services *four thousand five hundred dollars*, having been actually engaged in sitting on the reference only nineteen days.

These are the villanous transactions disclosed by this narrative. The referees have published their account of it. From the notice ta-

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ken of it by the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post, we should infer that it had not disproved these charges, but only made Gen. Lallemand the scape goat to bear all the blame.

Salem Ob.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Accounts from Sierra Leone, state, that it was very unhealthy in that place, as also, at Messurado; that the emigrants, who sailed from Boston, have all died, excepting nine; and that the British cruisers had captured nine slave vessels, having on board 2563 slaves, who were liberated, and put to different employments in the mountains····Bells' London Weekly *Messenger*, speaking of the unimployed poor in England, observes—

"We have reason to believe that much of the recent general distress has been alleviated, but we very much doubt whether the master-manufacturers are acting prudently in resuming their work. We have often repeated our opinion that many months must elapse before the vast over stock, produced under the late speculating spirit, can be used or sold. Our own conclusion, therefore, is that these premature resumptions of working, upon the former scale, by particular factories, will increase the evil under which we now labour."····The London *Morning Chornicle* says—"It seems to be almost universally allowed, that the chief cause of the deterioration in the condition of the labouring classes of this country, is the continual influx of necessitous Irish; and it is as generally allowed, that the people of England, with the freedom of intercourse between the two countries, must continue to sink in the scale, in spite of all their efforts, so long as Ireland remains sunk in wretchedness,"···· We are sorry to find that the Greeks continue their piracies in the Archipelago, and seem not to be restrained by any principle of honor or humanity····As an instance of the bad effects of Despotism on trade and commerce, it is stated, in a Danish paper, that since 1819, not a single *Spanish* vessel has passed the sound; whereas the number of British vessels which passed the last year only was 5136 ····The London "John Bull," a real brute, insinuates, "that the simultaneous death of Adams and Jefferson, was brought on by *drunkenness*!"—Drunken eyes, (says the old proverb) always see, or imagine, drunken faces.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The latest accounts from Mexico announce the re-assembling of Congress, and the progress of considerable business. Among other subjects before that body, was a proposition, for laying an additional duty on all descriptions of *cotton* and linen goods. As this measure was thought injurious to the commerce and manufactures of the United States, Mr. Poinsett, our Minister in that country, was exercising his talents and eloquence, in pointing out the impolicy, if not injustice, of the expedient····The fine frigate Baltimore, built at Baltimore, for the South Americans, has sailed for that country····A S. Corolina paper says the crops of corn, are most plentiful in that state, and that its highest price in the market does not exceed 45 cts. a bushel····The New-York Lafayette company of comedians, in which Mrs. Sandford, (late Mrs Holman is included) intend visiting Boston this winter, and playing in the City Theatre····The benefit of Mr. Hackett, a few nights since at the Park Theatre, at New-York, brought him 1200 dollars····Com. Laborde, the Spanish Admiral who was wrecked on the 6th Sept. with his fleet has arrived at Baracoa, entirely dismasted; he was preparing jurymasts, with the view of returning to the Havana····A large Spanish privateer was cruising off the coast of Venezuela and had captured a fine Colombian merchantman, bound from St. Thomas to Laguira····A new Steam Boat has been put into the Line of Packets, running from New-York to Albany, which has performed the voyage in the *extraordinary short period of eleven hours and forty minutes, including stop-*

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pages····The entire property of Mr. Samuel Brown, jr. situated at Elkridge near Baltimore, has been destroyed by fire····A company has been formed in Newhampshire, for the erection of a bridge across the Merrimac river, from Nashua village to Nottingham West···· Capt. S. D. Henley has been appointed to the Baltimore naval station, vice, Spence, deceased.

MANUFACTURES.

It needs no argument now to the citizens of Boston, that commerce and navigation have been greatly augmented by the establishment of manufactories in New-England. In order to show how much these establishments contribute to the prosperity of these interests, I submit the following statement of facts with regard to four of the woollen factories established in the county of Worcester; each employing about the same number of hands and making about the same quantity of cloth.

These four factories make 140,000 yards of broadcloth per annum, which is contained, as the cloth is put up and brought to market, in 900 bales, 3 feet by 2, and would occupy no more room in a vessel than 300 bales of cotton.

This is about one fifth part of a cargo for a vessel of four or five hundred tons.

Suppose these factories had not been erected, and these 900 bales of cloth were to be imported. Should we, by reason of this, export to Europe any more of the products of our soil, or other commodities, than we now do? I think we should not. Now let us see, then, how much employment these four factories afford for ships, and how much commerce is benefitted by their operation.

There is annually consumed in these factories 360,000 pounds of wool; half of this quantity is foreign wool, and makes 1600 bales, somewhat larger than bales of cotton. There is also used in them 140 pipes of olive oil, 400 boxes Marseilles soap, 80 cases indigo, 60 tons dye woods, 40 hhds. English, wood, 100 bags Sicily sumac, large quantities of iron for machinery, 600 barrels flour from other states, and a great many other articles of minor consideration.—Thus does it appear, that, by the establishment of these factories, eight times the tonnage is employed for the supply of articles consumed in them, that would be required, were we to import the same quantity of cloths, instead of manufacturing them ourselves. I have said nothing about the quantity of sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, rum and other articles, consumed at these establishments, though it must appear plain to every one, that the manufactories in New-England, employ about one fourth of its population, greatly increases the trade in these articles, as well as in those I have before enumerated.—*Daily Adv.*

LEHIGH COAL.

This valuable article of fuel is becoming, daily, more and more known, and will, in a few years, be generally used as an excellent substitute for wood, already becoming scarce and dear, in all our maritime towns. It is much cheaper than the European coal, and with a little attention, is easily kindled. The quantity, brought into Philadelphia from the mines, situated on the banks of the Schuylkill, and some of its tributary streams, is already very great, and may be augmented, as the demand encreases. The last quarter's report, ending 22d Oct. gives 24,700 tons.

The new meeting house, in Essex street, Salem, erected on the scite of the old First Church, will be dedicated on Thursday next; on which occasion, the Rev. Mr. Upham will pronounce the sermon.

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The New-York papers say that 300 Jurymen have been summoned to attend the next session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which is to take place, in that city, on the 20th inst. and before whom the great Bank and Insurance Speculators are again to appear. It is probable, that the next pannel of jurymen, will be more successful in their verdict against these men than the former were, and that Jacob Barker may yet be obliged to empty his "bag of doubloons," in the cause of truth and justice, instead of employing them in pirating upon our monied institutions.

The Hon. Mr. Sargent, is preparing to leave Philadelphia, on his mission to the South American Congress. He goes out in the Hornet sloop of war, Capt. Woodhouse.

BANKS AND LOTTERIES.

The legislature of Rhode-Island is in session at this time, and engaged in the transaction of much important business. The leading subjects relate to the adoption of a State Constitution, as a substitute for their present superannuated and unnatural *Charter*—abolishing the tax on Banks, and Sales at Auction —and establishing a new Bankrupt Law. There are besides *seven* fresh petitions for *Lotteries*, and *fourteen* petitions for *fourteen new Banks*!— What a prolific State!

Since the above was in type, we find the legislature has adjourned, to meet again in January. We do not learn that any of the above subjects were acted on, during its short, but busy session.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The state of Ireland continues to be more and more appalling. In addition to the "famine fever," now raging in Dublin, and the distress which, from natural and general causes; exists every where else; the dæmon of political hostility has been called in to add his horrible ingredients to the overflowing cauldron of national misery.—*Cou.*

Two duels have been recently fought in the Southern States ; one at Alabama, between Gen. Houston and Gen. White, in which the latter was severely wounded ; the other in Florida, between young Murat and Col Macomb, in which the former was wounded, though not badly. In both instances, we presume, a little blood-letting was fully sufficient to wash out all the stains of dishonor which had been cast on their characters.

Mr. Robinson, the celebrated eronaut has made several successful excursions in his balloon, at New-York ; two of them were nightly trips, the first accompanied with fire-works, which he let off in the upper air ; and the second with a young lady not of such combustible nature, as to be let off, in this manner; but of pure flesh and blood, and to be let down with sober gravity on terra firma, which he accomplished in the most graceful manner, and then r-ascended to a great height, from which he decended, gradually, by letting off the gas, and came to the earth a second time, in perfect safety to himself and his baloon.

PEACE AMONG THE INDIANS.

A St. Louis paper, of Oct. 12, states, that after many difficulties and long protracted negociations a Treaty of Peace, Amity and Friendship, has been finally concluded between the Indian tribes residing in Missouri and the Territory of Arkansas, and the several warlike bands of the great and Little Osage Nation. It is expected by the Agents, who have laboured in bringing about this humane and philanthropic measurs, that the peace will continue for some time, unless disturbed by the machinations and cupidity of the white people.

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JUST EULOGIUM.

French opinions of the U. States.

The Journal des Debats for the 13th, of August, in speaking of the death of Adams and Jefferson on the 4th of July last, breaks out into the following eulogium of our country.

"Fifty years had elapsed on the fourth of July last, since the day when the most distinguished citizens of the United States, assembled in sight of a powerful enemy, drew up and signed the Declaration of Independence, the fundamental act of the great republic of the new world. Fifty years have seen this plant, at first so weak, spring up and grow till it has become one of the sturdiest of trees, and now stretches its shadow from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, over a territory more extensive than the continent of Europe, and where, perhaps, in a few centuries, the arts and sciences of our quarter of the globe, will find their surest refuge. New generations have here grown up under the protection of wise and equal laws; they have sprinkled the wilderness with cities, and covered every sea with their sails.—They have done yet more; they have preserved purity of morals and the empire of virtue. That nation is ever most religious whose citizens are permitted to worship God in the manner their conscience approve."

TRAVELS IN BRAZIL.

From the history of Prince Wied-Nieu-Wied

"We approached a chain of mountains called the Serra de Inua. This solitary region surpassed all the ideas which my imagination had formed of the noblest and most ravishing scenes of nature. We entered a tract of low land where water ran in abundance over a rocky soil, or collected itself into tranquil lakes. A little beyond rose a forest of unequalled beauty. Palms and all the magnificent trees of the country were so interlaced by the climbing plants, that it was impossible to penetrate the wall of verdure which they formed. Every where, even in the most slender trunks, grew a green or great quantity of plants; banillas, catue, bromelias, &c. most of them ornamented with flowers, so remarkable, that whoever sees them for the first time, cannot fail to become enchanted. I shall content myself with mentioning a species of bromelia with a chalice of coral red, the small leaves tipped with a beautiful violet blue and the Hellicon, a plant resembling the Strelzia, with sparkles of a deep red and white flowers.

"Under these thick shades, and near fine springs of water, the traveller, overcome by the heat, feels a sudden coolness. the sharpness of the atmosphere delighted us, the inhabitants of a more northerly region, and added to the ravishing pleasure we derived from the sublimity of those scenes which nature continually presented to our view in those solitudes. Every moment some of us found something new that fixed his attention, which was announced with cries of joy to the others. Even the rocks were covered with grasses and cryptogamic plants, whose forms seemed endlessly varied. Among others, we saw magnificent ferns, which were suspended from trees like garlands in the most picturesque manner.—A species of the mushrooms of a deep red colour, ornaments the old dry trunks; while a lichen of carmine covers the bark of the vigorous trees with beautiful round spots.

"The trees in the gigantic forests of Brazil, are so high, that our guns would not carry to their tops; so that it happened more than once, that we fired at very fine birds without being able to get them. To make up for it, we might cull superb flowers among the grasses; but unfortunately it happened that we were obliged to throw them away

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because they wither very easily, and could not be preserved in a hortus siccus. What a fine harvest might have been obtained to enrich a valuable collection of plants.

"The abundance and force of the vegetation of South America, are caused by the great humidity every where found in the forests. In this respect America enjoys an immense advantage over other countries under the equator."

STAISTICS OF CHINA.

The Chinese empire is divided into 20 provinces. There are reckoned to be 185 capitals, and as many large towns of the second order. The taxes and duties amount annually to a sum of about thirteen millions and a quarter sterling; 1,912,000 tons of corn and rice are also deducted for the subsistance of the troops, and supplying the public granaries. The civil service costs only one million and a half sterling: but the military service is 81 times as expensive, amounting to upwards of 8,000,000*l* sterling. Among the articles of the Chinese budget, there are found 8,000,000*l* for the keeping in repair of the Yellow river, 2,000,000*l* for the gardens of Yuen Ming; and large sums for the entertainment of the Ministers of State, of the first and second class to the number of 3545. The revenue of the state in money and produce is valued at about 30,000,000*l* sterling. The duties of entry and exportation on English and American vessels received at Canton, add to this sum nearly another million. China according to the latest census, contains 146,000,000 of inhabitants. That part of the population which lives on the water amounts to 2,000,000; the civil employments do not exceed 9611, and the military officers 7552. The army forms an enormous mass of 1,263000 men, of which 822,000 belong to the infantry, 410,000 to the cavalry, and 31,000 to the marine.—*Oriental Herald.*

CITY RECORD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, NOV. 13.

A petition of the proprietors of the Law Library, praying that their room may be lighted, at certain times, at the expense of the county, and that a carpet may be furnished for said room, was read and committed.

A report of the Grand Jury recommending some alteration in the prison for the accommodation of prisoners, and recommending that they be constantly kept employed, was read and committed.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

NOVEMBER 13.

The Faneuil Hall Market committee made their final report, which was read and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

The order heretofore mentioned authorizing the redemption of a certain portion of the City Debt passed.

An Ordinance passed for the due regulation of the markets.

The report of the Committee on the City Debt was taken up and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

The report of the Committee recommending a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in the acceptance of the proposed bridge to S. Boston, passed to a 2d reading at the last meeting, was taken up and ordered to lie on the table. The vote, by which the amending report was rejected at the last meeting, was reconsidered, and the report modified by inserting 10,000 in lieu of $20,000 as the security to be given by the Bridge Corporation to the City. Other amendments were proposed, but were not accepted.

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The question then recurred on the acceptance of the report, as above modified. The Yeas and Nays were required; and were:—

For accepting the report. - - 21
Against it - - - - - - - - 21

The Council being equally divided, the president gave his casting vote in the negative. So the report was rejected.

Adj. to Monday next, P. M.

REPORT ON THE NEW-MARKET.

The Building Committee, on the extension of Faneuil Hall Market, have made their final report on the completion of the great work, intrusted to their charge. It is an important document, reflecting the highest honor on the talent, industry and integrity of the individuals composing it; and will put to shame the slanders which have been cast upon them, and the city government, under which they acted. We hope the report, in extenso, will be printed, for the use of the citizens, and distributed at every man's door. In the mean while, we present the following View of the subject, as containing the result of their entire operations.

ABSTRACT.

The committee have created a debt of - - -	608,475 00
They have paid over in good notes &c. - - -	224,370 74
In marketable real estate, -	200,000 00
Making a total of - -	424,370 74
Leaving a balance of -	184,104 26
Which makes the above sum of - - - - -	608,475 00

The Committee then present three views of the above result.

Frist View. The debt they have created is - - $184,000 00

To meet this they have vested in the city six new streets, containing - - 166,935 sq ft.
Also the land under the market-house - - 27,012 sq ft,

Total square feet - - 193,947

This land alone, previous to the improvement if it could have been purchased by the city would have been thought by every one a great boon, at one dollar the square foot - - $193,947 00
Deducting from this the above 184,000 00

Leave an excess, of the value of 9,947 00

Thus it will be seen, that the land alone is a full equivalent for the debt, leaving the Market House and all other improvements a *clear gain*,

Second View. By the Auditor's statement it will be seen that the Committee have paid all the interest which has ever yet accrued on the loans made by them. And it follows, that not one cent has ever yet been added to the taxes and burdens of the city by any of the proceedings of the Committee.

It will also appear by the Auditor's documents, that the annual interest on the debt contracted by the Committee, is - - - - - - $31,622 95

To meet this interest, the Committee show, that they have provided:—

1. Interest on notes transfd.	$11,109 23
2. Rents of Market-house -	26,000 00
3. Income of wlf. rights - -	6,000 00
Giving a total of annual income to pay the above interest of - - -	$43,109 23

Whence it follows likewise, that no addition can ever hereafter be made to the taxes or public burdens of the city, by the proceedings of said Committee.

Third View.—Debt incurred by the Committee - - - $608,475 00
The annual interest of this debt is - - - - - $31,622 95

This is the whole burthen cast on the city by their proceedings.

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Offsetts and Equivalents.

1. The Market house now producing from rent of cellar and lower floor, per annum - - - -	$26,000 00
Upper story may readily be let for - - - - -	3,000 00
Making - -	$29,000 00
A real estate producing such an interest cannot reasonably be estimated at less than - - - - -	$500,000 00
2. Lands near the market	100,000 00
3. Wharf rights and flats	100,000 00
4. Notes transferred to City	220,325 19
5. Int. due Com. for moneys loaned - - - -	3,915 55
Making the fairly estimated value of property made over to the city - -	$924,270 74
From which deduct above debt created of - - -	608,470 00
Will leave a balance of - -	315,895 74

Being so much clear gain to the city after payment of every debt incurred by the Committee.

This balance the Committee show to be nearly equal to the whole remaining *City Debt*, bearing to it in the proportion of $15,000 to $84,000 only.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1826.

RAINSFORD'S ISLAND.

(Continued from page 322.)

The fever hospital is a long, one story building, with wide jutting eves, four feet in width, projecting over the doors. A plank walk of the same width, on a level with the thresh-hold, affords a delightful promenade for convaescent patients, secure from the sun and rain. Each room is furnished with two, low, single beds, suitable crockery, linen, &c. so that it does away the necessity of carrying articles from one apartment to another. This building faces the west, the windows of which have green blinds. In front, is a fence, ten feet high, two hundred feet in length, to prevent the inmates of the hospital from seeing the burying yard, at the west Facing the south, is what is denominated the *old* hospital,—having at the east end, a two story nurse house, in which all the cooking is usually done, when the wards are so full that it is inconvenient to carry food from the family residence at the other side of the island. All the furniture of the hospital, which is of good, but plain materials, is owned and replenished, from time to time, by the City. Besides these things, there is an elevator, or machine to raise the sick from their beds, highly useful in all public institutions of this kind.—On a level point of land, at the southern extremity of the island, and to the south west of the hospital, are two large store houses, in which goods are secured, when landed. They are not very well made, though they answer the purpose tolerably well. The grave yard is a gravelly spot, on a place bounded on the one side by the hospital, and on the others, by the water. This is a melancholy spectacle to the contemplative mind. The monuments are few and brief: the oldest record to be found in the yard, is 1756, though there are undoubtedly a great many others, in a mutulated condition, many years older. On the east side of the main boundery of the yard, is an enclosure, in which several island keepers and their families have been buried. The graves are in ranges, begining on the back, and extending to the north, as far as the flag staff, on which a red flag is always flying, whenever any person is under medical care—to show that strangers are not allowed to visit them. About five hundred graves may be numbered, at this time, and by a

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careful examination, perhaps seven hundred might be recognised.—Most of these were strangers, who were never on American soil before, and who were laid in a silent grave without witnessing the country they came to visit. The most of them were sailors; a small proportion officers, and the remainder, people who were sent from time to time from the city, when particular malignant diseases afflicted the town. The small Pox and malignant fever have probably been the cause of the majority of deaths on the island. It is no uncommon circumstance for vessels to arrive with sick men, who are so far gone with diseases, that they die almost as soon as they are landed, before there is any opportunity of administering medicines. In another article which we intend writing upon the police of the island, for a future number of the paper, copies of inscriptions on the grave stones, and biographical notices of particular individuals, who have been buried there, will be particularly noticed.

Besides the buildings already enumerated, belonging to the establishment, there is a large workshop, for all work, such as repairing boats, and their rigging, a boat house, to secure the small boats in winter; a smoke house, to fumigate infected clothing, or wearing apparel of persons who have died at sea; a barn and other necessary out houses. All the buildings, of every description, as well as the island itself are the property of the Commonwealth, but the common household articles, such as chairs, dishes bedding &c. both for the keeper's house and the hospitals, belong to the city. There is one large boat of thirty tons burden, well finished, and several smaller ones for boarding vessels, also belonging to the city. All the permanent repairs are paid by the state, but the city government appoints the Qurantine officers and pays the salaries. In consequence of the gradual wasting of the north east parts of the islands, the commonwealth, several years since, appropriated thirteen thousand dollars, for the purpose of building a sea wall, but the money was actually wasted. A wall was erected, but the stones were so small and the whole workmanship so poorly executed, that the tides have nearly destroyed every vestage of it. In consequence of the unfaithfulness of the undertaking, the wall having entirely fallen down, great quantities of earth are continually caving off—and hence the figure of the island is perceptably changing, every season.

(To be Continued.)

For the Boston News-Letter.

MR. EDITOR.—There is now standing upon Lovell's Island and some others, in the neighbourhood, the rotting remains of two small buildings, many years since erected by the Humane Society, for the shelter of persons who might reach the nearest land, if they were so fortunate as to reach it after being wrecked. Can you, or any of your antiquarian associates, explain the neglect of the said society, in suffering their property to decay in this manner? There is just as much need of them now as before: sailors are equally liable to the disaster now as they were at the time the Humane Society felt such peculiar throbings of humanity. Mr. Editor, there is some radical defect in that society, or at least, some waining of those feelings of charity, from all I can gather concerning it, which should be reanimated. The purchase of a stomach pump, for the gratuitous use of all who may need it, was a charitable deed, and would the same society re-regulate their other indispensible necessaries, for the comfort of those who are unfortunate upon the coast, as in former times, it would contribute to the preservation of life in an eminent

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degree. Has that society a fund? Humanity is of the distinguishing characteristics of man in civilized life: as this society can do more than any individual, I hope to see the buildings renovated, before they are level with the ground.

S. S. K.

On Wednesday week, Mr. Geo. RIPLEY was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Purchase-street, with the usual solemnities. The sermon was pronounced by the Rev. President *Kirkland*, and the Charge by the Rev. Dr. *Channing*.

THANKSGIVING.

In New-Hampshire, - - Nov. 23.
In Connecticut, - - - Nov. 16.
In Mass, & Maine, - - Nov. 30.
In New-York, - - - Dec. 6

Mr. Edw. Beecher, son of Dr. Beecher, of the Hanover-street Church, has received, an invitation from the Church in Park-street, to become their Pastor.

We are glad to learn, that the life and correspondence of *Samuel Adams*, is preparing for the press, and will be shortly published. If not the *first*, he was *among* the foremost of our revolutionary patriots, and like Cato, was neither to be flattered by the sycophants of royal power, nor frowned into acquiescence by the threats of ministerial vengeance:—

'As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm;
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

Mr. Drake, formerly of the Boston Theatre, has a company of Comedians at Cincinnati.

There is a touch of humour in the toast lately given by the President in "Rhode Island—In the American sisterhood may her prosperity be proportioned, not to the lowliness of her stature, but to the loftiness of her spirit." We recollect some old lines of Dr. Watts, which ought to be a consolation both to men and States, to whom this accident of low stature has happened

Where he so tall to reach the pole,
Or grasp the ocean with his span,
He must be measur'd by his soul;—
The mind's the standard of the man.

Balt. Am.

The Deposits in the Savings Bank of Philadelphia, for September last, was $17,847 43; of which amount 98 depositors were from one to ten dollars.

The tide of emigration appears to be setting towards the upper part of Missouri. A gentleman from that quarter, states, that he passed in two days travel, between 60 and 70 waggons, principally from Kentucky, having with them some wealthy families, and accompanied by a number of slaves.

We are glad to learn, that the epidemic fever, which has prevailed in Norfolk for some months back has at length yielded to the cool season, and that the city, at present, is perfectly free from contagion.

LEHIGH COAL.

The consumption of this Coal, is said to be so great in Philadelphia, that the demand exceeds the supply, although fifty tons are delivered daily.

The Stock holders of the Salem "American Insurance Company," have come to the resolution of dissolving that association.

TOBACCO AND COTTON.

A New-Orleans paper states, that

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a material change has taken place in the exports of Tobacco and Cotton; the former article having diminished, and the latter greatly increased. It furnishes the following report—in 1821—2, the export of Tobacco were 21, 995 hogsheads, while in 1825—6, they were reduced to 17,490 hogsheads. The exports of Cotton, in 1821—2, were 156,030 bales; in 1822—3, 171,431; in 1823—4, 143,943; in 1824—5, 204,557; in 1825—6, 251,924, being an increase, in five years of 95,896 bales;—of this grand total, 116,918 bales were sent to England, and 6,6609 coastwise, to the northern ports.

We rejoice to learn, by an official paper published at Caraccas, that the great Liberator and Pacificator, *Bolivar*. has arrived in Venezuela.

For the Boston News-Letter.

Mr. Bowen,—Andrew Belcher, who was a member of the ancient and honorable Artillery Company, in Boston, was not the Hon. Andrew Belcher, of whom a memoir is given, in your Record of Oct.; but the father to him, and who resided for many years in Cambridge, and perhaps, died there. The son, who was several years Counsellor, under the new charter, was born at Cambridge, 1st of January, 1646—7, and consequently was in his 70th year at the time of his decease. Subjoined, you have two letters, written by the son of the last, Gov. *Jonathan Belcher:* F.

Hon. Sir,

I have the pleasure of your's of 17th and 21st by the post, and am again sorry on your account only, that the business about York County has taken such a turn, and that a Governor should be obliged to say to a friend he loves—"the Desire of a Man is his kindness." Yet be assured you have not only my hand, but my heart, to serve you and your family, whenever there shall be an opportunity, which you must watch for, and so will I; nor do I wholly give over the affair above mentioned, but should be glad of what further credentials can be procured. Dont regret too much that you are not a partner in the new Gold Mine. Look on the device fixt to Lord Coke over your mantle piece, *prudens qui patiens*.—I dont know, but have reason to believe, something will be done in a little time towards a catastrophy—what ever may be your sentiments as to the floods from the stationers shops, I assure you I did, and do, look upon the instruction, touching that affair, as good a member as any of the whole Royal Body. Nor will this be a happy people, or be able to lay any tolerable claim to honesty, till gold and silver are the only money, or bills that will demand it instanter; and if nothing else can do it, I hope, before you and I are a great deal older, an act of Parliament will bring salvation to all the King's Colonies in this matter.—Yet if finally any thing be got by this new cheat, I am sorry (if you are) that you haint a hand in it.

I have another good letter from old H. and am sure he's as honest as he possibly can be—Rhodomontade is as he is—O Dannet and Coll Jo: (to whom the Governor's hearty respects) I know are steel to the back bone.

I am sorry I put you upon the difficulty of answering that paragraph in my letter of the 3d, I sent it because I knew that you could not do it—but I mentioned it rather that you might speculate on the Governor's ratiocination, and to see if you must not be obliged to conclude with him; and I will once more say to you, that upon the most severe scrutiny I boldly challenge my worst enemy to say wherein I have not steadily consulted the best

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interest of the province or to say, whose ox have I taken? or whose ass have I taken? or whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith?

While the devil has so dutiful and so active a pimp among you, I dont expect things to be better; and yet you'll own its hard measure to a gent'm. that has done every thing to the stretch of his little capacity, to be so maltreated, and should you get under his absolute Dominion, as too many wish and some fear, perhaps the first sort would not find themselves (nor the Province in general) happier than now. Sir Charles Wager is first Lord of the Admiralty, and I have some expectation to hear of his being made noble. I contracted an acquaintance with him at Whitehall, and have held a regular Correspondence with him from my arrival—he is a man of great probity—is, every day he lives (if he pleases) in the K—g's and in Sir R's. Closet, that what he writes (in the inclosed) of peace,&c. I depend on as His Majesty's and Sir R's. sentiments.

I have not approved his letter, so you'll carefully return it when read. Sl—de is a foolish old hound, that he dont go home directly; I really believe with proper testimonials from home he might intirely ruin Sancho, pray procure me what light you can to put into my answer to Sir Charles on that head. It's a nice affair, and nothing must be said but plain facts, for you may be sure all the King's Ministers will see the Governor's letter, in order to form a judgement about Sancho, and I would really hope there is some inclination even in Sir R. W. to dismiss him, for they have a great deal of plague from my complaints, and are forced to justifie me, and at the same time to uphold him, because they dont know what to do with him.

Sir, I salute you and your fine second, with such a respect as you would both wish from a cordial friend. J. BELCHER.

Boston, March 24, 1734—5.

Jno. Leiry Waldron.

My dear and respected Friend,

I have lying before me, your kind letter of 3d and 10th inst.—and thank you for the hint, about young Allen; and shall carry your lttr's to London, as a memo, of that affair.

I am obliged for your care of my letter gone by the last ships and of that, to K–h–zy and of its answer, the contents whereof are noble and honourable; and you will please, once more to assist with your care (after reading and sealing) the inclosed, that it may safely find its way—altho our friend has a full fortune, yet you know, he has a large tail of relatives, that want his assistance and hang upon him, or he would not be so cautious about the *learned*—but setting aside all that—I have an unweanable fondness, for that old proverb of the Indians—*secrecy is the soul of business*. I give you, my whole thanks, for your repeated good wishes—and oh, that it might come in my power, at London, or wherever God Almighty may cast my lot, to give you some solid instance of my respect, and affection, I shall hear from you, at London if you think it worth the while—and in that case, cover your letter to Richard Partridge, Esq. I expect to see the feather hunter at London, from Jamaica, before the summer expires, and you know, he'll have all my little possibles, to his aid.

And now, dear sir, I wish you the blessings of the upper and nether beings; and that the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, may be the por-

tion of you, and yours, for ever and ever Amen.

Milton, Feb. 17, 1743—4.

Mr. Waldron.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The latest accounts from Europe, which are to the latter part of Sept. make it pretty certain that war had broken out between Persia and Russia; and that the former power had entered the Russian dominions with an army of 10,000 men, with a powerful force ready to support them; and also the army had with them a number of French and English officers, of distinguished military talents. These accounts, state likewise, that war was confidently expected between Rnssia and Turkey····The affairs of Greece were improving; twelve vessels, from France and England, had arrived there with supplies. The Turkish and Egytian forces, both land and naval, although in considerable strength, had effected nothing of moment, as yet, in any part of Greece, during the present campaign; but for some cause or other, kept aloof from the prosecution of any vigorous measures. One account states, that the Pacha of Egypt had notified the Grand Sultan, that no further supplies could be obtained from Egypt. This circumstance may have thrown a damp on the military operations designed against Greece, and produced the cause of the present inertion among the combined Turkish and Egyptian forces····Discontent still prevails in Spain, and great desertion of the troops have taken place; principally to Portugal.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

It is stated, in a Virginia paper that the amount of goods imported, during the first quarter of the present year, was, according to the invoices, nearly four millions less, than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This deficit, it is said, has caused some enquiries to be made, at the several Custom-Houses, on a suspicion that frauds must have been committed by some of the public officers, as imported goods, are not dutied by invoice, but by *appraisement*··There is an Indian Academy in Kentucky, and it is very well filled with Indian pupils, who have discovered considerable aptness in the minor branches of learning; there are now in the Academy 53 students····DeWitt Clinton is undoubtedly re-elected Governor of New-York····Daniel Rodney, Esq. of Delaware, has been elected Senator of the U States; and a Mr. Bateman, to the same office, by the Legislature of New-Jersey; the majority in the latter choice, was one vote, and that is said to have been given in, by Mr. B. himself! how modest!···· One million and a half of dollars, has been lost to the government, by frauds in the Philadelphia Custom-House; report does not say how many frauds have been committed in other establishments of the kind—perhaps they have not been ascertained; but Uncle Sam must keep a better look-out, or he will not only be cheated in all of them, but laughed at, into the bargain.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

A year or two ago, the asserted existence of a manuscript copy of the celebrated Farewell Address of President Washington, in the hand writing of Alexander Hamilton, led some to suppose that Gen. Hamilton was the real author of that Address. The same idea having obtained to some extent many years since, the venerable John Jay of N. York wrote a letter to Judge Peters of Philadelphia, in 1811, in which he states:—Gen. Washington having written the address, sent it to him (Mr. Jay) and Gen. Hamilton, confidential friends, requesting them

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to examine it and suggest such amendments as they might think proper, and they accordingly met, looked it over carefully, and agreed on a few alterations: but not wishing to interline Washington's manuscript, Mr. Hamilton made out another copy containing the proposed alterations; and most of these alterations were finally adopted in the address, though they were few and not very important. Mr. Jay considered this a confidential affair; but lest the world might hereafter suppose the address was not written by Washington, he wrote the letter to Hon. Richard Peters, stating the facts, and consenting that it should be published whenever occasion might require; and the letter has recently been published by the Pennsylvania Historical Society, to which it was presented.

SLAVE TRADE.

Eight piratical brigs, manned principally with Spaniards, have combined their forces on the African coast for the restoration of Trade town, the slave station lately destroyed near the American colony, where they have commenced a battery on shore, and intend to sustain the traffic in the face of all the cruising force that will be likely to be sent against it. Our commerce it is said suffers much from these slave traders; scarcely an American trading vessel has for the last twelve months been on this coast as low as latitude six degrees north, without suffering either insult or plunder from these Spaniards.

ROAD UNDER THE THAMES.

The approach to the roads will be by circular descents. The dimensions of the roads are about 35 feet in breadth, and 20 feet in height. The excavators are defended from any falling of earth, &c. by working in frames constructed so as to fill the whole body of the tunnel. These frames are divided into cells, and 36 men are thus made to carry on the excavation with perfect safety and uniform celerity. As fast as the earth is excavated to its proper dimensions, the brick-layers follow, and construct the arch which forms the roads. They are now passing through a very strong blue clay, which almost assumes the qualities of pipe-clay, and is equally capable of resisting water. This stratum of clay is supposed to rise twelve feet above the top of the arch-way; so that all thoughts of miscarriage from any inundation are completely set at rest.

CANAL REVENUES.

The Whitehall Observer of the 17th October, says that 43,112,948 superficial feet of sawed timber, and 1,569,455 feet of round and hewn have passed the locks at that place this season, up to the 30th of September last. There has also been received at the Collector's office in that place for toll, during the same period, $39,125 23.

PRINTING ON ZINC.

At the book store of Leath, at Darmstadt, has appeared the first great work whose prints are taken from plates of zinc; it is a collection of architectural monuments, which will consist of twenty. The drawings are made upon zinc as upon stone, and the expense of engraving is thus avoided. The editor is in consequence able to sell each number, containing 12 folio plates, at five francs.

THE LATE WAR.

It is mentioned in the Louisiana papers, that Gen. Ripley was preparing a narrative of the circumstances which took place on the Niagara, during the military campaign of 1814; and which will develope certain mysterious events, that at the time, "appeared the offspring of madness, or fatuity; will deprive jackdaws of their pillaged

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plumage; give merit its full reward; and place due honors in possession of lawful proprietors."

OLD AGE.

To feel old age coming on, will so little mortify a wise man, that he can think of it with pleasure; as the decay of nature shows him that the happy change of state, for which he has been all his life preparing himself, is drawing nearer.—And surely it must be desirable, to find himself draw nearer to the end and the reward of his labours. The case of an old man, who has no comfortable prospects for futurity, and finds the fatal hour approaching, which is to deprive him of all his happiness, is too deplorable for any words to represent.

THE TRIUMPHANT ENTRY.

As the Roman generals, after a complete conquest, first entered the city privately, and, having obtained license of the senate, made their triumphant entry with all the magnificence and splendour becoming the greatness of their vitories—so, after a faithful Christian has fought the good fight, and is come off more than a conqueror, he enters privately into the celestial city. But when the body is raised to immortality, he shall then, in the company, and with the acclamations of the holy angels, have a glorious entry into it.

There has been a number of midnight disturbances lately, for which our Watchmen, are in some degree accountable, through their remissness of duty, which, if we understand it rightly, is to *patrol* the streets, instead of keeping together in groupes,for purposes of idle talk. These disturbances have been recently marked by some instances of violence on the property of the citizens, by giving false alarms of fire, and other misconduct, not only reprehensible, but punishable, if discovered, by severe penalties.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Capt. Wallis, of the British Frigate Neimen,which left this harbour about 10 days since, has addressed a note to the Mayor of our city, in which he expresses his great satisfaction, for the handsome reception he received from the public authorities; and for the civilities tendered to him and his officers, by all classess of our citizens.

ANECDOTE.

A short time ago, the widow of the late celebrated Charles Fox, happening to be in the neighborhood of Windsor, was anxious to survey the royal residence there; and with this view she addressed a note to the Steward, or some other officer of the Royal Household, begining to know if strangers were admitted at that season to inspect the Castle.—To this note, which bore the name and address of the writer, an answer was instantly returned, intimating that the intended visit of Mrs. Fox would be most agreeable to the Castle. The lady accordingly set out, and on her arrival was received with the utmost courtesy by the household servants, who conducted her throngh the various apartments of the Royal residence, and omitted nothing which could gratify the curiosity or excite the interest of the visitor. Having finished her inspection, Mrs. Fox was about to take her departure, when she was requested by the attendant to step aside into one of the private rooms for a few moments. After waiting a short time, the King entered, and walking up to Mrs. Fox, with an air of the most condescending affability, took her by the hand, and expressed the high satisfaction he felt in having this opportunity of paying his respects to the widow of a late intimate and highly valuable friend.—Mrs. Fox was overcome at the Monarch's condescention; but the frank and easy manner of his Majesty

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quickly restored her to her wonted composure. He enquired minutely into her present situation and circumstances, and though informed by Mrs Fox that she had not been left altogether destitute by her late husband, his Majesty kindly pressed upon her acceptance of an annuity from his private purse, of 500*l.* per annum, which we believe the lady now enjoys.

ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.

Dr. Robert Henyman, a native of Scotland, once a surgeon in the British navy, died on the 31st ult. in Virginia, aged 77 years. The doctor had a large estate to dispose of, and on opening his will, it was found to contain the following bequest :

"I also give and bequeath to my son, my thermometer, my diploma of doctor of Physick, also a *human rib*, which will be found in a small trunk in my chest, with my earnest request that he will carefully keep the said rib, which is of James the Fifth, king of Scotland, and transmit it to his decendants."

A Scotchman, lately arrived in this country, and being ignorant of the kind of poultry used, enquired of a market-man the price of a queer visioned fowl, saying, "What do ax for that broad-faced Terkey, sir ?" The possessor of the bird seeing Sawney's mistake, said, "That's an Owl, sir." I dinna care d—n how *owl* he is, an'd'ye think I hinna eaten broader fac'd Terkeys than this, an' ax wi' ridder een too.

DELICATE COMPLIMENT.

A young lady being addressed by a gentleman much older than herself, observed to him, the only objection she had to an union with him, was the probability of his dying before her, aad leaving her to feel the sorrows of a widowhood. To which he made the following ingenious and delicate complimentary reply;—"Blessed is the man that hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled."

A large party of soldiers surprised two resurrection men in a church yard stealing dead bodies. The officer seized one of them, and asked him what he had to say for himself—"Say," he answered—"Why, that we came here to raise a *corpse*, and not a *regiment*."

Lord Bath (says Walpole) owed Lady Bel Finch half a crown: he sent it next day, with a wish that he could give her a *crown*: She replied, that though he could not give her a *crown*, he could give her a *coronet*, and she was very ready to accept it.

The most perfect happiness resides oftener with simplicity than with splendour. The reply of a French peasant to a young nobleman, who solicited her to leave her rustic state, and accompany him to Paris, was exceedingly just.—"Ah! my lord (said she) the further we remove from *ourselves*, the luther we are removed from happiness."

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We are greatly obliged to a gentleman at the North End, for his reminiscences of 1772—His age, talents and experience would ennable him to relate many interesting occurrences, which, in a historical point of view, whicbe of essential consequence to our pages.

NORTH END CAUCUS.

At a meeting of the *Caucus* North End, Boston, held at Mr. William Campbell's, March 23d 1772;

THE MEMBERS WERE:

William Molineaux,	Samuel Adams,
Gibbens Sharp,	John Adams,
Capt. Cazneau,	Nathl. Barber,
Capt. Pulling,	Benjamin Burt,
Adam Colson,	Edward Proctor,
Henry Bass,	Nathl. Appleton,
Eben. Symmes,	Perez Morton,
John Symmes,	Jos. Greenleaf,
Abiel Ruddock,	Benj. Edes,
Thomas Chrysty,	Moses Grant,
Thomas Chase,	Caleb Champney,
Tho: Hitchborn,	Richard Palms,
Paul Revere,	Nathl. Holmes,
John Ballard,	Samuel Emmes,
John Lowell,	James Swan,
Tho: Kimball,	Wm. Breck,
Thomas Tileston,	Benj. Kent,
Gabriel Johonnot,	John Boit,
Thomas Uran,	Jon'a. Stoddard,
Asa Stoddard,	Isaac Pearce,
Elias Parkman,	Isaac Pearce Jun.
Dr. Benj. Church,	Thomas H. Peck,
Dr. Jos. Warren,	John Merritt,
Jas. Foster Condy,	Elisha Story,
John Winthrop,	Wm. Hickling,
John Lambert,	Wm. Hoskins,
Ezekiel Cheever,	John R. Sigourney,
Wm. Dennie,	John Matchett,
Dr. Allen,	Samuel White,
Dr. Young,	Mr. Chadwell,

MARCH 23d 1772.

Gibbens Sharp, Moderator.

Abiel Ruddock, Secretary.

Voted—That the Secretary be desired to record the proceedings of the Caucus.

Voted—That we will use our endeavours for *Oliver Wendell*, Esq. to be Selectman, in the room of Dr. Jon. Greenleaf, resigned.

Voted—That Capt. Cazneau and Nathl. Barber, be a Committee to write votes for the body, and distribute them accordingly.

Voted—That Messrs. G. Sharp, N. Barber, T. Hitchborn, Capt. Pulling, H. Bass, Paul Revere, J. Ballard, Dr. Young, T Kimball, Abiel Ruddock, and John Lowell be a Committee to examine into the *Minovery* of the town, and report to this body. And, also, that this committee notifiy the body when and where to meet.

MAY 5th, 1772.

At a Meeting—Place aforesaid,

Voted—That this body will use their influence that *Thomas Cushing*, *Samuel Adams*, *John Hancock*, and *Wm Phillips*, be Representatives for the year ensuing.

Voted—That Gibbens Sharp, N. Barber and John Lowell, be a committee to write votes, and distribute them, for these gentlemen.

Voted—That N. Barber, Dr. T. Young, and Tho. Hitchborn, be a committee to wait upon the *South End Caucus*, and let them know what we have done; and that we shall be glad of their concurrence with us in the same choice.

Voted—That Messrs. Campbell, and J. Ballard be joined with the committee aforesaid, wait upon the caucus in the middle part of the town, for the same purpose; and with their committee, to agree upon a moderator for the meeting.

MAY 19, 1772.

At a Meeting—Place aforesaid,

NATH. BARBER, MODERATOR.

Voted unanimously—That this body will support the instructions being read and if agreeable, that

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we will use our influence that the town shall receive them.

Voted unanimously—That in consequence of the past misconduct of —— ——, Esq. this body will oppose his appointment to any office or trust of the town.

Voted—That J. Symmes, W. Breck, P Revere, Dr. Young, and Benj. Edes, be a committee to wait on the South End Caucus, and the Caucus in the middle part of the town, and let them know how we have proceeded, and that we shall be glad of their concurrence with us.

MARCH 4th, 1773.

NATH. BARBER, MODERATOR.

Voted unanimously—That this body will use their influence that John Hancock, Esq. be Moderator of the meeting.

Voted—That we will use our influence that *Wm. Cooper* be *Town Clerk*; that *J. Scholly, J. Hancock, Timo. Newell, Thomas Marshall, O. Wendell, J. Austin* and *John Pitts*, be SELECTMEN:—that Scholly, Newman, Greenough, Wm. Cooper, J. Mico Wendell, Tho. Marshall, Jos. Fyler, Adino Paddock, Jas. Richardson, Benj. Waldo, J. Hancock, S. Adams, Martin Gay, Alexander Hill, Francis Shaw, Job Prince, Capt. Edw. Proctor, be *Firewards*.

Voted—That John Lowell, James Swan, &c. be a committee to distribute votes.

Voted—That should there be a vacancy in the firewards, this body will use their influence that John Coffin and Capt. Pulling be chosen in the room of any two that shall resign

MARCH 23d, 1773.

NATH. BARBER, MODERATOR.

Voted—That the following gentlemen be chosen *Wardens*, S. Allyne Otis, Joshua Green, Andrew Black.

MAY 4th, 1773.

Voted—To choose the same Representatives as were chosen last year.

Voted—That this body will use their influence to have Kilby-street, paved, if they petition according to the ancient custom of the town.

Voted—That Pleasant-street be *not* accepted as a town-street.

Voted—That Dr. Warren, Dr. Church, S. Greenleaf, Esq. Nath. Appleton, and William Cooper, be a Committee to prepare instructions to lay before the town, for their approbation and acceptance.

Voted—That if any person or persons are set up in opposition to the five above mentioned, we will oppose him or them with all our *force*.

Voted—That this body will attend the meeting, 'till the aforesaid persons are chosen.

Voted—That Hon. Tho. Cushing, Esq be Moderator of the meeting.

Voted—That Moses Grant, Wm. Hoskins, &c. be a committee to write votes.

OCTOBER 23d, 1773.

GIBBENS SHARP, MODERATOR.

Voted—That this body will oppose the vending of any Tea, sent by the East-India Company to any part of the continent, with our lives and fortunes.

Voted—That there be a committee chosen to correspond with any committee chosen in any part of the town, on this occasion; and call this body together at any time they think necessary.—Paul Revere, Abiel Ruddock and John Lowell, the Committee.

NOVEMBER 2d, 1773.

At a meeting of the Caucus held at the Green Dragon.

Nath. Holmes, Moderator,

Abiel Ruddock Secretary.

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Voted—That a committee be chosen to wait upon the committee of correspondence of this town, and desire their attendance here.

Committee.

B. Kent, E. Proctor, and G. Johonnot.

Voted—That a committee be chosen to wait on John Hancock, Esq. and desire him to meet with us.

Committee.

John Winthrop, Capt. Matchet, and G. Johonnot.

Voted—That this body are determined that the Tea shipped or to be shipped by the East-India Company shall not be landed.

Voted—That a Committee be chosen to draw a resolution to be read to the Tea consignees to-morrow, 12 o'clock, noon, at Liberty Tree: and that Drs. Church, Young and Warren, be a committee for that purpose, and make a report as soon as may be.

And the said Committee reported as follows: viz. that Tho. & Elish Hutchinson, R. Clark & Sons, and Benj. Faneuil Hall, by neglecting to give satisfaction as their fellow citizens justly expected from them in this hour, relative to their acceptance of an office destructive to this community, have intolerably insulted this body, and in case they do not forthwith appear, and satisfy their reasonable expectation, this body will look upon themselves warranted to esteem them enemies to their country; and on their first appearance will not fail to make them feel the weight of their just resentment.

NOVEMBER 3d, 1773.

Wednesday, 12 o'clock.

Voted—That this result be accepted,

Voted—That Capt. Proctor, John Lowell, G. Johonnot, Jas. Swan, John Winthrop and T. Chase, be a Committee to get a flag for Liberty Tree.

Voted—That Thomas Hitchborn and John Boit be a committee for posting up said notification.

MARCH 11th 1774.

At a Meeting—Widow Cambell's.

Voted—To choose Wm. Cooper for Town Clerk—for selectmen the same as last year, the other officers generally the same, only among the firewards there was this change—Capt. Gay, A. Hill, and J. Mico Wendell, not mentioned.—In their room John Pulling, Caleb Davis and Caleb Hopkins. John Coffin in the room of Jas. Richardson who resigned last year.

MAY 9th, 1774.

At a Meeting, at the Green-Dragon.

Thomas Young, Moderator.

Abiel Ruddock, Secretary.

Voted—That the prayer of the Rev. ———, Congregation's petitions be supported.

Voted—That this body will oppose letting the grainery being appropriated to another purpose than it is at present.

Voted—To choose the same Representatives as last year.

Voted—That Samuel Adams be Moderator of the meeting.

Voted—That a Committee be chosen to instruct their Representatives.

Voted—That Drs. Young and Warren, Benj. Kent, John Adams, Jos. Greenleaf, and James Lovell, shall be chosen a committee for this business.

Voted—That the petition of Geo. Leonard be dismissed at the first reading.

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ANACHRONISM.

Some time since, in common with other publishers, we inserted what we supposed a historical fact, in relation to the number of papers printed in 1760, with a view of showing the increase, from that period. It seems, however, that the statement was incorrect. We have been politely furnished with the following correction, by the venerable Isaiah Thomas, Esq. President of the American Antiquarian Society, which may be relied upon. The writer will please accept our thanks for his attentions.

WORCESTER, Nov. 6 1826.

To the Editor of the Boston News-Letter.

SIR.

In News-Letter, page 211 under the head of "News-Papers," it is mentioned, that "in 1760, there were but seven news-papers printed in *North America*. This is a mistake; which, I doubt not you will be pleased to correct.—For this purpose, I send you a list of those which were published in that year, viz.

Boston News-Letter,
" Evening Post,
" Gazette,
" Weekly Advertiser,
Newport Mercury,
Connecticut Gazette, [N. Haven,]
New-London Summary,
New-Hampshire Gazette,
New-York Gazette, [Parker's,]
" " Mercury,
" " Gazette, [Weyman's,]
Pennsylvania Gazette,
" Journal,

A German News-paper in Philadelphia—title not recollected.

Germantannor Zeitung, [Germantown Gazette,]
Germantown Patriot,
Maryland Gazette,
Virginia Gazette,
North-Carolina Gazette,
S.-Carolina Gazette, [Timothy's]
S.-C. & Am. Gen. Gaz. [Walls's]
Halifax Gazette,

In the West-Indies.

Kingston [Jam.] Journal,
Jamaica Gazette,
St Jago Intelligencer, [Jam.]
St Christopher's Gazette.

For a particular account of the foregoing, see History of Printing.

A News paper had been published in Antigua, before 1760, and I believe was continued long after that year.

In hast, Yours respectfully,
ISAIAH THOMAS.

CITY RECORD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, NOV. 20.

A petition of John Johnson, a revolutionary soldier, praying that an estate formerly belonging to him, on Buttolph-street, and which in 1821 he sold for $1500, may be apprised, and its value, at that time, be returned to the Secretary of War, in order that he may be restored to his pension, was referred to Messrs. Aldermen Loring and Welsh.

The Mayor and Alderman Welsh, were appointed to report on the subject of the contract entered into by Messrs. Sawin and Dyer, to keep the Public Clocks in order.

The Mayor, Aldermen Welsh and Robbins, were appointed to report measures to prevent false alarms of fire in the night.

The Committee on the subject of altering the mode of Weighing Hay, &c. reported that it is inexpedient to adopt the prayer of the petition

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of Aaron Bancroft and others, on the subject. Accepted.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

NOVEMBER 20.

The report of the Committee on the extension of Faneuil-Hall Market, was accepted, ordered to be published in the newspapers, and 7000 copies of it, to be printed for distribution to the inhabitants.

The commitee appointing a *Solicitor* for the City reported in favour of the appointment; and that the salary be $100 per annum. Accepted.

The report on the subject of the sale to Charles Wright of from 10,000 to 20,000 feet of Land on Northampton-street, for Mill purposes, at ten cents per foot, was referred to Messrs. Curtis, Lodge, and Thayer.

An appropriation of $250 towards finishing the fence and well in front of the Franklin School House, to be withdrawn from the reserved fund, passed.

A report on the petition of the Mercantile Wharf Corporation, passed to a second reading, and was ordered to be printed.

Petitions of Stephen Higginson and Joseph Underwood, were read and committed.

The report of the Joint Committee, recommending the acceptance of the proposed Bridge to South Boston, (which had been accepted in the Board of Alderman,) and which had been amended on motion of Mr. Bassett, the 23d Oct. was again considered, and the question on accepting the report, as amended, was decided by Yeas and Nays.

YEAS—22.—NAYS—21.

The President voting Nay, the report was not accepted,—of course, the Common Council nonconcurred in the acceptance of the report with the Board of Aldermen.

Adj. to Monday next, 6 o'clock, P. M.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1826.

MR. MACREADY.

This gentleman closed his short, but successful and satisfactory engagement, with the managers of our Theatre, on Wednesday evening, last week. During his performances, which commenced on the evening of the 30th ult. he personated the characters of *Virginius*, *Macbeth*, *Damon*, *William Tell*, *Hamlet*, *and Caius Marcus*, in Coriolanus; repeating, a second time, the part of Virginius, Damon and Hamlet; in all which he sustained himself with great reputation, and produced so powerful an interest with his auditors, and the public, as to cause the box-tickets (in order to prevent their unfair monopoly by speculation) to be sold at public auction. On the evening of Mr. Macready's benefit, the company in the boxes and pit, was unusually discriminating and respectable, and evinced much pleasure and satisfaction in the developement of the character, which he assumed, and so powerfully illustrated on this occasion. Shortly after the falling of the green curtain, Mr. Macready was loudly called for by a part of the audience, and on its being more generally repeated, he came forward, with evident emotions of strong sensibility, and addressed the audience, as follows:—

"*Ladies and Gentlemen.*—I should do great injustice to my feelings did I not assure you of my gratitude for this and many other flattering tokens of your approbation.—Whatever may be my situation in life, I shall ever remember with pleasure my visit to your interesting city—the kind welcome with which you greeted me, and have supported me, and the many marks of individual attention which I have personally received. By a recent arrangement

with the managers of this establishment I shall again appear before you, for a short time, previous to my bidding a final adieu to your hospitable country, and revisiting the land of my nativity; when I hope by increased efforts for your gratification, to convince you, better than I now can by words, how ardently I desire to merit your favorable opinion."

The delivery of this modest and appropriate address, called forth repeated rounds of applause; and Mr. M must have left the stage with feelings of the highest respect and most lively gratitude towards our fellow citizens.

RAINSFORD'S ISLAND.

(Continued from page 232.)

Before entering upon the subject of the police of the Island, it is necessary to premise it, by taking a comparative view of the Quarantine laws of this and other countries.

The Quarantine regulations in France and England, are both unreasonable and despotic, and seem to be at variance with human reason. In Italy, in a more particular manner, they were originally enacted to secure the country from the plague, which was frequently, through the intrigue of the Turks, throwing them into the greatest alarm and distress, by its deplorable ravages. The French, in some manner, copied the laws of the papal government, and from a dread of the devastating diseases, as well as a deadly hatred to their piratical foes, may be traced the origin of those Quarantine laws,—which, though truly absurd, and absolutely ridiculous to discerning travellers, are still maintained, by prejudice, without the least modification. A violation of some of the rules, subjects the offender to instant death, and no enquiry is made into the circumstances of the case, by any, but the proper officers; when vessels arrive, for instance, at Marseilles, Cette, or Palermo, from Boston, or even a more northern port, in the best health and best condition, they are sent into Quarantine, where the officers and whole crew are obliged to remain, till regularly released. The pilot remains on board and a guard is put on deck. The captain and men, in some ports, are required to land at the Lazaretto, where they remain just long enough to pass in review before the physician's office window, which is strongly grated with iron bars. Each man is seen and then ordered to their vessel. At the expiration of forty days, they are discharged, by paying the wages of the guards, the pilot and some few charges to the physician. Several vessels from Boston and New-York, the present season, succeeded in discharging and re-loading while in Quarantine, and thus gained considerable time. Nothing is more irksome to passengers or sailors, than being restricted to the deck of a vessel, in sight of a City. Passengers are only permitted to promenade the Lazaretto, in those countries, at designated hours, attended by guards, who carry rattans, to notify the disobedient of their authority. A few years since a vessel had been thirty days in Quarantine, at Palermo, when a dove flew from a neighbouring vessel into the shrouds, a sailor caught the harmless bird, and while caressing it, a boat came along side, filled with guards, who commanded the poor fellow to jump into the jolly boat which was dropped astern. They threw a piece of Canvass over his shoulders, and decreed that he should remain in the open boat, thirty days, for purification, as the dove went from a vessel, in which a man had been sick, and it might have conveyed infection!! There the poor tar remained, through storm and rain, nor could the vessel be liberated, till the sailor's Quarantine had expired.

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This is merely an out line of the general character ot the Quarantine laws of old European cities: in England, generally speaking, they are rigid, but reasonable.

In the West Indies, there is nothing to apprehend from the diseases of other countries, which will compare with those of their own, and Quarantine laws, therefore, are almost unknown.

In some parts of South America, vessels from the United States and Europe, are quarantined, when their own vessels, lying in the same harbour, are often times, shockingly distressed with the small pox. Hence, there is something preposterous in health regulations, which actually exposes well men to the influence of the worst and most insiduous infection on earth.

The object of Quarantine laws, is the preservation of health; and in order to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, it is highly necessary to guard all ports of entry, where there is generally the greatest population, by obliging foreign vessels, or vessels from certain foreign ports, to anchor at some convenient distance from the town, and wait for the examination of a proper officer, before the cargo is distributed promiscuously among the inhabitants. These laws vary in the different states, though, in essence, they are the same.

The Quarantine laws of Massachusetts, as enforced in this port, are as nearly perfect as could be expected: the general opinion of experienced navigators, give the preference to our system and ordinances, over all others. Beside this flattering encomium on the wisdom of our legislature, and the municipal authorities of the City, who have endeavoured to raise an impassable barrier to foreign contagion, we are sincerely thankful for the security we enjoy from foreign pestilence, by means of these excellent regulations of health.

The officers, to whom is given the particular management of the quarantine on Rainsford Island, are, first, the Resident Physician, chosen by the concurrent vote of both branches of the City Council, who has a salary of one thousand dollars a year. From the fifteenth of June, till the fifteenth of September, he is obliged to reside permanently on the Island. An island keeper, with a sallary of three hundred and fifty dollars from the City, and forty dollars and ten cords of wood, yearly from the Commonwealth, takes charge of all property which is landed. He is also chosen by the city council, annually. During the particular Quarantine months, the police of the island, is entirely vested in the Resident Physician, who detains vessels no longer than is necessary for ventilation: and discharges them whenever, in his best judgment, he believes they can proceed to the city without danger to the inhabitants. A red flag is hoisted on an eminence, and all the inward bound pilots are instructed to bring all vessels, coming from ports, within the tropics, into the Quarantine roads, for the physician's examination and passport. When a vessel arrives, the physician and island keeper go on board—giving the master a red flag to hoist at the main-mast; after a careful inspection of crew and cargo, the health ordinances are left with the captain, for the instruction of himself and crew.

The following is also left on board, and the physician fixes the time when the vessel may be discharged, if the regulations are promptly complied with.

HEALTH
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

BOSTON,

By authority of an Ordinance of the City Council of Boston, passed on the 3d of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four,

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hereunto annexed, the following Rules and Regulations, relative to the Quarantine of Vessels, have been adopted, and will be carried into strict effect, by the Health Commissioner and Resident Physician:

In conformity thereto,

you

master of the

entering the harbour of Boston, from

, your officers, crew, and passengers, and every person on board your said vessel, are hereby notified of the same, and required to proceed with your vessel to anchor near Rainsford's Island, within the outer harbour of Boston, and there perform Quarantine and be purified, together with your cargo, clothes, beds, bedding, and every other article on board your vessel, under and agreeably to the directions of the Resident Physician.

The Red Flag which you will receive from the Resident Physician, or the Island Keeper is to be immediately hoisted at the head of the main-mast of your vessels, where it is to be kept during the time you are performing quarantine.

Neither you, nor any of your officers, crew, or passengers, are to leave your vessel, nor suffer any letter, paper, package, or parcel, of any kind or natrue whatever, to be taken out, except to be landed on said Island for purification, under the direction and permission of the Resident Physician.

You are not to suffer any person to come on board your vessel, except those employed in the Quarantine Department—and in case any person should come on board, you are to retain him, or her, until he, or she, have permission to go on shore by the Resident Physician.

Should you, or any of your officers, crew, or passengers, be permitted to land, certain limits will be designated by the Resident Physician.

No person, not belonging to the Island will be allowed to remain on the Island after eight o'clock.

You are to continue at anchor until the Resident Physician shall give a certificate of discharge, which certificate, with the red flag, you must leave at the Health Office, within twenty-four hours, and receive a certificate addressed to the Collector of the Port of Boston and Charlestown, without which you will not be entitled to an entry.

Should there be occasion for the Island Keeper to come on board, you will hoist an ensign or jack.

You are accountable for every person who arrived in your vessel in any port of the United States of America, and at Rainsford's Island. You cannot be discharged from Quarantine without a muster of the whole of them, unless previously discharged by the Resident Physician.

You are, by law, accountable for all irregularities on board your vessel, and for the conduct of any person you may send on shore.

The bilge water must be pumped out, twice a day, and water from the ocean be put in and again pumped out, and continued until it shall be free from any offensive smell.

Cleanliness and ventilation must be preserved on board your vessel.

Resident Physician.

When the time expires, a certificate is given in the following words, to be presented to the city clerk.

Rainsford's Island, 182

THIS CERTIFIES—That I have carefully examined the

master

from and am of opinion, that every person on board,

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Officers, Seamen and Passengers, are free from any contagious or malignant disease—that the Cargo, Clothing, Beds and Bedding, are free from any infection, and may with safety to the inhabitants be permitted to proceed to the City.

Resident Physician.

To

City Clerk.

Till 1824 the Quarantine months were from May to October; since that period the time is fixed from the fifteenth of June till the fifteenth of September, though vessels, having contagious diseases on board, are obliged to go into quarantine at all seasons, and the physician is also obliged to attend at the hospital.

From the 20th May to the 16th of October, 1822, two hundred and twenty two vessels were at Quarantine. In 1823, from May 20th, to Oct. 20th, two hundred and nine were in Quarantine. From June 8th, to Oct. 17th, 1824, two hundred and fifty nine were at Quarantine at Rainsford Island; and after that period, the law was changed; the quarantine months being reduced from six to three. During 1825, from June 15th to Sept. 21st, one hundred and thirty seven vessels were there: In 1826, from June 15th, to Oct. 20th, one hundred and thirty eight vessels were in Quarantine.

Only fifteen sick persons were landed in 1822. One person was sent from town. Hiram Doane was the only person who died. Eleven were landed in 1823, but all recovered. Eighteen were landed in 1824, seven of whom died; viz. Jos. Ludwig and Jane Burk, of the Small Pox. Elnathan Raymond, Mrs. M'Guire, Henry Granvill, Caleb, Wilbur and John Davis, of disorders not mentioned on the records of the island. Two were in the hospital in 1825. David Start and Thomas Dunton died; the first of Typhus and the second, of Yellow fever.

Fourteen were landed in the hospital, in 1826, four of whom died; viz. Walter Kennedy, of consumption; William R. Pike, of dropsey of the chest; George Brigs, of typhus fever, Michael Cotter, a boy of 17, died on board the vessel, before he could be removed—as he was dying when the schooner came to anchor; also Nathaniel Hatch, of fever. Mary Mitchel was sent in October, from Brighton, having been exposed to the Small Pox.

A daily journal is kept of all occurrences on the island, and the names of persons who have permits to land, from the city clerk, are carefully recorded. One hundred and thirty seven persons landed, with written permits, on business, from the city, between the 15th of June and 20th of October, the present year.

(To be Continued.)

For the Boston News-Letter.

CITY DEBT.

Mr. Editor—It has been the marvel, among many of my neighbours, that the Mayor should have remained silent, amidst the volleys of slander and obliquy which have been thrown upon him, within the last year. They say,—Is he afraid to answer his calumniators?—Or, does he feel such a consciousness of good intentions; and such magnanimity of mind, as to despise them? I tell them the latter feeling prevails. That having devoted all his time, and all his talents, for the promotion of the public good; and feeling assured, that this devotion, with the co-operation of the Board of Aldermen, had subserved the best interests of the city, and added greatly to its wealth, as well as respectability, he has nothing to reproach himself with, either on the score of prudence, or ambition; and still less to fear from the censure or condemna-

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tion of his unbiased and considerate fellow citizens. The *City Debt*, has been, for some time, the bug-bear, by which the traducers of Mr. Quincy's fair fame have endeavoured to frighten the people; but thanks to our public schools, they are too much enlightened, and have a better knowledge of *figures*, than to be abused by ghosts and hobgoblins;—they can readily calculate, that if an estate can be formed, by borrowing money at 5 per cent, which will yield an interest of 10 or 12 per cent, & at the same time furnish those conveniences of life, which are important, as well as desirable, to say nothing of the splendour of the building, for which this debt was created, or the respectability which it gives to our city, beyond that of any structure of the kind, in the United States, if not in Europe,—it is an enterprise, deserving the highest commendation and praise; and nothing but the basest ingratitude, and a perversion of every liberal and manly feeling, could have prompted these aspersions. The Report of the Building Committee, is now befors the public, and leaves a demonstration, as clear as the simplest problem of Euclid, that this estate of the New-Faneuil-Hall-Market, contains within itself, the redeeming principle of its own created debt —in other words, that the *excess of income*, beyond the *interest money*, will constitute a fund for the gradual extinguishment of the whole debt; thus leaving to posterity, instead of a heavy debt, as the carping and malignant grumblers have foretold, a free and unincumbered estate, sufficient, in its revenues, to pay a third of the expenses in maintaining the city government. The poor man will have sense enough to see this view of the business, and the wisdom and foresight of the persons who brought it about, and feeling enough to despise and condemn those who have endeavoured to rob them of their hard earned claims to public confidence and esteem.

CANDIDUS.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Since our last paper, accounts have been received from Europe to the middle of Oct. stating, that the Persians had assembled an army of 200,000 men to support their expedition into Russia; that the Turkish and Egyptian forces had commenced active operations in Greece; had subdued Athens; subjected most of the villages in Attica to remain quiet; and had formed a powerful and simultaneous attack on Hydra and Samos.....France was quiet.....Trade in England was reviving a little; and its monied affairs getting into some order again; the bank at Manchester, had gone into operation, under the principal management of Alexander M'Gregor, formerly of New York.....Our accounts from Laguira are favorable; Gen. Paez, who had headed the insurgents, was re-tracing his steps, and of course, the inferior malcontents would follow his example. This return of tranquility and order, may be fairly attributed to the popular influence of *Bolivar*, whose appearance only, in Venezuela, seems to have charmed the people into order, and submission to the laws.....The affairs of Hayti are gloomey, and would seem to portend another revolution, as disatrous to that ill-fated people, as the civil war between President Petion of the South, and King Christphe of the North. The policy of the present rulers, in courting the partial friendship of France has certainly been injudicious, if not corrupt; and if a revolution, or change of the government, can be brought about without bloodshed, it will be well for them; but the fire brand of civil dissention once lighted, nothing can extinguish it but the blood of a large portion of the inhabitants, and the

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sacrifice of what little property is left, from the speculation of native and foreign leeches.....The rich Island of Cuba is at present quiet; but is destined, unless the king of Spain shall be speedy in its transfer to some other power, to become the property of Mexico and Colombia, by right of conquest; this would have been effected, ere now, had not the government of the United States interposed their good offices, in protracting the measure.....The ladies of Paris have collected 122881 francs, for the use of the Greeks; the ladies of America, ought to do better than this, in retaliation to the wrong, done their sex, by the Turks .....The Buenos Ayrean patriots have cut off all communication between the city of Montevideo, and the country, and thus reduced the place to great distress; they intend also to make an attack on Rio Grande, as soon as some pieces of artillery can be brought from Buenos-Ayres.....To the ravages of a desolating fire, spreading itself around the seraglio—in Constantinople, which from superstition the people refused their assistance in stopping, the city was scourged with a dreadful epidemic fever, which seemed to defy the power of medicine, and accordingly, carrying off, daily, some thousands of victims .....The Janisaries, it appears, though schotched are not killed; they are numerous in the provinces of Turkey, and may yet find the means of stiring up a revolution, and driving from the throne the present ruling Sultan, who though an able and gallant chief, is still revengeful, cruel and despotic.....A fine Steam Boat of nearly 600 tons, is engaged as a packet vessel between London, Lisbon, Cadiz and Gibraltar; her last trip from London to Lisbon, was run in five days..... The population of London, in 1821, was 1,274,000, having increased, during the previous ten years, when a census of the inhabitants was taken 224,000.....Two thirds of the people in Spain are said to be in the most deplorable condition, both for food and raiment, and to exhibit the wretchedness of a nation, destitute of public spirit, or national and individual industry.....The Duke of York is said in the last London papers, to be seriously indisposed; in the case of his death, the succession of the crown goes from the present king to a daughter of the late Duke of Kent.....A considerable failure in the crops of grain is expected in Holland, and in Russia.....The number of sick in the single state of Grotinzen, (Holland) is said to be 10,000.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Fifteen vessels have returned to Marblehead from the Labradore Fishery, with heavy freights; they have taken 1,146,000, fish, making 11,469 quintals.....It is in contemplation to open a fine Road from the upper sources of the Kennebec river to Quebec; this will be of immense consequence to the state of Maine; and being truly a public measure, cannot fail of receiving the liberal patronage of the State legislature, if not of the general government, as it will form a fine military road, which may, in the destiny of political events, become necessary, in order to save trouble, expence and delay, of traveling through the woods, as our fathers had to do, in the early part of the revolutionary war.....A ship of 400 tons, was launched, a few days since, at Portsmouth; and is destined as a regular packet ship for the European trade...The New-Yorkers and Philadelphians have already had a fine snow storm. In old times these white-robed messengers of the sky generally paid us, yankies, their first visit! but they'll come along by-and-by.....The Hon. Mr. Sargent is shortly to embark in the

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Hornet sloop of war for the South American Congress.....The Consular office, at the Azores, or Western Islands, made vacant by the death of J. B. Dabney, Esq. has been filled by the recent appointment of Charles W. Dabney, of Massachusetts.....A quantity of silk goods sent from the U. S. to Quebec, clandestinely, has been seized on their way from Montreal to that city.....Benj. Hazard, Esq. of Newport, (R. I.) has been elected a Representative from that to the state legislature, thirty six times, in succession, without one opposing vote. .....The price of walnut wood, at Newport, is $8 50 per cord—Oak do $7 25—Pine do. $5 25;—Why dont the people burn Lehigh Coal; the cheapest fuel in the country? .....A new Review, under the title of "American Quarterly Review," is to be published at Philadelphia, under the auspices, and editorship, of Messrs. Carey & Lea, and R. Walsh, Esq. all of the same family of *opposition* printers, book sellers and authors;—but the friends of the "*North American*" Quarterly, have nothing to fear from its rivalship—Philadelphia periodicals, particularly of a literary cast, being, proverbially, short lived.....The Worcester Magazine, has fallen, for want of adequate support; but it has fallen with dignity, leaving no reproaches on its own character; though reflecting disgrace on the local community whose duty it was to uphold it.....The legislature of Vermont have passed a law, fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Courts, permanently, at 1050 dollars.....A duel has been fought, at Fort Gibson, (Miss.) between Col. Gibson, and a Mr. Allison Ross; they used muskets, loaded with buck shot, at 30 paces, but though both the parties were wounded, neither, it was expected, would suffer materially by the rencounter.....Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, has arrived in Charleston, S. C. on a tour to the the southern states. A Polytechnic, or Military, Naval and Commercial Academy, is about to be established at New-York, on a foundation, superior to that of any Institution of the kind, in this country, if not in Europe.

PIRATES.

The pirates and murderers of Capt. Selfridge have been brought to the city, from Halifax, by a British government vessel. They were immediately lodged in prison, and will be tried at the next term of the District Court. Two of the crew of the pirated vessel, Murray and Hughes have also arrived, as witnesses against them.

MANUFACTURES.

It has been agreed by the friends of American Manufactures in New-England, at their late meetings, in this city, to petition Congress, for the reduction of the present high duties on foreign wool, and for such other encouragement to domestic manufactures of woolen goods, as they shall deem proper. During the discussion of the interesting subjects, brought before the meetings, it was stated, that the amount of stock invested in the woolen factories of New-England, was *fifty millions* of dollars, besides the appropriation of *ten millions* more, for new buildings, machinery, &c. In 1816, it appears, that our manufacturing capital did not exceed 12,000,000. These statements show an immense increase of capital, devoted to purposes of national enterprise and industry, and would seem to claim, on solid principals of political justice, every kind of patronage and indulgence, in the power of Congress to bestow.

The large tavern-house, at Derby, Vt. occupied by W. Salsbury Esq. has been destroyed by fire.

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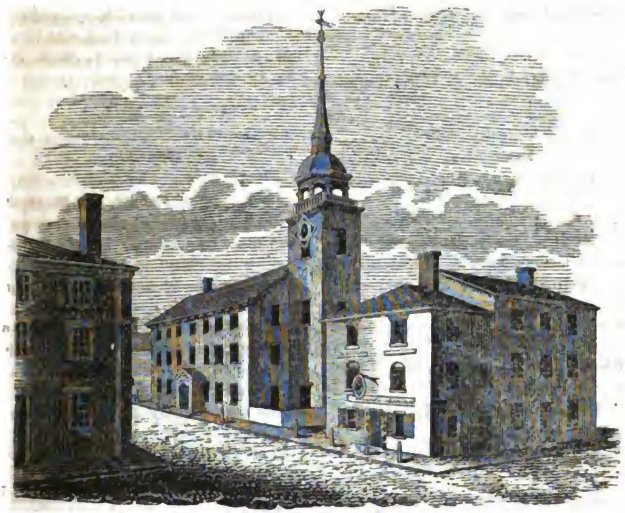

FIRST CHURCH, SALEM.

The venerable building, a view of which is given in the Engraving heading this article, being the fourth built by the society since its organization in 1629, was raized to the ground during the early part of the last spring, and preparations immediately made, for erecting, on the same spot, a new and more commodious Church.

Accordingly, on the 27th April, of the present year, 1826, the corner stone of the New-Meeting-House, was laid, with the usual service and ceremonies, which are represented to have been peculiarly impressive and interesting.

The Salem Gazette gives the following Record of the performances.

"The Rev. Mr. *Brazier* made an appropriate prayer, characterised, by his peculiar felicity of thought and expression. An address was then delivered by the Rev. Mr. *Upham*. This beautiful performance will best speak for itself, although it will lose much of the force which was derived from the very eloquent manner in which it was delivered. The Rev. Dr. *Prince* was unable to take a part on this occasion.

After the delivery of the introductory part of the address, a silver plate was deposited under the corner stone by the venerable Peter *Lander*, the oldest member of the society, which had been previously read by the venerable *Timothy Pickering*, another member of the Society. Both Col. Pickering and Capt. Lander in the eightieth year of their age. The corner stone was then laid, and the address concluded. A benediction by Mr. *Upham*, terminated the services. The following inscriptions were on one side of the plate:

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To the God and Father of our
Lord Jesus Christ,
Our God and the God of our
Fathers,

The Descendants of Higginson,
Endicott. and the other
New-England
Pilgrims,
Who here gathered the First American Congregational
Church, Aug. 6, A. D. 1629,
have laid this Corner Stone of the
Fourth Edifice erected
on this spot,
for Christian Worship,
April 27, A. D. 1826, under the
ministry of
Rev. John Prince, LL D.
and Rev. Charles W. Upham,
Associate Pastors.

"*Heaven and earth shall pass away,*"
but my words
"*shall not pass away.*"

On the other side the following:—

Succession of Pastors.

Settled A. D.		Died or Rec. A. D.
1629	Francis Higginson, -	1630
1630	Samuel Skelton, -	1634
1631	Roger Williams, - -	1635
1636	Hugh Peters, - -	1641
1640	Edw. Norris, - - -	1682
1660	John Higginson - -	1708
1683	Nicholas Noyes, -	1717
1714	George Curwen, - -	1717
1718	Samuel Fiske, - -	1735
1736	John Sparhawk, - -	1755
1755	Thomas Barnard, -	1776
1772	Asa Dunbar, - - -	1779
1779	John Prince, - -	
1824	Charles W. Upham -	

Amid the large concourse [illegible] attended the ceremonies, [illegible] the venerable Dr. *Holyoke*, in his ninety-eighth year, and *Stephen Higginson, Jr.* Esq. a lineal descendant of the first pastor.

Thirty of the direct descendants of *Endicott and Higginson*, and those that accompanied them, now belong to this society.

ADDRESS.

Delivered at the Laying of the Corner Stone of a new Meeting House of the First Church in Salem.

My Christian Friends and Brethren. —We have assembled here to perform a service, simple in itself, but leading to associations which are dear to the heart and sink deep into the mind. We are now to consecrate the foundation of a Christian Temple, and to place beneath this, its Corner-Stone, a brief inscription to the Great Almighty Being to whom we dedicate it. In performing this service we, not only follow a custom prevalent among us, but we do what is recognized to be a duty and is prompted by our feelidgs.

That it is our duty, we are convinced by the consideration of a single circumstance. When the venerable building which last stood on this consecrated spot was removed, with what solicitous curiosity did we examine its foundation, in the desire of discovering some inscription placed there by men who lived four generations before us, concealed for more than a century from all even until ours should fall upon it! Our hope did not wholly leave us until the last corner had been taken away, and the disappointment which we then suffered is still fresh in our minds. We will spare those of our remote posterity, to whose lot it may fall to remove this foundation, a similar disappointment. We will endeavour to secure to them the gratification for which we have been seeking in vain.

With these views we proceed to deposit underneath this corner-stone, where the light of the day will never reach it until it shines upon the demolished and scattered ruins of these

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solid walls, the plate upon which are engraved the inscription and notices which will now be read to you.

[Here the inscriptions were read, and the ceremony of laying the corner-stone took place.]

When, after the succession, as we trust and pray, of many generations, our descendants in removing this temple, time-worn and dilapidated as it then will be, shall find this memorial of our interest in them, their minds and hearts will instantly come back to us through the long interval perhaps of centuries; they will bless our memory for having raised the altar around which their Fathers had gathered, and spread out the roof beneath which they had been sheltered in worship; and when they reflect that four edifices of wood and one of more durable materials have risen successively, and successively sunk into ruin on the same spot, but that the Gospel has been constantly preached there, they will fully recognize the sublime truth contained in that prophetic declaration of our Saviour which we have inscribed here: "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

We now in the sight of God, and in the presence of all who are here assembled, devote the building upon the foundation of which we are standing, to the accommodation and support of a community of christian-worshippers. We bid these walls to rise in the name of *Higginson, Endicott*, and all our honoured and pious ancestors, the Pilgrims of New-England, who here first consecrated a christian sanctuary, on the borders of a rude ocean and a still ruder wilderness. We bid them rise in the name of that glorious company of saints and martyrs who, in every age of the church, have toiled, and suffered, and died in the holy cause of christian truth and christian liberty. We bid them rise in the blessed name of him who is the Great Head of the Church.

And it is our devout and fervent prayer that on this spot, for ages yet to come, the eternal and immutable principles of sacred truth and of religious duty may be proclaimed—that the cause of free but sober inquiry, and of pure and rational, and soul-redeeming Christianity, such Christianity as allures the convictions of the understanding as well as the feelings of the heart, may forever be cherished and defended here—that the poor and the desolate and sorrow-stricken, may here always find peace and comfort to their souls—that a light from Heaven may break thro' the clouds which cast their gloomy shadows over this scene of our existence, and shine down upon those who may successively come up here to catch a glimpse of that better world towards which God in his mercy is calling us. Here may affliction always be soothed—here may a lasting consolation be extended to the bereaved—here may a heavenly hope ever spring up in the bosoms of the desponding—here may a bright pathway from the spot where we now stand, to the world above, be forever kept open, along which, as in the dream of the Patriarch, pious spirits will be mounting upwards, and gracious influence passing down. And when the Great Shepherd shall collect into one fold in Heaven his scattered flocks, may there be a long, an innumerable and a shining train of saved and rejoicing spirits, clad in garments of light, with crowns of glory on their heads, who will look back to this spot and to the temple which is now rising, and exclaim—"Thou art blessed forever—for to us thou hast been the gate of heaven."

DEDICATION.

The building Committee of the above Church, with the wonted zeal and industry, belonging to their character, having completed the same, to the full satisfaction of the

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society, and in the short space of a few months,—on Thursday —(Nov. 16, 1826) this new and splendid House was dedicated to its sacred purpose, by solemn rites and religious services. The Salem Literary Observer presents us with the following description of the performances:—

Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. *Brazer*; Dedicatory prayer by Rev. Dr. *Prince*, the senior pastor; Sermon by Rev. Mr. *Upham*, colleague pastor, from Ezra v. ii:—"We are the servants of the God of heaven and earth, and build the house that was built these many years ago:" Concluding Prayer by Rev. Dr. *Flint*. In the course of the services the following beautiful hymn, written for the occasion by Rev. Dr. *Flint*, was sung:—

Again we hail the hallow'd spot.
Where first our fathers knelt in prayer,
Grateful that here they faileth not
A temple, Lord, thy name to bear.

As thou each former house didst own
And with thy favouring presence fill,
In this thy saving health make known,
And be the people's portion still.

The footsteps of thy saints we seek,
Who here the path to glory trod;
Though gone, their faith and virtues speak
And point the way to heaven and God.

Here be thy sabbaths sanctified,
Thy word dispens'd and heard in love;
From hearts sincere and purified
Our worship be like that above.

Here be thy service still the same
Till sabbaths cease and time shall end,
And earth and skies, involv'd in flame,
Temples and suns in ruin blend.

All hail, once more, the hallow'd spot,
Where first our fathers knelt in prayer;
Thanks to our God, faileth not
A temple here thy name to bear.

We cannot abstain from noticing, particularly, among the excellent performances, on this occasion, the devotional ser of the veneral senior pastor—It sunk deep in the hearts of all who heard him. The beautiful simplicity of the interior of this church reflects great credit on the taste of all concerned in its erection. The pulpit may be referred to, as one of the most elegant specimens of cabinet work we have ever seen.

This Church was formed and organized on the 6th of August, 1629, four years after the first settlement of the town, and three years before any other Congregational Church on this continent. On that day a covenant was drawn by Mr. *Higginson*, who had been elected joint pastor with Mr. *Skelton* in the month of June previous, and thirty members were admitted to the Church. The present house has been completed under the superintendence of Messrs. Pickering Dodge, John Gardner, John Pickering, Joseph E. Sprague, and Wm. E. Gardner, a Committee of the Society. The Architects were Messrs. Willard & Banners. Head Carpenter, Mr. David Lord—Master Mason, Capt. David Robbins. The Pulpit, which is of Mahogany, was made by Messrs. Kimball & Sargent. The cost of the building was about 16,000 dollars, and we have already mentioned that the basement story. the front of which is of granite, has been leased for Stores at about 1000 dollars per annum. The number of pews on on the floor of the Meeting-House, is 81, and in the gallery, 18.

From the N. H. Patriot.

BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG.

Sept. 11th, 1826, completes the 12th anniversary of the action on Lake Champlain. The writer hereof, then a resident near the frontier and of the number of those who crossed the Lake for the defence of Plattsburg, begs leave to communicate a few particulars of that eventful period, some of which may be new, and all perhaps not uninteresting to the public.

The march of Gen. Izard with his command for Sacket's Harbor, was the signal for the advance of

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the British military and naval forces; and though the "Bulwark of our Religion" has been somewhat scandalized for commencing hostilities on the Sabbath, 11th September, 1814, it appeared they were only prevented by adverse wind, from trying their fortune the day before. They had chosen the 10th, being precisely a year after the glorious victory of Commodore Perry: which relying upon their superiority of force, and encouraged by the presence of ten thousand veteran troops, they confidently expected to reverse. Aware of all these circumstances, Com. M'Donough stood on the defensive, and moored his fleet with consummate ability in Plattsburg Bay, in such position that any vessel engaged with his own, would inevitably be raked by his brig or schooner during the action. At eight o'clock in the morning of the 11th, the enemy stood proudly within Cumberland Head, the Frigate Confiance leading their line, and a fresh breeze bearing them rapidly along From the manner of their opproach, and from information obtained afterwards of the prisoners, it appeared they did not intend to fight a *regular* battle, but to run down upon our Commodore and carry him by boarding. One brig opened her fire upon the Confiance, which, though sufficiently near and powerful to have blown her from the water, did not return a single shot, but pursuing her plan tacked and stood directly for the Saratoga. The American officers in Fort Moreau, supposing the ships within striking distance, and seeing all silent on board our Commodore, concluded he would surrender without fighting; and the remark "that it would be another Detroit scrape," passed indignantly from mouth to mouth. At this moment of intense interest, a shot from the smaller craft disabled the rudder of the Confiance, which obliged her to fall off before the wind brought her broadside to our Commodore; who immediately relieved the anxiety of the landsmen, by commenceing a powerful and well directed fire.—Thus failing in his project of boarding, the enemy anchored about fifty rods distant, and then indeed came the "*tug of war*" between the whole fleets. *Sir* George Prevost, after the action began, retired for a moment to his quarters in the village, and remarked in the hearing of Col. Platt, that in thirty minutes the American fleet would be captured. Starting up in his bed to which he was confined by sickness the veteran prophetically replied, "By heaven, sir, you don't get e'm." The British commander, after waiting some time and seeing no prospect of his prediction being verified, directed his artillery upon our fort, which was spiritedly returned by Gen. Macomb; and with nearly 200 pieces engaged upon the water, and the fort batteries, and musketry by land, awakened the echoes on mountain and lake, which had slept in peaceful silence since the Gondola action of Gen. Arnold. The Captains of two British 74's lying at Quebec, who had journeyed to Cumberland Head to witness the triumph of his Majesty's fleet, after viewing the contest for an hour, with other eyes than those of Sir George Prevost, declared they could not endure the sight any longer, and throwing hy their glasses, retreated in their boat. Finding his broadside nearly disabled, Com. M'Donough attempted the hazardous experiment of turning his ship.—Twice the rigging of the cable was cut by the enemy's shot; the third attempt happily succeeded, and opened his fire afresh, the Confiance surrendered, having nearly half of her crew killed or wounded, and 105 round shot in her hull. Commodore Downie of the Confiance was killed early in the action, whether by a splinter or near ap-

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proach of a passing ball, was unknown. The flesh was discolored from the groin across the stomach, but the skin was said to have remained unbroken.

Thus terminated this momentous conflic, the second brilliant triumph of our navy in sqadron, and the most successful instance of maritime defence since the days of Barrington and Hood. But alas!—the Hero of Champlain, like his fellow of Erie, has found an untimely grave. The march of time has removed from earthly scenes most of our revolutionary civilians and warriors, and has already made fearful inroads upon the number of those who gallantly and gloriously conducted our arms to victory, in the more recent contest.

ALABAMA.

A gentleman recently from Alabama, has furnished us with the following facts, relative to the topography & commerce of that State, which we think may be interesting to many of our patrons. The quantity of cotton raised in South Alabama, last year was 75,000 bales, one third more than was grown the year before.—The climate and soil of that state are so well adapted to the growth of cotton, that the farming interest devote their attention to little else.—The inhabitants depend upon the northern states for their supplies of flour, pork, and whiskey—Mobile is the deposit for mostly all the products of the state; it contains from 7 to 8000 inhabitants; 200 house were erected there last year.—Above Mobile, on the banks of Mobile river, there are a considerable number of flourishing towns.—Fort Claiborn, 150 miles from Mobile, contains 1,500 inhabitants, and shipped of last years crop 3000 bales. Prairie Bluff, 120 miles further up, exported 3000 bales.—The little town of Selima, 10 miles further, containing 1000 inhabitants, exported 10,000 bales. Montgomery, 125 miles further, with 4900 inhabitants, exported 9000 bales; and from Cassawda, 25 miles above, at the junction of the Coosa and Talapoosa rivers, there were exported 1000 bales.—On the Tombeckbee and Black Warrior rivers, also, there are several flourishing towns.—Tuscaloosa, recently fixed upon as the capital of the state, contains 3000 inhabitants, and exported 10,000 bales. Erie, 100 miles below with only 500 inhabitants, exported 8000 bales. Several other places further down, viz. Point Jackson, Coffeeville, St Stephens, &c. exported from 3000 to 4000 bales—Considerable quantities are sent to market by the planters, sufficient, probably, to make up the deficit. We do not pretend, however, to perfect accuracy either as to the number of inhabitants or the quantum of exports from the several towns mentioned, but believe the statement not to be essentially wrong.—*Cinci. Gaz.*

From the Commercial Advertiser.

ANCIENT RECORDS.

MR. EDITOR.—Under the head of "Ancient Records" in your last Advertiser, you say "on the 15th Dec. 1669, the sum of three pounds was paid to Bartholomew Green for printing several Laws of this province." This was probably executed in Boston, as there was no printing done in New Hampshire, previous to the year 1756. An old Memorandum Book kept by a gentleman of this town, about that time, says "The first printing Press set up in New Hampshire was at Portsmouth in August 1756—the Gazette was published the 7th October, and Ames' Almanack the November following." Previous to this time, all news, however trivial relating to this town appeared in the Boston Papers, and many gentlemen who were in the habit of corresponding with the Boston Editors continued it after the establishment of the N. H. Gazette.—

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For instance, the Boston Country Journal of the 2d of February, 1761 says, "We hear from Portsmouth that on Tuesday the 20th of January his most Sacred Majesty George III was proclaimed in the following manner, viz. A number of gentlemen waited on the Governor at his house at Little Harbour, where about 11 o'clock Mr. Secretary Atkinson proclaimed him aloud, after which the gentlemen were feasted with cold beef and good liquors. Then about 3 o'clock the Clerk of the first company of Foot proclaimed him from the State House at Portsmouth to a few of the militia who had been under arms near five hours and a number of boys. On this occasion guns at the fort were discharged—the report was heard by none but those at the Governor's.

Our Governors' Proclamations and our pamphlets were also printed in Boston. In 1719 an English ship was cast away on Boon Island; the crew and passengers after unparalleled sufferings from cold and hunger, and losing many of their number, were taken off the rock by two of our citizens, who found them in a most wretched state. One of their number wrote a narrative of the shipwreck, and an account of their kind reception at Portsmouth — This pamphlet was *printed* in Boston in 1720, and is now a great curiosity, and rarely to be found.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1826.

CHARITABLE COLLECTIONS.

At a lecture held at the central Universalist Society, Nov. 19th, Sermon by the Rev. David Pickering of Providence, there was $133 collected in aid of the Female Samaritan Society.

The sum collected at the Park street Church on Sunday evening, Oct. 15, in aid of the funds of the *Fartherless and Widows Society*, amounted to $241 23 cents.

We mention, with much pleasure, and record the fact, as worthy of all praise, that at a recent Lecture, in the Federal-street Church, on account of the Fragment Society, and in which the Rev. Mr. Ware, officiated, the sum of $312, and a gold ring, were collected.

"The breast which happiness bestows,
"Reflected happiness shall bless,"

PROVIDENCE STAGES.

We are glad to learn, that some improvement has at length been made in the stage travel between this city and Providence. For many years, the tedious time of nearly *eight* hours, has been required to perform the journey; it is now travelled in *five* hours, by the 'Commercial Line;' and this arrangement will be continued, simply because the public will patronize none other.

ENTERPRISE OF SALEM.

We are glad to learn, that the enterprising citizens of Salem, have at length determined to erect a large manufactory at that place; and to place the business in more active and efficient hands, have chosen a new board of directors, consisting of the most zealous supporters of the measure, viz.

Hon. JOSEPH STORY,

Benj. Hawks,	John Russell,
Stephen C. Phillips,	Perley Putnam,
John Forrester,	Larkin Thorndike,
John Walsh,	Henry Whipple,

UNITED STATES REVENUE.

We are glad to learn, in reply to some recent rumours, that the impost, of the present year, would fall short several millions; that instead of a deficiency, the full sum, estimated by the Treasury Department, would be realized; and the receipts *amply sufficient for all the public expenditures, including the annual ap-*

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plication of ten millions towards the principal and interest of the public debt.

The re-election of Mr. *Clinton*, to the chief magistracy of N.-York, is now rendered certain; but the majority of votes in his favor is small; and the successful candidate for Lt. Gov (Mr. *Pitcher*,)is of the opposition party, as well also as a mojority of the legislature. In this state of things, Mr. Clinton will have few to envy him.

BOSTON NEWS-PAPERS.

(Continued from page 136.)

There were several papers commenced in this town, during the war of the revolution; but they were not distinguished for much talent, or public spirit, and, of course, were soon discontinued,for want of patronage, The "*Public Ledger*," instituted by Messrs. *Draper & Folsom, in 1776, or 7, and first published in the building now occupied by Dr. Elliot, at the corner of Washington and Winter-streets, survived the revolution, a few years, and then fell also, while in the hands of Mr. Folsom, alone, from mere imbecility.

"COLUMBIAN CENTINEL."

This paper, the oldest surviving print of our city, established since the revolutionary war, was commenced on the 24th of March 1784, and first published in a small quarto form, at No. 9, Marlborough-street, by Warden & Russell. It was issued twice a week, on the same days, it now is, (Wednesday and Saturday.) The title then stood, "*The Massachusetts Centinel*; *and the Republican Journal.*" Motto—"*Uninfluenced by Party, We aim only to be Just.*"—Price 12s. a year, and two Pence, single. In the centre was a graphic figure, holding a tablet, or book, in one hand, and a pen, or pencil, in the other; with the scales of justice suspended from the frame, on which the figure is sitting, in a contemplative posture.

On the 16th Oct. same year, the office was removed to the building, situated at the corner of Devonshire and State-streets, when the title of the paper was so far altered, as to lose the figure with the scales,—its motto—and the second denomination, leaving the single title of "*Massachusetts Centinel*," supported by two small figurative cuts on the the extream right and left, emblematical of *Liberty and Commerce*. On the 26th June, 1785, the former motto was restored.—During this month, the publishers obtained much notoriety, and the accession of a great many new friends, as well as subscribers to their paper, from the circumstance of some illiberal attacks being made on the freedom of their press; and more particularly so, from an act of violence being committed on the person of the senior partner, then in a feeble state of health.* This partiality in their fa-

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* Mr. Draper is now living, and a resident of this city, enjoying, a good portion of health, for an aged man; and what is still a further blessing, he enjoys the filial and affectionate care of his surviving children.

* The leading cause of this attempt to muzzle the press, seems to have arisen from the novel institution of a Society, called the "Sans Souci," which were to have their stated meetings at Concert-Hall, and each other's houses,—to admit persons of both sexes, young and old, and to allow card-playing, even on the Sabbath, as well as tea and punch drinking, &c. These assemblies being considered as having an immoral tendency, the society was attacked by some writers in the Centinel, and a Farce written and advertised in the paper for publication, bearing the imposing and startling title of "Sans Souci; alias, Free and Easy; or an Evening's Peep into a Polite Circle." On this public notice, one of the members repaired to the office, and from the lower entry, demanded to speak with one of the printers,—Mr. Warden, the senior editor,being near the door, and first hearing the call, descended,and was immedia-

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vour, was so strongly, and so publicly manifested, as to call forth the most lively expressions of gratitude and thanks; and to inspire them with new ardour and courage in the prosecution of their responsible duties to the community at large.

At this period there was a good deal of discussion in the papers, on political, as well as private topicks; and many fears expressed by the considerate and judicious, that the fruits of our hard struggle, and glorious triumph, in the war of independence, were in danger of being lost, unless the government of the several states should adopt wise and liberal acts, for the common good; or that the old Congress be clothed with adequate power, to regulate commerce, fix an equal tariff of duties, and manage the concerns of the Union, for the general good. On these subjects the Centinel was consistently republican and energetic. On local politics, it ran in unison with the spirit of the times, so far as that spirit was directed to salutary ends; but as some difficulties arose in the Western counties, from the execution of the laws, respecting the collection of debts, and some threats manifested to obstruct their operation, it became necessary to rally round the government, armed at all points, and protect it from violence and insubordination. On this occasion the Centinel was the first to enlist its support in maintaining the laws and constituted authorities of the state.

In 1785, it was judged expedient that the legislature should adopt such immediate and efficient measures, as seemed to be required, to meet the presure of the public difficulties; but Gov. Hancock, having resigned the chair of state, nothing of consequence was done, until the meeting of the new legislature in May, when there appearing no choice of Governor by the people, the election devolved, agreeably to the Constitution, on the senate. Accordingly they appointed the Hon. James Bowdoin, although he was not the popular candidate sent up from the House of Representatives.* This appointment gave great satisfaction to the friends of order and good government, and was much praised in the Centinel. In the inaugural address of Gov. Bowdoin, he enforces "the necessity of a strict obedience to the laws of the Commonwealth—the passing of such additional acts, as shall tend to strengthen the hands of the public officers;" and further recommends, "that Congress should be invested with all the powers necessary to preserve the Union, to manage the general concerns of it, and preserve and promote its common interests." This promptness of action, and energy of character, drew upon him the envy of some, and the fears of many, who were either timid or time serving polititians; but his administration, at its outset, was ably supported by the better sense, and sounder patriotism of the judicious and enlightened. The Centinel, & its numerous and able correspondents, stood

tely accosted, in language not very respectful, accompanied with threats that if he presisted in publishing the Farce, advertised that morning, he would beat him to death. On Mr. Wardens declaring his firm determination so to do, at every hazard, the assailant instantly struck him with a cane, and in the struggle which ensued, beat him to the floor. The junior partner, hearing the disturbance, and suspecting the cause of it, hastened below, and by a vigorous execution, of what, in legal phrase, is called the *lex talionis*, rescued his companion and sent the invader of their personal rights, and the violator of the public peace, home, with his spirit a little humbled, and the additional mortification of finding, when the work was published, that his name was scarcely mentioned or alluded to, in any part of it.

* The two Candidates sent to the Senate, were, His Honor Lt. Gov. Cushing, Hon. James Bowdoin; the former having received 134, and the latter but 89, of the whole number of votes, given by the House to these gentlemen.

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firm on their post, as the watchful guardians of the Constitution and Laws.

The 5th vol. of the Centinel, commencing March 22d, 1786, we find enlarged to a folio crown sheet; and the figure of Liberty, only retained, in the title page, and that placed in the centre of the head line. The paper and type is here of a better quality, and fairness, than formerly, and the general appearance of the print much improved. This number announces the death of Mr. Warden, the senior partner; and the imprint bears the single name of the present editor and proprietor (BENJ. RUSSELL.)—This vol. is occupied with numerous political writings, and not a little violence of party feeling and animosity.—"Honestus," who began his career, as a public writer, about this time, and seems to have run hard against the profession of the law, comes in for a share of this bitterness of party invective. There were, however, some occasional scintillations of wit and humour, to relieve the angry passions of a part of their gall. We select a few samples of this disposition, as elicited in the style and manner of Epigrams.

"For the Centinel,

"*Honestus* our lawyers has handsomely hang'd,
"But what are his *views*, when he piously hopes
"To see the *black* "Order," condemn'd to be hang'd?
"Why just 'enable him to sell off his *ropes*."*

This jeu d'esprit was followed immediately after by a further display of harmless satire.

"To the Epigrammatist.

"Give me leave, sir, to tell you, concerning Honestus,
"You erroneously construe "his views," when he hopes
"To hang the *black*" Order," who're so *great a pest to us*,
"As he'll furnish the continent, *gratis*, with ropes."

At the general election, in 1786, we find Gov. Bowdoin to be again placed in the chair of state. The whole number of votes in the city was 778, of which the patriot Bowdoin had 767; an extraordinary vote of unanimity in a popular meeting; but this mark of distinction was fully merited, for every step which he had taken, as Chief Magistrate of the state, displayed a wisdom, intelligence, and decision of character that promised the happiest result, in those difficult and trying times; and the events which followed, before the close of the political year, in the complete suppression of the rebellion, at the least possible sacrifice of blood, or treasure, fully justified the highest expectations that could have been entertained of his administration. During this insurrection, the hands of government were much strengthened by the agency of the press; in which course of duty and patriotism, the Centinel, bore, as on former occasions, an honorable part.*

In March, 1787, the office of the Centinel was removed to the old building at the corner of State-st. and Willson's-Lane, where now stands the U. S. Branch Bank. No further alteration was made in the title, or size of the paper, until June 16, 1790, when it was enlarged to a handsome demy size, with new types, and the title changed to the "*Columbian Centinel*," when the figure of Liberty was put aside, to make room for a brilliant Star, in-

* The *eclat*, which attended the administration of Gov. Bowdoin, in thus terminating the war of rebellion, aroused all the jealousy of Mr. Hancock's friends and partisans, and accordingly in 1787 they buckled on their armour, not to fight the insurgents, for they had been subdued, but to frighten the voters into a belief, that Bowdoin was an aristocrat, and a terrorist, and Hancock, the true patriot. They did indeed, succeed, and Hancock was chosen Governor, the friends of Mr. Bowdoin, knowing his feeble state of health, and disinclination to serve longer, unless forced by a sense of public duty, having taken little pains to court the suffrages of the people. Gov. Bowdoin died in 1790. Gov. Hancock continued in the office, by re-elections, untill 1793, when he died.

* Honestus, (Benj. Austin, Esq,) was the proprietor of a Rope-Walk.

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circling the initial letters, U. S. A. In Sept following, the price was raised from $2 to $2 24 cents.—*Dog cheap.*

In Jan. 1788, the Convention, for the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was assembled in Boston, and Mr. Russell attended the same as a spectator, from day to day, and took minutes of the debates and proceedings, sketches of which he published in his paper, and afterwards gave to the public a valuable pamphlet of 2 or 300 pages, containing the debates and speeches at full length.

In 1791, the office was again removed, and located in the spacious front Chamber of the Royal Exchange, at the West corner of State and Exchange-streets. The political affairs of France, furnished at this time, new and extraordinary, as well as copious supplies of news; and the Centinel, from its numerous correspondents abroad, and the rich summaries of its local editor, was looked up to, as the purest and most authentic source of foreign intelligence, of any journel on the Continent. The general sentiment at this time, was in favour of the French; but as the revolution developed itself, this popular feeling cooled away, and in the spring of 1793, when the news arrived of the murder of the king, a large proportion of the people viewed the scenes transacted in France, as hostile to every principle of freedom or justice. As an evidence however of our early good wishes towards France, and the cause of liberty which it was then thought she was bravely defending, a *Civic Feast*, in honor of her military triumphs, was held in Boston, on the 26th Jan. 1783, when an ox was roasted on the common, and brought, in splendid procession, into State-street, where ample tables were spread, and the multitude collected to participate in the sacrifice. The car, on which the ox was carried, was drawn by 15 horses, superbly ornamented; there were three other cars, drawn by 6 horses each, containing 800 loaves of bread, and two hogsheads of punch. This was rather a noisy and tumultuous scene, than any thing like the "feast of reason, or the flow of soul." Many had their forebodings of the career of French politics; and it was but a very few days, before the news of the murder of Louis XVIth reached us, with all its concommitant and bloody transactions.

(To be Continued.)

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

A London paper says, "it has been *discovered*, that Edmund Burke was the author of the celebrated letters of Junius! Junius himself speaks of "*false facts*," and we presume this is a *conjectural discovery*; but the surmise, is nevertheless a shrewd one, as it would seem that nothing but the most extreme hazard, and total ruin of such a man as Burke, could have prompted the measures taken to conceal the writer so long.....Accounts from Laguira say, that the whole of Colombia is in a state of insurrection against the government; and that it was thought, nothing but a change of its present dynasty, approximating, as near as possible, to that of the United States, would cure existing evils, and save the country from self-destruction: Where is Bolivar?—and what is he about?.....The government of Chili have appointed a minister to the United States..... The Russians have obtained a great victory over the Persians.....It is said France will acknowledge the independence of the South-American States.....Talma, the Garrick of the French Stage, has died at Paris.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The Quebec papers mention the execution of a person by the name of John Hart, for sacrilege, in robbing a Roman Catholic Church.....

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Mr. Poinset, our present minister to Mexico, is to be associated, as a colleague with Mr. Sargent, in the mission to the South American Congress; this will save to the country the expense of one outfit, at least; and in other points of view, may operate more beneficially to the United State, than the full commission, so strenously urged at the last meeting of Congress.....Mr. Gallatin it is said, is about returning home, and giving up his place, as minister to the Court of St. James; this embassy, seems to be very unfortunate; Mr. King had an out-fit of $9000, and kept the office about one year; Mr. Gallatin had a similar out-fit of $9000, and is about giving up the appointment, in a less space of time; another minister must be sent, and another out-fit of $9000 must be expended. We should humbly think that it was about time to give up the *notion* of sending *old* men abroad as political spies, or commercial negociators. ..... The fine Steam Boat Chancellor Livingston, was sold at New-York, a few days since for $14,950. .....The legislature of Georgia have before them a resolution, nominating Gen. Jackson for the next Presidency; it so happens, however, that the *Electors* of the President are chosen by the people at large, not by their representatives in the state legislatures.....There has been several falls of snow, in Maine and New-Hampshire, and in some places the sleighing quite good, or as the papers say, 'decent;' in Boston the streets are as free of snow, as in mid-summer.

DEFENCE OF THE SEABOARD.

An interesting and highly important document, relative to the defence of our maritime frontier, communicated to Congress at the close of the last session by the Board of Engineers employed to survey the coast, has been published in the National Intelligencer and several other papers. The whole line of sea-coast, which extends 3330 miles is divided by the Engineers into four distinct parts, and they enumerate the positions to be fortified and the cost and advantages of each. The whole expense is estimated at $6,537,454—that for the additional defence at Boston alone, at 1,279,429 dollars. The fortifications recommended are divided into three classes, more or less necessary, and therefore not requiring to be all completed at once.

Remains of Com. Perry.—The U. S. sloop of war Lexington, Capt. Shubrick, with the remains of the late Com. Perry, arrived at Newport on Monday last.

TREATY WITH GUATEMALA.

A treaty of commerce, friendship, &c. which was negociated in December last, by Mr. Clay, on the part of the United States, and Mr. Canas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Federation of the Centre of America, on the part of that Republic, has been promulgated by a Proclamation of the President of the United States. This treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States at its last session, and having since been ratified by the other contracting party, now goes into immediate operation. Its leading features are—

1st. The equalization of tonnage duties imposed on the vessels of the two countries;

2d. A reciprocal liberty of importation and exportation in the vessels of the respective parties of whatever may, by law, be imported or exported, in native vessels, without reference to the country of origin or production of the cargo;

3d. A mutual reception in the ports of each, of the produce of the two countries, subject to no higher duty than similar produce of the most favoured nation is liable to pay.

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GUATEMALA—"Guatemala is situated near the Pacific Ocean, in latitude 14 N. and longitude 91 W. in a rich valley, and a most delightful climate, at an elevation of about 5000 feet above the sea. The inhabitants scarcely know a change of temperature during the year. There is one continued vernal season. The thermometer, since my arrival, has ranged from 67 to 73 deg. The freshness and elasticity of the breeze is delicious. The weather reminds me of our sweetest days in May. Within twenty leagues of the city there is every climate. Within six or eight leagues, and in view, is the great Volcano, the Volcano de Agua, which by its eruption, destroyed old Guatemala, supposed to be 14, or 15,000 feet high, and from which this city is supplied with ice. Within a few leagues from thence, on the shores of the Pacific, is the parching climate of Africa, under the Equator. This variety of climate affords an equal variety of productions; hence are to be seen every day in the market the productions of all countries.

In view, and about 5 leagues from the city, are the volcanoes called Mactraton; near them the earth is almost continually trembling. This is a celebrated place, much famed for the medical qualities of the springs. The population of the republic of Guatemala, is estimated at upwards of two millions; and of this city, 40 to 50,000. The streets are 36 feet wide, well paved with lime-stones, and have a rivulet in the centre of each. These houses are all one story high, (except the churches,) with thick walls to resist earthquakes, plastered inside and out with lime, and covered with tile. The yards and gardens are ornamented with flowers of rich hues, with oranges and lemon trees, and the shrubbery common to tropical climates, and with one or more fountains of pure water in each.

The public square is 450 feet rectangular, and substantially paved; one side of which is filled up by the Cathedral and its apurtenances; on the other three sides are public edifices. In the centre of the square is a magnificent fountain or reservoir.

There is a uniformity, neatness and convenience in this city, not to be met with in any other Spanish town, as I am informed. There are, perhaps, forty churches, and from 4 to 5000 priests of the different orders, and several nunneries. The churches are splendid buildings, and finished in the first style of architecture. It is said some of them cost more than two millions of dollars.

Indigo and cochineal are the principal articles of export. The latter was not cultivated to any great extent until a few years ago. If my information is correct, there is no production of the earth which rewards labor so extravagantly as cochineal; from the great increase of its production the price must decline. The operation of the new government is infusing life into the immense natural resources of Central America."

June 15, 1826.

From the National Intelligencer.

REVOLUTIONARY DOCUMENT.

It is doubted whether the following document, furnished to us by a correspondent in the east, has ever found a place in history, or even a general circulation at the time of its promulgation. It is however, undoubtedly authentic, and is at this day a political curiosity, in which light it is offered to our readers, who will not fail to recollect that, on the 17th of October, in the same year, the proud spirit which dictated this proclamation of the 23d June, 1777, was humbled to the surrender of the whole army at Saratoga.

By John Burgoyne, Esq. &c. &c. Lieutenant General of his Majesty's armies in America, Colonel of the Queen's regiment of the

Queen's regiment of Light Dragoons, Governor of Fort William, in North Britian, one of the Representatives of the Commons of Great Britian in Parliament, and commanding an army and fleet in an expedition from Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The forces entrusted to my command are designed to act in concert, and upon a common principle with the numerous armies and fleets which already display, in every part of America, the power, the justice, and, when properly sought, the mercy of the King. The cause in which the British arms are thus exerted, applies to the most affecting interest of the human heart; and the military servants of the crown, at first called forth for the sole purpose of restoring the rights of the Constitution, now combine with the love of their country, and duty to their Sovereign, the other extensive excitments which spring from a due sense of the general privileges of mankind. To the eyes and ears of the temperate part of the public, and to the breasts of suffering thousands in the provinces, be the melancholly appeal, whether the present unnatural rebellion has not been made the foundation for the completest system of tyranny that ever God in his displeasure suffered, for a time, to be exercised over a forward and stubborn generation?—Arbitrary imprisonments, confiscations of property, persecution and torture, unprecedented in the Inquisition of the Romish Church, are among the palpable enormities which verify the affirmative. These are inflicted by assemblies and committees; who dare to profess themselves friends of liberty; upon the most quiet subjects, without distinction of age or sex, for the sole crime, often for the sole suspicion of having adhered in principle to the Government under which they were born, and to which, by every tie, divine and human, they owe allegiance. To consummate these shocking proceedings, the profanation of religion is added to the most profligate prostitution of common reason. The consciences of men are at nought, and multitudes are compelled not only to bear arms, but also to swear subjection to an usurpation they abhor.

Animated by these considerations at the head of troops in the full power of health, discipline and valour, determined to strike where necessary, and anxious to spare where possible, I, by these presents, invite and exhort all persons, in all places where the progress of this army may point; and, by the blessing of God, I will extend it far; to maintain such a conduct as may justify me in protecting their lands, habitations, and families. The intention of this address is to hold forth security, not depredation to the country.—To those whom spirit and principle may induce to partake in the glorious task of redeeming their countrymen from dungeons, re-establishing the blessings of legal Government, I offer encouragement and employment. And upon the first intelligence of their associations I will find means to assist their undertakings. The domestic, the industrious, the infirm, and even the timid inhabitants, I am desirous to protect, provided they remain quiet at their homes; that they do not suffer their cattle to be removed, or their corn or forage to be secreted or destroyed; that they do not break up their bridges or roads, nor by any other acts, directly or indirectly, endeavour to obstruct the operation of the King's troops, or supply or assist those of the enemy. Every species of provisions brought to my camp will be paid for at an equitable rate, in solid coin.

In consciousness of Christianity, my royal master's clemency, and the honour of soldiership, I have dwelt upon this invitation; and let not people be led to disregard it,

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by considering the immediate situation of my camp. I have but to give stretch to the Indian forces under my direction, and they amount to thousands, to overtake the hardened enemies of Great Britain and America; I consider them the same wherever they may lurk, if, notwithstanding these endeavours, and sincere intentions to assist them, the frenzy of hostility should remain; I shall stand acquitted in the eyes of God and man, in denouncing and executing the vengeance of the State against the wilful outcasts. The messengers of justice and wrath await them in the field; and devastation, famine, and every comcomitant harm that a reluctant, but indispensable prosecution of military duty must occasion, will bar the way to their return.

J. BURGOYNE.

Camp at the River, June, 23, 1777.

By order of his Excellency the Lieut. General.

ROBT. KINGSTON.
Secretary.

The above was copied by Bailey Stettson, on the frontier of Vermont from the original proclamation, immediately after it was issued, and given by him to an acquaintance, who preserved it to this day. The name and character of the latter, who is yet living, are known to us, and entitle the document to full credit.—Editors.

CITY RECORD.

COMMON COUNCIL.

NOVEMBER 27.

The joint Committee on the several petitions of the Mercantile Whf. Company made a report, stating, in substance, that after hearing the petitioners, and considering the resolutions already adopted by the City Council on the subject, they had agreed to the following modification of the Resolutions:—

1. That the street called Second street shall be altered to course nearly parallel with Marginal-street.

2. That Second-street should terminate at Shaw's wharf, and that a street, at least twenty-nine feet wide should be laid out up said Shaw's wharf to Ann-street, and shall never be closed until Second-street be extended to Richmond street, and until a street at least thirty feet wide be also laid out on the east or west side of Shaw's wharf, and beyond Cross-st.

3. That a small variation of Marginal street should be made, whereby it would be determined a few feet farther to the northward at its easterly end.

The course of the streets as thus acceeded to, will appear on Mr. Fuller's plan, dated the 28th of October last, herewith submitted.

The reasons for acceeding to these modifications were either that they were unimportant in their general character, or else that they were of a nature, necessary, in order to facilitate the objects of the Corporation, which the committee were satisfied could not be effectuated, unless these modifications were acceded to.

4. It has been agreed that the city should build the bridge across the Creek, and the corporation pay the expense.

This will ensure that they should be done faithfully and substantially.

5. As your committee found that various doubts and questions might arise upon the obligations mutually resulting under the former resolution, they have reduced all the agreements, made between the city and the Mercantile Wharf Corporation, into the form of a contract, which they herewith submit, (marked A.) and which, if it receive the sanction of the City Council, will require nothing more to be done on its part than to direct that the Mayor execute the same on behalf of the city, whenever it shall be executed on the part of said Mercantile Wharf Corporation.

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DECEMBER 4th,

An order, authorising the Mayor and Aldermen to employ council in its supposed right in a lot of land upon which Engine House No. 16, is erected, received its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Peabody the whole subject relating thereto, was indefinately *postponed*.

An order passed directing the transmission of messages between the two boards, to be by the Clerk of the respective boards, in writing.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the appointment of a City Solicitor, and the salary to be allowed that officer, reported an ordinance providing for his annual election in January, and yearly allowance of $400—to be in lieu of all other compensation. Ordered to its second reading at the next meeting of the Council.

An order received its first reading, making an appropriation of $8,497 for the support of the poor in the House of Industry at South Boston. The committee reporting the order, inform the Council that the whole expense of the House of Industry for the eleven months which ended on the 1st of April, 1825, was $22,183, and the income $5193.

An Ordinance prohibiting the firing of guns.

An Ordinance regulating the sale of fish—and

An Ordinance relating to sidewalks, were severally read and passed to a second reading.

An Ordinance regulating the admeasurement of Wood.

An Ordinance to prevent unlawful and injurious practices in the streets of the city—and

An Ordinance relative to the burial of the dead—were severally read by their titles, and passed to a second reading.

Report of the Committee on the subject of the City Debt was read, accepted, and ordered to be printed in the papers.

Ordered, That Messrs. James, Rice and Peabody, be a committee to consider the expediency of adopting the rule established in other deliberative bodies, that no member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately interested;—and further to report on the propriety of establishing a standing rule of this Council, prohibiting any member thereof, under any pretence whatever, from receiving a pecuniary compensation for any professional or other services rendered the City during the period for which he may have been elected; and any member of the board from making contracts with the City in his own behalf, that may arise from proceedings upon which such member has a right to vote.

Adjourned to Monday next, at 6 P. M.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1826.

BOSTON NEWS-PAPERS.

"COLUMBIAN CENTINEL."

(Continued from page 283.)

An extra Centinel, of March 27, 1793, with an accompanying supplement, contains the trial, condemnation, and execution of the unfortunate Louis XVIth. His address on the scaffold, is thus briefly and pathetically given in the account.

'Having ascended a part of the steps, leading to the stage where the guillotine was fixed, he solicited, and with some difficulty obtained, permission to address the assembled spectators:—In his speech he informs them, 'That he has been their Prince, their King, and their Fellow-Citizen; and that in each of these capacities, the welfare and happiness of his subjects and fellow-citizens, had been the first object of his heart. His life, he said, had been demanded, and he readily resigned it, in hopes that the sacrifice would restore to the nation that

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tranquility, which he had ever wished.' He then, with apparent cheerfulness, ascended to the tower of the scaffold, and assisted the Executioner in the preparations for the melancholy event, which instantly ensued.'

The Centinel of March 22, 1792, contains the trial of the Editor, for an assault, in State Street, on the person of Benjamin Austin, esq. by violently tweaking his nose, for some disrespectful and abusive language, made use of by Mr Austin, against him, at a public meeting in Faneuil Hall. The prosecution was laid on the plea of indignity to the office Mr Austin then held, being a Senator of the Commonwealth, and the damages laid at 1000*l*.—Verdict of Jury, twenty shillings!

In August, 1792, we find noticed in the Centinel, a Theatrical Exhibition, at Concert Hall, by Mr Charles Powell, entitled 'The Evening Brush, for rubbing off the Rust of Care.' On the same month and year, the New Board Alley Exhibition Room was opened, by Mr Harper, and M. Placide & Martine, in which Recitations were given by the former, and French Ballettes, and Tight Rope Dancing by the latter. This building was erected by the subscriptions of a few individuals, and the interior laid out in the form of a Theatre, having a stage with shifting scenery, a pit, & two rows of boxes, although there was a law existing at the time, against theatrical exhibitions. There were some murmurings heard against this establishment; but the popular voice was in favour of it, as a place of rational amusement, and nothing was done, by the public authorities, to obstruct them until the evening of Dec. 5, '92, when it was found, that the managers had proceeded from recitations, dancing, and lectures, which were called in the advertisements, 'Moral Lectures,' to whole and regular pieces of comedy, and tragedy, with all the attendant habiliments of the stage. On this evening, the 'School for Scandal,' was in performance, and Mr *Harper*, in the character of *Charles Surface*, had gone through the first and second acts; but before the curtain rose for commencing the 3d act, he came before the audience, and informed them that he had been arrested by the Sheriff, in pursuance of an order from Gov. Hancock; and that with the precept from the Sheriff, he had received a note, which he read, signifying, that if the performances were not immediately suspended, the arrest, as well as commitment, would extend to every member of the theatrical company, male and female. He then asked for advice, how to proceed; when some gentlemen, in the lower boxes, after a moment's conversation together, expressed their opinion to Mr Harper, that he should obey the mandate of the Governor, and close the House. This was accordingly done, though not without the evidence, in some part of the audience, of a disposition, to have the play go on, at all hazards. The entertainments, on this occasion, were for the benefit of Mr Kenny, one of the actors, and the house was full. Finding the decision made, to close the house, Mr Kenny came forward, and after thanking the audience for their well-meant liberality, in thus honoring *his* benefit night, signified his readiness to return the money, which had been received for admission tickets. On this declaration, the audience rose, almost simultaneously, and a hundred voices cried aloud, they would not touch a cent of it, as it was not his fault that they had been deprived of the evening's entertainment. This act of the Governor was thought to be unreasonable, as well as arbitrary, since a variety of minor stage exhibitions had been long permitted, (on paying a common licence fee) whose moral tendencies were of a more suspicious character than those of a well regu-

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lated drama; and accordingly, at the next session of the General Court, sufficient interest was made to procure the repeal of the obnoxious law; or such a modification of it, as to permit theatrical performances, during a portion of the year. In the spring of '93, Mr Harper recruited a pretty full company, and we find the Board-Alley *Theatre* reopened, and regular dramas exhibited. In January, 1794, the 'Boston Theatre,' a new and elegant structure, which had been erected in Federal Street, was opened by a fresh corps of the drama, recruited in England, through the agency, and under the management of Mr Charles Powell. The first pieces, represented in this house, were 'Gustavus Vasa,' and 'Modern Antiques, and of the numerous members who composed this company, and appeared on this occasion, we believe Mrs. Powell, one of the present partners of the Theatre, and still an accomplished actress, is the only surviving one who has continued in the profession, if not the only one living, excepting the widow of the late Robert Trent Paine, jr. esq.

In Dec' 1792, the paper was further enlarged to a full sized demy sheet, and otherwise much improved in its general appearance.

In Jan. 1793, when the ox was roasted, in honor of the French victories, the head, with its horns gilt, was fixed on the Liberty Pole, erected in Liberty Square. On the receipt of the news, in April, of the murder of the king, a number of gentlemen procured a quantity of crape, and in the course of the night, shrouded this emblazoned symbol of French triumphes. When the veail was discovered in the morning, there was some excitement among a party, called at that time, Jacobins—the apologists of France, in whatever good, or evil, she did.—These men, considering the act of veiling their *idol*, as a reproach on their avowed principles, of '*Liberty* and *Equality*,' took measures to remove the offensive covering. The other party, disgusted, at length, with French Liberty, and French Equality, marked as it then was, with licentiousness and massacre, were determined there should be no more public shows, on account of French butcheries, and accordingly, as this Liberty Pole was made use of, for such displays, they caused it to be cut down at night, and the head and horns deposited in Wheelright's cooper's shop. This act produced a good deal of noisy talk, and some threats against the persons, who were supposed to have been concerned in it, of whom the Editor of the Centinel was strongly implicated; but as no one could be distinctly charged with the transaction, the affair passed by, without producing any other result, than of designating the two parties, by popular names—such as 'French Friends,' and 'Friends of England,'* as though the haters of French tyranny, proscription, and massacre, must necessarily be the bigots to English prejudi-

* Shorter epithets immediately succeeded these terms—such as 'Jacobins,' and 'Aristocrats.' These became familiar in most of the party writings of the day; and were some times found in the college exercises of our youth. Mr Paine's poem, delivered at Cambridge, on taking his master's Degree, has the following passage:

"For place, or power, while demagogues contend,
Whirl'd in their vortex, sinks each humbler friend.
See Crispin quit his stall, in Faction's cause,
To cobble Government, and soal the Laws!
See Scissor-scent his dust, his razor set,
To shave the Tories, or to puff the Wit!
In doubtful mood, see Mulciber debate,
To mend a horse-shoe, or to weld the State!
The whip's bold Lash, in barn, his truck has laid,
To spout in favour of the carrying trade!
While Stay-tape runs, from hissing grove, to bet,
To measure Congress for another coat;
And still, by rule of shop, intent on pelf,
Eyes the spare cloth, to cabbage for himself!
Away, that fiend, who haunts the great and good,
Not Cato shunn'd nor Hercules subdu'd.
On Faine's wide field, wherever a covert lies,
The to-ting serpent to the thicket flies;
The foe of Glory, *Mean* is her prey;
The dunce she loves, to plod his dowsy way.
Of birth amphibious, and of Proteau skill,
This green-eyed monster changes shape at will;
Like snakes of smaller breed, she sheds her skin,
Slips off the Serpent, and turns—*Jacobin*."

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ces. Shortly after this, the *Centinel* and *Chronicle*, were in open contest, on the various subjects, growing out of the war of revolutionary France; the former advocating civil Liberty, as it was understood in this country; and the latter, as it was then exhibiting in France, with all its glorious triumphs over law, religion, and humanity. A good share of abuse, no doubt, was exchanged on both sides; but the Chronicle, charging the Centinel with bribery and corruption—as a hireling of the British Cabinet, the Centinel put aside all minor considerations, and met the charge, singly, with an ability and ingenuousness, that put to shame the traducer of its independence and impartiality.

The parties, at this time, on American politics, had become familiar with the terms of *Federalists*, and *anti-Federalists*. The Centinel was considered as the 'Head-Quarters of Good Principles, and sound Federalism; and accordingly received the support of a large proportion of the community, who acknowledged themselves Federalists.

The British Treaty was ratified in June, 1795, and Mr Jay, the negociator of it, made Gov. of New-York, for his eminent services, in effecting this business. The *Jacobins* of Boston, however, were offended at this act of comity with England, as not only to burn Mr Jay in effigy; but in town-meeting, to pass resolutions against the Treaty, and to address these Resolutions to President Washington. His answer, which the Centinel says—'*is worthy to be written in letters of gold*,' will be found in that paper of Aug. 19, 1795. The merchants of Boston, and who were most interested in the objectionable parts of the treaty, generally speaking, had no hand in these resolutions; but on the contrary, publicly dissented from them. The Dissent was signed by more than two hundred of the gentlemen, comprising the most respectable, as well as wealthy of our inhabitants, and sent on to the President, as a counterpoise to the objectionable resolutions.

In March, 1795, the price of the Centinel was advanced to 2 dolls. 50 cents per annum. In Sept. 1796, it was still further advanced to 3 dollors.

In Oct. 1799, the title of 'Columbian Centinel,' received the additional denomination of *Massachusetts Federalist*. The office we now find located in a building, adjoining the old Branch Bank, south side of State Street. The remaining removals we may as well mention here;—from this place, after a few years residence, it was removed to No. 10, State Street; from thence to the building adjoining the N. W. corner of the Old Exchange Coffee House, and afterwards to Spear's buildings, Congress St. where it now remains, in full operation.

In 1803, we find the paper somewhat enlarged, and the price advanced to *four* dolls. The type of the title is here changed from the black to the shaded German text, and runs on in one line, (omitting the Star) instead of two as formerly.—Shortly after it was improved by a larger type, of similar shaded character.

In 1804, the title is again altered, so as to read in large and handsome letters—'Columbian Centinel,' having between these words, a spread eagle, (the arms of the U. S.) holding in its beak a label, on which is inscribed in small but neat capital letters, the words,—'Massachusetts Federalist' It has been since changed to '*American Federalist*.'

In 1810, the size of the paper was enlarged to a full royal size, without any further advance in the price, or any change in the form of the title; and they remain the same to this day.

The Treaties, Conventions, and other Acts and Resolutions of the General Government, ever since its

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establishment, have been published in the Centinel, and for the most time, 'by authority.'

The general character of the Centinel, which has stood its post for more than forty-two years, with but few, if any, relieves, and is still performing its duty with unabated vigilance, may be summed up in a few words:—It has been strictly impartial in the display of foreign intelligence, and rendered doubly interesting by summary illustrations, and lucid commentaries, on their most important parts;—it has been uniformly federal and national in its political principles; it has been open, ingenuous, and independent, in its local politicks; and in the various branches of learning, science, agriculture, commerce, and the mechanic arts, has been eminently useful; sparing no expense, nor intermitting any labour, to promote the public interest, by spreading liberal opinions and authentic information, as far as was in its power, during the whole of this long period of public labour and watchfulness.

ADDRESS

of the Ministers of Boston to the Duke OF NEWCASTLE.

[The following address seems to have been occasioned by a forged letter, purporting to be dated at Boston, 10th July, 1737, and sent to London, which commences as follows:—

"We have advice by Capt. Hill, who lately arrived from London, that his Majesty has been most graciously pleased to appoint a new governor for the Colony of the Massachusetts, which occasioned the most universal joy that ever was known throughout this province, especialy among the better part of the people, and ministers of all sorts, &c."

A similar address was sent to Sir Robert Walpole and the Earls of Willington and Harrington. It probably counteracted for a time the machinations of governor Belcher's enemies, but they finally succeeded in effecting his removal from the office of Gov. in Massachusetts. He retired to court and vindicated his character from the unjust charges which had caused his removal, and was afterwards appointed Governor of New-Jersey.]

May it please your Grace,

With all that Respect and Defference to your Name, which the high Station, wherein His most Excellent Majesty, our most gracious Sovereign, has seen fit to place and so long continue you, to gether with those accomplishments, which render you illustrious therein.

We, ministers of the Gospel, and Pastors of Churches in His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in and about Boston, have Leave, by the bond of the Agents for the Province, humbly to address ourselves unto your Grace, and entreat your powerful Favour to the good people of New England, and to the Churches of it, in which the King's Person, and Family, and Ministers are constantly and ardently prayed for, with one Heart and Voice.

The Blessings of His Majesty's Reign, which reach us in these distant parts of his Dominion, we hope we have a grateful sense of: in a particular manner we think ourselves bound to bless God, and to thank the King and His Ministers for the continuance of Gov. Belcher in the chair over us, by whom the King's good subjects of every denomination are equally encouraged in their Duty to God and to the King.

We look upon ourselves obliged humbly to address your Grace in this manner because we have lately seen in some of the public Prints, what we must call a malicious Libel pretended to be writ from Boston, declaring to the world—

"An universal joy throughout this

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Province upon the news of His Majesty's appointing a new Governor over us; more especially among the better sort of People, and ministers of all sorts."

Than which there could not have been published a greater calumny, and more injurious falshood: and we beseech your Grace to excuse us this zealous vindication of ourselves, and our people, from it.

Sir, that those who have the high honour to stand about the King, as his ministers, may have Wisdom from above for a most righteous and happy Administration, is the Prayer of,

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's

Most Humble,

Dutiful and

Obedient Servants,

BENJAMIN COLMAN,
Pastor of the Church in Brattle-st Boston,

THOMAS PRINCE,
Pastor, of the South Church in Boston,

WILLIAM COOPER,
A Pastor of the Church, Brattle-st Boston,

NEHEMIAH WALTER,
Pastor of a Church in Roxbury,

NATHL. APPLETON,
Pastor of a Church in Cambridge,

SAMUEL CHECKLEY,
Pastor of the NewSouth Church in Boston,

CHARLES CHAUNCEY,
Pastor of the First Church in Boston,

SAMUEL MATHER,
Pastor of the North Church in Boston,

MATHER BYLES,
Pastor of the Church in Hollis-st. Boston.

From Boston, in
New-England
Dec. 5th, 1737.

Honourable Sir,

I have been duly favoured with yours of 2d, and 9th inst.

Take it from a sincere friend; no cloud hovers over you without contracting my anxious brow, in short, I grieve with you in every grief, and your every joy, exhilerates, and sets my spirits, upon the Gallopp. Grant, O God! thro' Riches of Mercy, in Christ Jesus, that those afflictions, which for the present, are not joyous, but grievous, may work out for you a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory, so will the withering of the late blossom yet adorn the tree, from whence it sprung. Amen.

Your ingenious thoughts, for a proper prosecution, of some affairs, that might retrieve the difficulties, of many, of my friends, and raise their drooping heads, interrupt my darling solitude, and make me, wish at turns, that I was not, so far and so much removed, from all business, yet I must upon the whole repeat, I cannot undertake the business of the new townships, and this I say, on such reasons, as would perfectly satisfy you, could we but be half an hour face to face, and this you talkt of, 6 or 8 months ago, and what if you should make an incog excursion to Milton, for a day, or two? To ride mostly in a late evening, and early morning.

I have not however, been entirely unthoughtful, of your suggestions, but since my last, I have made two trips, from my cottage to *the great city of Boston*, and communicated all your thoughts and my own to the gentleman, who went to London, in favour of those Grants, upon which he said, he despaired of getting the proprietors together, and still more (if it could be done) of obtaining *the Unum* from them, even to a small sum; and that he was at this day, 700*l* out of pocket, for them, which he expected to lose. I also talkt on the same head, with a very leading member, of the present House of Representatives, and altho' he was heartily with us, as one greatly interested (I mean, in many of the towns) yet he was far from being sanguine, as for any success about the necessary: I am as sensible, as you can be, of what importance it was, and is, to retain the two harpies, but the thing is just as

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I tell you, and what can be said more, Point d'Argent.

I thank you, for copy of the vote; you may be easy, I shall not put you, upon the difficulty, of getting it into the publick prints, with remarks, nor myself, but once more must excuse myself, from this whole affair.

I have but faint hopes, about the Dustman, tho' he still persists, in going with the Mast Convoy, I shall be pleas'd, he would'nt, and that Kittony would a while hence; but as things are still, in the greatest Hurly Burly, and Confusion, I could advise no friend, to stride the Atlantick, at present.

The Restoration, or advancement, of my cousin's Butler, does truly surprize me; pray what is to be done, for the Pretender's Tanvor? What a clever thing would it be, for Granada, to obtain the order, he speaks of? Sam More's farce, must make good diversion. The Capt. will be a fool, to the end of Life.

You must not (I think) give credit to the report, of an agent, for the new towns, &c.

I should joy to see you, in my lonesome chearfull retirement; I am often pleased with applying to myself, that, of one of the Cynicks, Nunquam minus solus, quam cam solus. Sir, Your Friend

and Most Obedient

J. BELCHER,

Mr. Waldron.

Milton July 12, 1742.

NORTH-END CAUCUS.

In the News Letter of the 25th ult. we gave a catalogue of the most conspicuous patriots of 1771, and 1772, who frequently assembled in Caucus, at the North-End, for the purpose of consulting together, and passing such resolutions, as might be deemed necessary for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people. We were not aware, at the time of publishing this record, that PEREZ MORTON, esq. was the only surviving one of the whole party; but the Gazette of Thursday informs us that he is; and we are gratified in learning that this gentleman still enjoys good health, and the full possession of his rich faculties, and will probably furnish some remarks on the disposition and character of his associates in the leading events of our glorious revolution.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received several Communications on the subject of the Theatre, and one of them, directly charging the managers with neglect of duty, in not causing better order to be preserved in the Gallery and Third Row. The writer, we presume, alludes, particularly, to the noisy and indecorous scene which took place in the latter part of the house, some ten or twelve night's since. This disturbance we have authority for saying, was immediately taken notice of by the managers, and as promptly remedied, by the arrest and prosecution of the offenders; who are now under bonds for their future good behaviour.

The other articles are too invidious in their criticism, & too acrimonious in their personal reflections, for admission into our pages. Fair, candid, and liberal remarks on the profession of the stage, and none other should be countenanced.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Account from Africa state, that the English had taken 30 sail of Brazillian Guineamen.....Several suttees, or burning of widows on the dead bodies of their husbands have recently taken place, in the neighbouring villages of Calcutta..... There are now six newspapers printed in Hindostan, solely for the use of the natives; they are published in the Bengalee and Persian languages.....The Turkish fleets, at our last dates from the Archipelago, were lying off Mytilene, and the Greek squadron off Scio, apparently,

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however, with no disposition to meet each other in battle array; the latter being the weaker, must of course, be prudent and cautious; the former, is left therefore to choose whether she will fight, or remain quiet where she is.....The Canadian provinces are to be united under one confederate system. .... The mode adopted for curing Sedition in Turkey is, that when a man is suspected of being inimical to the Sultan, he is immediately seized, tied up in a bag, and thrown into the sea—this is found to be an infallible cure.....The affairs of Peru, are in a bad state, and threaten serious consequences—Bolivar having been declared Supreme Dictator by the Peruvian legislature, seems to have given great offence, by keeping in pay, and continuing in service, a large portion of *Columbian* troops;—the jealonsy, on this account, among the Peruvian officers, and particularly among some of the most distinguished and popular leaders, has caused a great ferment among the people, in which, if Bolivar escapes the knife of the assassin, he may think himself more fortunate than to have escaped the leaden instruments of death, in the hands of open enemies.....The celebrated ex-supreme dictator, O'Higgins, has created a mutiny in the Island of Santiago, and taken possession of it, as its chief magistrate, or supreme director.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

A neat and handsome volume, containg the most valuable of the eulogies, occasioned by the decease of the ex-presidents, Adams and Jefferson, is just issued from the Hartford press.....The legislature of Georgia, commenced its winter's session on the 6th ult. Gov. Troup in his speech, re-asserts the rights heretofore claimed by Georgia, under the first Creek Treaty, and maintains them with undiminished ardour, and decision.....The Christian Advocate, a methodist paper, which was commenced in New-York, about 3 or 4 months since, has already upwards of seven thousand subscribers —this patronage is unexampled, in the history of newspaper printing.... The Rev. Dr. Taylor, who officiated for some years in the Catholic Church in this town, from whence he was removed to New-York, has left the latter city for France, having received an invitation to join his friend Cheveraus in his religious duties of arch-bishop of Bordeaux.... Joseph Nourse Esq. has filled the office of Register of the U. S. Treasury, ever since the Department was organized in 1789—a period of 37 years.....Mr Kean, the tragedian, has engaged his passage for England, where he expects to be again hailed as the 'proud representative of Shakespear's heroes'.....The different manufacturing establishments in Lowell, employ annually 600 girls, from 14 years of age, and upwards.....Gen. Ashley has a large Fur Company established beyond the Rocky Mountains.....The third regiment of U. S. Infantry, have removed from Green Bay to St. Louis, a few miles below which is a military station; their passage from Green Bay to the Mississippi river, was obstructed by only 2,500 yards of portage, over which the boats were carried by the soldiers.....A fine line of stages is now run between Louisville, Ken. and St Louis, Missouri.....The new Steam Tow-Boat Barnet, arrived at Springfield, on Tuesday week last, in fine style, and afforded much gratification to the inhabitants, being the first vessel of the kind, ever seen on that delightful river, above Hartford..... The people of Indiana, Ohio, complain at the low prices of their productions, which are stated to be for corn, 10 cts. a bushel, wheat 37 1-2, Beef, 1 1-2 cent per lb. and Pork 2 cents—*very distressing!*.....A new bridge, across the Connecticut River, at Northhampton, is so far com-

pleted, as to be passable.....The trial of the mutineers, pending before the District Court, now sitting in this place, has been postponed to Wednesday next.....The Philadelphia papers mention, as an extraordinary instance of dispatch, in one of their rope walks, in laying a 16 inch cable, of 120 fathoms length, in *seventeen minutes!* All things ready, and a full complement of hands—this is but the usual time of laying such a cable; at the rope walks of Messrs. Lewis and Austin, in Northhampton-st. in this city, a cable of twice the size in girth, takes but 30 minutes to be laid.

U. S. BRANCH BANK.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Branch Bank in this city, viz.

GARDNER GREENE, *President.*

Samuel Hammond,	John Welles
Samuel Appleton,	Samuel G. Perkins,
Israel Munson,	James Lloyd,
George Hallet,	Daniel P. Parker,
John Parker,	Horace Gray,
R. D. Shepherd,	Richard S. Rogers.

FUNERAL HONOURS.

The remains of Com. Perry, which were received at Newport, during the course of last week, brought there from Trinidad, by one of our sloop of war, were entombed, in the vault of his parents, on Monday last, with civic and military honors.

CONGRESS.

The second and last session of the 19th Congress, commenced on Monday last, and will terminate on the 4th of March next; affording but a short period of time, for the despatch of a great deal of business. The most important subjects, left unfinished, at the last meeting, were:

The new Judiciary Bill,
The National Bankrupt act,
The Massachusetts Claim Bill,
The Claim of our citizens against France, Spain, Naples and Denmark,
Revision of the Tariff for the benefit of Woolen Manufacturers; and though last, not least,
The bill for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war.

NEW-YORK SPECULATORS.

A few of the speculators, have had another trial, and been convicted by the new jury, as *guilty* of the charges brought against them. They have taken advantage of the clemency of the laws, and appeal, to a higher tribunal. The names of these convicted persons are Jacob Barker, Mark Spencer, Geo. W. Brown, Thomas Vermelyea and Mathew L. Davis,—Mr. Eckford, and others, are to be tried on the 12th inst.

FINANCES.

They manage these things better in Georgia than in Massachusetts.—The estimate of Reicepts and Expenditures for the last year, as reported to the legislature of Georgia, at the commencement of the winter session, in Nov. last, stands thus—

Reicepts, - - -	$1,008,280 18
Expenditures, - - -	216,108 13
Balance in the Trea. -	$792,172 5

STEAM BOATS.

As *packet*-vessels, navigating our noble and numerous rivers, and along our extensive sea-coast, there is no description of boats so useful, so convenient, or so certain as those, which are propelled by steam.—This remark is now made from hearing that a Steam Boat is shortly to be kept running between Nantucket and Hyannis, thus opening a regular, and daily communication, between the Main land, and one of the most wealthy, enterprising, and interesting islands in our northern section of the country.

It is calculated, that the Cotton, raised in the United States, during the present year will amount to nearly 800,000 bales; furnishing an increase of this valuable staple, beyond the estimates of last year, of nearly 200,000 bales.

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From the Charleston S. C. Gazette

WILLIAM CRAFTS.

I know that all beneath the moon decays,
And what by mortals in this world is brought,
In time's great periods shall return to nought.
I know that all the muse's heavenly lays,
With toil of sprite, that are so dearly bought,
As idle sounds, by few, or none are sought,
That there is nothing lighter than mere praise.

Drummond of Hawthornden,

It is about eight years since, the subject of these remarks requested me to write his Epitaph, should I survive him; and he promised not to neglect my memory, should my exit be anterior to his own. He was melancholy; the shadows which are so frequently designed by the pencil of Genius, were in perspective, her dazzling landscape was obscure for a moment—*only* a moment—for Genius is the muse of *re-action*, and her gloom relieved, by all the charms of contrast, the meridian of her golden fancies. There is forsooth, a lovely fitfulness in her sorrows, and if she descends to earth for a space it is merely to rise like Antæus, with all the renovation of strength, and symmetry, and power.

Of the days of *William Crafts*, of his relative standing at College, of the value, or quantity, diversity of his acquirements, I can neither be particular, nor diffuse. It is my duty to notice what he gave to society, not what he received; to descant upon the gems which he scattered abroad, not the caverns that furnished, nor the artists that polished them. I shall, therefore, endeavour to essay his own gold without distressing the mint of Science, or disturbing the gloom of Philosophy. He may be forgotten as a Statesman; the dull formalities, the barter of opinion, the commerce of mind, the cold fabric of legislation, the nothingness of exalted playthings, were not suited to the attic developement of his early dreams. Yes—he may be forgotten as a Statesman, but so long, as immagination improves the realities, and creates the blessings which flit before us; so long as the thirsty receive her nectar, the hungry her ambrosia, and the pilgrim sinks to rest upon her couch of charms, tailsmans and flowers—so long shall *William Crafts* be remembered.

As an orator, especially on melancholy themes, there was a tragic gracefulness about him, his words were lent by the Æolian Harp, and his gestures were the drooping willow that supported it.

All his prose was poetry—let this not be considered as paradoxical, for even the anniversary lead which is melted and poured out from a thousand furnaces on the innocent 4th of July, was immediately transmuted by the wand of this enchanter and became gold—imperial gold.

His similes were redolent with beauty, his enthusiasm was always luminous, if some orbs in the Heavens are distinguished by their satellites, so is genius by the blaze of her enthusiasm and the glimmerings of her fancy. Destroy the attendants, and the orb is dark and void.

If it be remarked, that William Crafts had more talent than application: let us enquire for what he was to strive? The crown perhaps might have been *thrice* presented him, but alas! he was caressed too early and deserted too soon. When he excelled he excelled with ease—what he sought was presently found—the drafts upon his mind were accepted in an instant—no one has said better, what Crafts said without the labour of distinct arrangements or studied declamation.

Of his disposition, it may be said that he was neither envious nor malignant; that he was generous we all know, for we all know he was a poet. Tho' affable and unassuming, he was called vain; but this imperfection was honest, and wore no veil. All men are vain; but those who have least talent and

most prudence, dress *en masque*. Yielding the point, however if genius knows her power, it is known to others who belong to her court, to those who compare, combine and arrange; but the obtuse faculties envy and conceit, must sometimes be met by the trumpet of self-applause. The Lion knows his strength & roars only when his repose is disturbed or his empire disputed. Upon the subject of vanity we must close our remarks, for who (in the beautiful language of Crafts) can touch the sensitive plant without disturbing its tranquility?

There shall be a vacancy when talent and beauty are summoned to the rostrum—the statue of *Brutus* shall be no longer seen, but the melancholy cadence of our deceased Orator, shall linger in their memory and murmer in their ears; comparison shall not rob his crest of a single laurel—"they shall not look upon his like again."

What has been said, has been deserved. I have neither condescended to flatter nor aspire to eulogize; the impressions are from my heart and I offer them as things that can do me no evil—my friend no good. He is now secluded—his harp is silent, unless its strings are jarred by a brother like me. His voice lingers in no evening breeze—the echo-spirit of the hills listens in vain for its wizard incantations. The Muse scatters each rose from her chaplet—shall never listen to the vesper song of the minstrel. She shall behold, peradventure, the etherial way of his spirit—she shall see him through the flowery maze of what has past, and every lingering vesta of memory shall present in beautiful relief, in magic association, the semblance of *William Crafts*.

EPITAPH.

Why should I touch a vesper-string,
Or seek a harp divine?
Can sorrow and her shadows bring,
A harp so sweet as thine?

No—I can only 'wail thy doom,
The tangled weeds I dress,
Are fitting for the Minstrel's tomb,
And sacred to distress.

Go, Crafts—go rest thine aching head,
Where envy cannot soar—
Each muse shall deck thy moon-light bed,
And bless thee with a tear.

HENRY T. FARMER.

MR. AGENT DUMMER.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Samuel Stoke, at London, sent pr. Fones.

Boston, July 25th, 1730.

Loving Cousen,

I rec'd your acceptable letter of the 17th of May, on July 14th, pr. Capt. Gery. By whom I rec'd an Invoice and Bills of Lading, with goods to the value of eighteen pounds seven shilling and sixpence; for which I thank you. I am sorry to hear of your brothers age and infirmaties, and that you have no remittances for last year, but hope as you do that you have before now rec'd it. I heartily condole with all his Relations and Friends, our late Agent Jeremy Dummer Esq's death. We had heer the sorrowfull news of it in a letter to Capt Cary, of Charlestown, and am since informed that our late Lt. Gov'r Dummer, has a letter of it, and am told by the Post he is a going into mourning for him. He is at his seat at Newbury, where he generally keeps the summer season. I should be glad to be informed of the Estate he may have left, and to whom: I am glad to hear he has left two good Exec'rs. Also, would know the time when he died and the

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place.* By the next ship I shall be able to write larger. I rejoice with you that your Son is arrived to your help and assistance, and hope God will be pleased to make him a great blessing unto you—And that your daughter may afford you great pleasure and delight, with our service.

In hast, I am your loving Cousen and humble servant.

SAMUEL SEWALL.

* Mr Dummer's grandfather, Richard Dummer, was an assistant the year when Mr. Vane was governor: but, being of the governor's party, was left out, with others of the same side; and lived many years after, maintaining a fair character and acquiring a good estate, at Newbury. His father was an acting justice of peace in Boston. Mr. Dummer, besides the advantage of bright natural parts, had been very well educated. The college at Cambridge fitted him for the university of Utrecht, where he spent some years, and received a doctor's degree. After that, he returned to New England: but finding no prospect of employment there that would be agreeable to him, he went to England, where he arrived a little before the change of queen Anne's ministry.—Contrary to the expectation of his countrymen and constituents, he devoted himself to the persons in power, was employed by lord Bolingbroke in some secret negociations, and had assurances of promotion to a place of honour and profit, but the death of the queen blasted all his hopes. His letter to a noble lord upon the Canada expedition, and this defence of the New England charters, will tend more to perpetuate his memory in this country, than all his services in the agency, which were far from inconsiderable. Mr. Dummer conformed to his patron, lord Bolingbroke, in religion as well as politics. In the latter, he left him, upon the change of times: in the former, he is to have adhered to him to the end of his life. He died in 1739.† The translation of the travels of James Maffey, wrote to encourage scepticism and infidelity, was dedicated to Mr. Dummer. Some, who did not know they were originally wrote in French, supposed he was the author.

Hutchinson.

CITY RECORD.

COMMON COUNCIL.

DECEMBER 11.

Five ordinances, received their second reading, passed, and were sent up for concurrence.

The ordinance relative to the burial of the dead was, before its final passage, amended by striking out the provision which requires the payment of two dollars for the use of the car at each funeral. No charge therefore, can be made by the superintendant hereafter, for its use, unless carried beyond the limits of the city.

The Committee of Finances reported the following order, which received its second reading, was passed, and sent up for concurrence:

Ordered, That the further sum of six thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the maintainance of the Poor in the House of Industry, and that the same amount be withdrawn from the Reserved Fund of Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

The joint committee on the subject of the boundary lines between the city lands and those claimed by the Roxbury Mill Corporation, reported that they were unable to come to any agreement with the Corporation, and asked leave to be discharged. This report having been accepted in the board of Aldermen, was now read, and after considerable debate, the Council non-

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concurred. Mr. Curtis then offered a resolution declaring the expediency of adjusting the subject in dispute—but, before any order was taken thereon, the Council

Adjourned to Monday evening next, 6 P. M.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1826.

ISLANDS IN BOSTON HARBOUR.

(Continued from page 249.)

It was our intention, at the close of this history of hospital island, to have given some biographical notices of the different island keepers, who have been buried there; circumstances have prevented the accomplishment of the intention, referable chiefly, to a want of correct notes. The design of copying epitaphs in the church yard, and interspersing select notices of the adventures, travels and perils of individuals, who were also buried, on the island, must necessarily form an article at a future period.

If there has been prolixity in the preceeding topographical sketch and observations on Rainsford Island, we hope the entire neglect of other writers on the subject will be an apology.

In connection with the foregoing relation, we now present our readers with an imperfect account of the Islands which are less important, though their history is enveloped in such obscurity it is almost impossible to obtain any facts concerning them, but such as are gathered from the recollections of aged people, with whom we have conversed—

NIX'S MATE.

We cannot, by the most careful research, ascertain the early historical facts, concerning this flat, which was formerly an island. It is an irregular, barren and rocky base of an island, between Gallop and Long Island head, almost entirely concealed at high water. There is a beacon, of split stone in the centre, nearly forty feet square, fastened together by copper bolts, which perfectly secures it from the tremendous force of the waves, in time of northeasterly gales. To speak more difinitely, the shape is a parallelogram, the sides being twelve feet high, and ascended by stone steps on the south side. On the top of this, is a six sided pyramid of wood, twenty feet high, with one window to the south. This is the conspicuous part of the beacon, and serves as a prominent warning to seamen, to keep from the dangerous shoal on which it stands. At low tide, more than an acre of land is visable, and at high tide, only small boats can sail to the monument. A very aged gentleman has informed the writer, that he can remember when Nix's Mate was a verdant island, on which a large number of sheep were pastured. Forty years ago, although the soil is now completely gone, there was pasturage for fifty head of sheep, entirely above high water mark.

Tradition says that the master of a vessel, whose name was Nix, was murdered by his mate, and buried on this Island—some century and a half ago. The mate was executed for the horrid crime, but declared he was innocent of the murder, and prophesied that the island, as an evidence of his innocence, would be entirely washed away. He was executed nearly on the spot where the pyramid is erected. The total disappearance of the land, above water, has led many to believe the truth of his assertion—that he was unjustly put to death. The circumstance was handed down from one generation to another, till the erection of the beacon, when by general consent, among seamen, it took the name of Nix's Mate.

On the 27th of June, 1726, seve-

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ral mutineers were brought to Boston for trial, and executed the fourth of the following July—one hundred years ago. Here follows the account from the Boston Gazette of that day.

"On Tuesday last, three of the condemned pirates, mentioned in our last, were executed at Charlestown Ferry—viz. Wm. Fly, captain; Samuel Cole, quarter master; and Henry Greenville."

"The other, named George Condick, was reprieved by his Honour, our Lieut. Gov. for a year and a day in order to be recommended to his Majesty's Favour. Cole and Greenville appeared very penitent, but Fly shewed no manner of reluctancy for the crime for which he suffered. He was hung in chains, the same day, upon an island called Nix's Mate."

It was formerly here as in Europe, the custom to hang pirates in chains to strike a terror to sailors as they come into port, that the influence might deter them from the commission of such wickedness.

Noddle Island, but more particularly, Apple Island are spoken of in the ancient records of the town of Boston, as far back as 1667. It seems to have been customary, at that period, and for considerable time after, for the selectmen to let those islands, to individuals, for pastures. Hence annual mention is made of them, as having been let the preceeding year. Hogg Island is noticed in the same way; but no account is given of a survey—the number of acres &c. and we are unable to ascertain their former appearance or dimensions.

Lovell's Island, lying to the N. E. of George's, is like the base of a large island, which has been nearly worn away by the constant encroachments of the ocean; still, however, there are many acres of exceedingly fertile land. Fine cattle are fed there, during the summer.

The Great Brewster, is an irregular reaf of rocks and soil, alternately,—extending from the outer harbour or boundary of the main ocean, towards George's Island,—terminating at the centurian, or beacon, so called, located upon its extreme point, towards the channel. The *Graves* is a name applied to another wild and barren reaf of rocks, at the north of the lower light house, which is located on the Great Brewster. So many vessels and men have been lost upon this reef, that the term *grave* appears a proper appelation.

Thompson's island lies between Spectacle island and Dorchester,—being generally elevated pasture—about half a mile in length. There is nothing particularly interesting in its history.

This concludes the notice of the principle islands in Boston harbour, and although their early history is lost, we hope we have laid a foundation for future historians, who may here find a record of them, when the little we have been enabled to gather, from the oldest inhabitants, might have been lost in the revolutions of time.

New-Periodicals.—Mr. F. S. Hill, already favourably known as the author of that beautiful work, the *Memorial*, recently published by Messrs. True & Green, will soon issue a semi-monthly publication, to be called *The Lyceum*, at four dollars a year.

From our knowledge of the literary qualifications of the editor, we recommend the Lyceum to the patronage of our friends.

Mr. Hill has our best wishes for his success.

December.—Within a few days, the weather has changed a very little, though the air, since the month came in, has been uncommonly warm—coughs and colds are very frequent, and we fear, that affections of the lungs will be frequent.

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UNITED STATES NAVY.

Agreeably to the Report of the secretary of the Navy, accompanying the President's message, the whole naval force of the country, authorised by laws, consists of 12 ships of the line—17 frigates of the first class—3 of the second class—16 sloops of war—4 schooners of 12 guns each, and 3 other vessels. The whole of these, says the secretary, with the exception of three of the frigates, could be prepared for active service at sea in a few months, should the situation and interests of the nation demand their employment.

ITEMS OF EXPENCE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives, of Congress, gives a statement of nearly 75,000 dollars as the amount of expenditures, from the contingent fund, appropriated for the use of his department, during the year, ending 30th Nov. last. Among the items are the following :

For Painting,	43,484 64
Stationary,	6,767 00
News-papers, for the Members,	2,473 52
Services of horses and messengers,	8,506 59
Miscellaneous articles,	8,422 98

There are 6 clerks in this Department, who have a yearly salary of $1500 each; and a chief one, who has $1800.

The Committee of Ways and Means, have recommended the immediate appropriation of the following sums:—

For revolutionary pensions,	$1,260,135
For invalids and half-pay pensioners,	801,055
For pensions to widows and orphans,	12,000
	$2,073,240

By the report of the Commissioners of the Public Buildings, at Washington, it appears, that the sum of $70,000 has been expended this year, on the Capitol and Grounds; and nearly $4000 on the President's square.

We are glad to find, that the Directors of the Salem Mill Dam Corporation, are preparing measures, and entering into contracts, for the erection and prosecution of their manufactory.

COLLEGE CATALOGUES.

Having examined a number of catalogues of different colleges, we have been led to exclaim—where are so many young gentlemen going to practice professions? It is a well known truth, that all the learned professions are extreemly crouded in this country, so much so, that every village has an assortment of doctors and lawyers.—They cannot all live by their professions—and hence, if one half were to turn their attention to practical agriculture, it would actually redound to their own personal good, and the great good of the country. It is falsely supposed that a professional man lives easily—pocketing the cash for his learning, as fast as he chooses; this is a terribly mistaken notion; no men earn their bread more laboriously. Not more than one professional man in fifty, succeeds in acquiring wealth or gaining a distinguished reputation. There will necessarily be a re-action: the United States cannot support the professions liberally enough yet. Though we desire in our hearts to have literature and science flourish, as the sure palladium of national greatness, we hope that, the mania for studying professions will speedily subside.

RAIL ROADS.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our friends, again to the consideration of Rail Roads in Massachusetts. There is no fact better understood than this,—viz;

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that the City of Boston is loosing its connection with the interior, and New-York is actually absorbing, by a sure and gradual course of perseverence, all the true sources of wealth. The country is not so dependant on a commercial town, as the latter is on the country, as the industry and economy of the farmer, renders him almost independent. There are certain advantages in a railway, locally considered, of infinitely more importance to Massachusetts, than a line of canals;—Let us examine them.

First, a railway is liable to none of the interruptions of a canal, arising from the inclemency of seasons, —such as ice, for three and four months. Secondly; a canal is not so practicable, from Boston to Albany; —a railway may be carried over every section of the Commonwealth and wind around our mountains, according to the necessities, ambition or convenience of every town.

Again; the expense, a bug-bear item in all the objections, which have been raised against a free communication with the country, is so much less than the cost of canals, that no fears aught to be entertained, in relation to it.

Above all, however, when it is considered that a vast proportion of the produce of the western country, entirely beyond the boundaries of our own languishing state, would be directed to this city at the season when the New-York canals and rivers are locked up in ice, should be a powerful motive for a determined exertion to accomplish this great design.

We are heartily weary of having our legislature talk—about it, till the fee of attendance at the general court, would construct a railway to the western ocean! If they are sensibly and forcibly impressed with the necessity of a railway, as a means of sustaining this ancient metropolis—at the same time the whole surrounding country is enriched and meliorated,—let them act like men of wisdom, who legislate for the best temporal good and happiness of the people.

To Bostonians, in particular, their interest requires that every muscle should be put in motion, and every energy employed, to aid this great contemplated undertaking. Our business would increase in a prodigious ratio:—our real estate would increase in value; our population would increase in a corresponding measure; our poor would be diminished, and our condition, as a commercial people, would be changed from an apprehended poverty, to enterprize and wealth.

Such are among the prominent points, of importance to each individual in Boston—and which demand an earnest and decided attention to the contemplated railways in Massachusetts.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The last dates from Europe are to the beginning of Nov. They do not however furnish much matter of interest. Mr. Canning, as also Mr. Gallatin, had returned to England: Mr. Canning, it is said, had formed an agreement with the French cabinet, that Russia was to be left free, in her conduct to the Turks; but that the Greeks should be rescued from the yoke of the Musselmen; and that Spain and Portugal, for the preservation of peace between the two parties, shall cease to receive the deserters from their respective armies.....The Cotton Market of England had again depreciated, and the manufacturing establishments plunged in new embarrassments;—Corn was allowed to be imported, paying a duty of 10 per cent.....Parliament was to assemble about the 20th Nov.....A report had reached England, that the Grand Seignior had been assassinated at Constantinople..... . The King of Spain, and the Duke of York, remained seriously indis-

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posed.....The Russiae ultimatum has been accepted by the Turkish Divan.....The President of Hayti published an ordinance for issuing paper money as a tender, and on the *faith* of the government, although that government is not only unable to pay its debt to France, but to meet the expenses of tts own internal regulations.....The funded debt of England, which may be truly called a nominal one, was in Jan. last, 893,783,282 pounds sterling; shewing an increase since 1819, of 61,-646,837 pounds, although this period embraces a time of profound peace in Europe.....A letter from the Archipelago of Oct. 19th states, that the Turks have done but little this season, not having passed the gulf of Argos, as they did the last year; on account of the ill success of every attempt to do so; they are says the letter, shut up in Tripolitza, with the prospect of enduring again the sufferings of last winter; and without the expectation of any further succours from Egypt; it is added, also, that Ibraham Pacha had become disaffected with the Porte.....A new tariff of Duties was preparing in Russia.....The northern provinces of the Netherlands continue to suffer by a disease, that had spread itself, in an alarming degree, over the whole of the country. .....Besides the small Greek vessels which have been so unsuccessful in their piracies among the islands of the Archipelago, it is now said that five Greek brigs of war have separated from the fleet, and commenced the practice of pirating on neutral vessels.....Lord Cochrane, it is said, has raised supplies in Paris, and was to return to Marseilles preparatory to his embarkation for Greece.....The Baron Kendener is to be sent Ambassador to the U. S. from the Court of St. Petersburg.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

In the much-talked of Philadelphia Tea Case, 67 bills have been presented to the U. S. Court, of that District, against seven persons only, viz. Messrs. Thompson, and P. C. Machi, of Philadelphia; Messrs Bailey F. H. Nichol, and E. Nichol, of New-York, and R. Fisher, of Canton.....Mr. Kean has sailed for England.....There was a pugilistic combat fought in N.-York, a few days since on a bet of 1000 dlls.: this is an English custom, that would be more honored in its breach, than its observance..... There has been discovered, in Chilmark, [Marthas Vineyard] a fine bed of White Pipe Clay, within a tract of about four acres of land. This small space of ground, was sold a few days since to a company in Salem, for $3000.....The legislature has thought proper to complain to Congress of a remission of duty in the President of the U. S. for not dismissing Col. Crowell, from the office of Indian Agent in Georgia, and bringing to trial General Gaines.... ..A Cincennati paper mentions, that 500 indians, including their families, had passed through that place for the Mississippi; these bipeds of the wilderness, seem destined to pass before a white and more industrious population, and to be kept wandering, until they reach the outmost stretch of our western boundaries.

For the Boston News-Letter.

Mr. Editor.—In looking over an old file of Edes' Gazette, I was amused with the spirit and ingenuity of a number of toasts, given at a Fire-Club, a few evenings previous to the destruction of the Stamp-Office. One of them was to this effect: —"It is hoped no patriotic member of a fire-club, would feel himself bound, in case a fire should break out in the Stamp-Office, to assist, in extinguishing the flames." The hint, conveyed in this toast, was thought, by some of the more prudent whigs of that day, rather to in-

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vite the hand of an incendiary; and that the act might be committed at a time of high wind, when the safety of the town would be endangered by conflagration. A more cautious step was pursued, by tearing down the building, and each of the actors in this scene, bearing a portion of the ruins, to Fort-Hill, where a bonfire was made of them, and the effigy of the collector burnt upon it.

CONGRESS.

Agreeably to adjournment, the two branches of the national legislature, assembled at Washington, on Monday, of last week, and immediately proceeded to the transaction of the public business, there being full quorums in both halls. The new members, occasioned by vacancies, since the last session, are Messrs. *Silsbee*, of Massachusetts, and *Rodney*, of Delaware, in the Senate; and in the *House*, three delegates from Pennsylvania, one from N. Carolina, one from Ken. and one from Ohio. The politicks of these gentlemen will effect no change in the general views of either branch. The first motion made in the Senate, was an important one, and was offered by Mr. HAYNE, giving notice that he should introduce, in the course of two or three days, a bill for establishing a system of Bankruptcy, in the United States.

On Tuesday, at noon, the two Houses received the President's Message, by his private Secretary. It is an able expose of our political relations ond affairs abroad; and of our resources and condition at home. The former speaks of the existing difficulties, in regard to our commerce with Great-Britain, and the Netherlands; and of the ill success, which still attends our negociation with France, for indemnity of the spoiliations committed, by Napoleon Bonaparte, on the commerce of our merchants. On these subjects, the President, recommends no particular course; but submits them to the wisdom of the legislature.

FINANCE.

The message gives the following statement of our fiscal concerns;—which are in as good condition as could be expected, at this period of mercantile distress:—

In adverting to the present condition of our fiscal concerns, and to the prospects of our Revenue, the first remark that calls our attention, is, that they are less exhuberantly prosperous than they were at the corresponding period of the last year. The severe shock so extensively sustained by the commercial and manufacturing interests in Great Britain, has not been without a perceptible recoil upon ourselves. A reduced importation from abroad is necessarily succeeded by a reduced return to the Treasury at home.—The net revenue of the present year will not equal that of the last. And the receipts of that which is to come will fall short of those of the current year. The diminution, however, is in part attributable to the flourishing condition of some of our domestic manufactures, and so far is compensated by an equivalent more profitable to the nation. It is also highly gratifying to perceive, that the deficiency in the revenue, while it scarcely exceeds the anticipation of the last year's estimates from the Treasury, has not interrupted the application of more than eleven millions during the present year, to the discharge of the principal and interest of the debt, nor the reduction of upwards of seven millions of the capital debt itself. The balance in the Treasury on the first of January last, was five millions two hundred and one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and forty-three cents. The receipts from that time to the 30th of September last, were nineteen millions five hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents. The re-

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ceipts of the current quarter, estimated at six millions of dollars, yield with the sums already received, a revenue of about twenty-five millions and a half for the year. The expenditures for the three first quarters of the year have amounted to eighteen millions seven hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-six cents. The expenditures of the current quarter are expected, including the two millions of the principal debt to be paid, to balance the receipts. So that the expenses of the year, amounted to upwards of a million less than its income, will leave a proportionably increased balance in the Treasury on the first of January 1827, over that of the first of January last. Instead of five millions two hundred thousand, there will be six millions four hundred thousand dollars.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th of September, is estimated at twenty-one millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the amount that will accrue during the present quarter, is estimated at four millions two hundred and fifty thousand, making for the whole year twenty-five millions and a half, from which the drawbacks being deducted will leave a clear revenue from the customs, receivable in the year 1827, of about twenty millions four hundred thousand dollars, which, with the sums to be received from the proceeds of public lands, the Bank Dividends, and other incidental receipts, will form an aggregate of about twenty-three millions, a sum falling short of the whole expenses of the present year, little more than the portion of those expenditures applied to the discharge of the Public Debt, beyond the annual appropriation of ten millions, by the act of 3d of March, 1817. At the passage of that act, the public debt amounted to one hundred and twenty-three millions and a half. On the first of January next, it will be short of seventy-four millions. In the lapse of these ten years, fifty millions of public debt, with the annual charge of upwards of three millions of interest upon them, have been extinguished. At the passage of that act, of the annual appropriation of the ten millions, seven were absorbed in the payment of interest, and not more than three millions went to reduce the capital of the debt. Of the same ten millions, at this time scarcely four are applicable to the interest, and upwards of six are effective in melting down the capital. Yet our experience has proved that a revenue consisting so largely of imposts and tonnage, ebbs and flows to an extraordinay extent, with all the fluctuations incident to the general commerce of the world. It is within our recollection that even in the compass of the same last ten years, the receipts of the Treasury were not adequate to the expenditures of the year; and that in two successive years it was found necessary to resort to loans to meet the engagements of the nation. The returning tides of the succeeding year replenished the public coffers, until they have again begun to feel the vicissitude of a decline. To produce these alterations of fulness and exhaustion, the relative operation of abundant or of unfruitful seasons, the regulations of foreign governments and political revolutions, the prosperous or decaying condition of manufactures, commercial speculations, and many other causes, not always to be traced or variously combined. We have found the alternate swells and diminutions embracing periods of from two to three years. The last period of depression to us was from 1819 to 1822. The corresponding revival was from 1823 to the commencement of the present year. Still we have no cause to apprehend a depression comparable to that of the

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former period or even to anticipate a deficiency which will intrench upon the ability to supply the annual ten millions of the reduction of the debt. It is well for us, however, to be admonished of the necessity of abiding by the maxims of the most vigilant economy, and of resorting to all honorable and useful expedients, for pursuing with steady and inflexible perseverance the total discharge of the debt.

The House voted, to fix the daily hour of adjournment at 12 o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

The number of copies of the Presidents message ordered to be printed for the use of the members, was for the Senate, 3,000, and 1500 of the Documents accompanying the same; for the House, 6,000.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Haynes, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill, for establishing a uniform system of bankrupcy, which he accompanied with some important remarks. The bill was passed to a second reading, and was subsequently refered to Messrs Hayne, Berien, Silsbee, and Smith, of Md. Buren, Johnson and Sanford of Ken

On Thursday, Mr. Johnson of Ken. gave notice, that he should, if leave was permitted, introduce a bill *to abolish imprisonment for debt.*

In the House a number of Committees were announced. That on *Manufactures*, consists of Messrs. Mallery, Condict, Conner, Wickliffe, Davis, White, and Stevenson, Penn. To this Committee was referred a petition from the *Woolen Manufacturers* of Providence and vicinity, praying *that the duty on imported Woolens be assessed upon the square yard, as upon cotton cloth, at a minimum valuation, and that a duty be imposed on the same, when sold at public auction.*

CITY OF THE WEST.

For a Cincinnati paper, given by the editor, a paragraph is returned by one who finds much mater for comment in a newspaper. The Commercial Register is the paper given, and appears to be printed daily, and handsomely supported by mercantile advertisements. Among the other evidences of refinement and population presented in its columns, we find that it is a city, with its literary establishments, places of public amusement, monied institutions, &c. similar to those of the Atlantic capitals. Their theatre is closed, but they have cotilion parties, museums, Panharmonican, and other exhibitions, lectures, college, banks, insurance companies, lottery offices, Mr. Yates' branch of Mrs. Leigh's stuttering school, manufacturing companies, foundries, glass-works, and warehouses, agricultural, scientific, musical, and benevolent societies, land offices, more steam boats than at New-York, type foundries, Pickets' School, Sunday School, bible, missionary tract, mechanicks' and humane societies, &c. Now all these things are quite common in Boston, N. Y. and Philadelphia, but who would expect them at Cincinnati? On this site of ancient warfare, the first two frame houses were built in 1790, and the population is now 16,000; more whites than in Charleston. What a change in 36 years! and the whole state of Ohio exhibits a correspondent growth and increase throughout. In fact, this State, erected in 1803, had a population—

In 1800, of 45,000
In 1810, of 228,000, and,
In 1820, of 581,000: it will have
In 1830, upwards of one million, by a fair and probable circulation. What a field for reflection is Cincinnati and Ohio!!

N. Y. Statesman.

DELUGE.

There are many indications that a powerful current has passed over the continent of America from north to south, and the author of this ar-

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ticle accounts for these appearances, by supposing that a change has at some period taken place in the velocity of the earth's motion on her axis. The surface of the earth at the equator revolves at the rate of more than 1000 miles per hour, or 1500 feet per second, which is about the velocity of a cannon ball. We have no idea of circular motion like this. A wheel of wrought iron, of three feet in diameter, will fly in pieces before it reaches a velocity of 400 feet per second. Supposing the earth should be slightly checked in her daily motion—the Pacific ocean would in a moment rush over the Andes and Alleganies into the Atlantic—the Atlantic would sweep over Europe, Asia and Africa—and in a few hours the entire surface of the earth would be covered with rushing torrents, excepting the vicinity of the poles. The appearances presented on the surface of the earth are precisely such as we would expect after such a catastrophe.—*Silliman's Journal.*

Mr. Bowen,

It was mentioned in your last "News Letter," that there was but one member of the Old North-End Caucus, of, 71, and 72, now living, and that was the Hon. Perez Morton. We are glad, however, to learn, by the last advices from Paris, that Col. James Swan, also one of the distinguished patriots in those meetings, is still alive, and has been recently released from the Debtors' apartments in Paris, after a detention of nearly twenty years.

It may be proper to state, that the apartments, here spoken of, unlike ours for the confinement of Debtors, are extensive and commodious, having a fine garden surrounding them, and the tenants at liberty to walk in them, at all hours to enjoy what amusements they please—and to indulge themselves in such a manner of living, as they may think proper, and can afford to pay for—there being within the outer walls several restorators, and other places, for the disposal of provisions, liquors, fruits, and confectionary.

O. P.

BRITISH CORN-LAWS.

The most sensible article we have seen in the London papers, for some time, is that copied in last Monday's Gazette, from the "Leed's Mercury." The writer says, if Great Britain wishes to check the spirit of Manufacturing in the United States, she must repeal her *Corn-Laws*; and in more general words, "that she wishes to maintain her commerce and manufactures, and to sell to all the world, she can only accomplish that object, by allowing all the world to sell to her!" It is most true, that the commercail restrictions of England have driven our wealthy capitalists from the ocean, to the work shop: and unless a more liberal as well as wiser policy, shall speedily prevail in that country, and extend itself to all her provinces, the prediction of the Leeds Correspondent will be fulfilled, wherein he says—"we perceive in thus considering the subject, that the Americans might, at no very distant period, render themselves independent of foreign supplies."

The sum of 11,000 guineas has been paid Sir Walter Scott, for the copy-right of the first edition of his Life of Napoleon Bournaparte. The Knight is now in Paris, searching records for other productions of his vigorous and prolific pen.

SLAVE TRADE.

Between the months of July 1825, and 1826, there were 26,533 slaves taken from the coast of Africa for the Brazilian market, of which 24,724 were landed at the Brazilian capital. The others died at sea being 1540, and were thus relieved from their weight of bondage and misery.

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ANCIENT ORIGINAL LETTER.

The following sensible letter was written immediately after the earthquake of 1755, by a pious lady in Boston to a relation in this town. The original, the chirography of which is very beautiful, has been loaned us by a friend, with the liberty to publish it. We know we shall gratify some of our readers, at least, by inserting it in our columns.—*Portsm. Comm. Adv.*

BOSTON, 8 DEC. 1755.

Cousin Russell.—'Twill be needless to tell you, that your kind Favour of the 28th ult. was very acceptable to me because you already know my sentiments of such Instances of Friendship. I *don't* wish that any Providence had been alter'd or not have been—but I *could* wish you had been permitted to proceed as you *seem'd* to Intend, with an Acct. of yourself on that Saturday, so very memorable to us both.

Nothing was less in my thoughts than an Earth-Quake when I went to bed this night three weeks since. There had been a Gloom upon my mind the evening before which I could not account for, but no apprehension of Danger, especially of that kind. O how awful, how terrible to be awaked with such a noise and such a convulsion! you can't tell me, you say, what were y. thots for the next two hours. I can tell you that mine were Confus'd beyond Discription—my consternation in the general distress was great—but I dont remember that I had a thot of looking to God for preservation, yet as the noise increased, for I did not feel the shake withal, I thot of nothing but sinking immediately, & till Mr Deming pronounced the words *Blessed be God, we are all alive*, I did not know it was over. I have been all fright, and in minutely Aprehension of a return, almost ever since, but for all I have suffer'd, I would not that God had otherwise Ordered, for I cannot but hope he has bless'd this his terrible Dispensation to me, & many others for present good and everlasting benefit.—Our majestrates and Ministers are stir'd up, and the people have a face of seriousness beyond what I've seen since I liv'd among 'em. God's children are quickened, a spirit of prayer seems poured out, and some, one family that I know, who had not so much as the Form of Religion in theire houses: have set up the Worship of God and jointly acknowledge and call upon his Name. When a People trembles at God's Judgments, and turn from their evil ways, and set their hearts to seek him, have we not reason to hope, there is mercy in store for such a People? I hope that this is in some measure our Case at this Day. We have had three or four Lectures a week ever since, and I perceive the Association intends to keep 'em up. Our Assemblys are very full—a better attendance on Lord's Days too than usual. O maythe Zeal continue. O may we be that happy People, whose God is Jehovah. It is an affecting Consideration, however, as Dr. Sewall well express'd it, that the real Children should need an *Earth-quake* to rouse 'em to duty.

I have read thro' Hervey Dialogues—and can as some of our cautious Divines would phraise it, subscribe to the Substance, Scope, and End. But I don't thoroughly like his Difinition of Faith tho' I am far from Condemning it. Methinks he is less cleare there than in the other Doctrines he Disputes for. You'l understand that I mean his Diffinition of what is call'd, *Justifying Faith*, or that Act of the Soul whereby it is united to Christ, and become Interested in him. Now the Faith which our Hervey discribes, is I think the very same that Giles Firmin fills so many pages with arguments to refute, and it does not agree with what the Westminster Assembly call the *saving grace of Faith*. 'tis the same discription which Andrew Crosswell gave some years

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since in his printed Performance entitled, What is Christ to me, if he is not mine? which was exploded by our orthodox divines, & which our late worthy Mr. Brainard told him plainly was so far from scriptural, & safe, that he would sooner trust his person upon the tempestuous ocean in an old shoe, than his soul upon such a faith as he described. That our lovely, truly valuable Champion James Hervey, is really, Personably Interested in the Righteousness of Christ Jesus, Eternally United to him by a Living Faith, I make no doubt. I therefore Honour & Love him as a *Dear Brother*, but I cannot at present agree with him, and the Homily of his Church, in this one point, tho' I do think the Homily is less Exceptionable than my Friend. The Volms. I borrowed of an acquaintance. I like 'em so well for all what I've said, that I have thot of purchasing 'em for my own.

I have got into such a scribbling Vein, that I could most willingly have Indulg'd it much longer but an affair which I cannot well dispense with calls me off. I cannot however conclude without telling you that I sympathise with you in y. concern for Capt. Russell and minding you for your Comfort, that Possibly some of those Persons which he may be a means of transporting to this Country, may by means of the Gospel light here enjoy'd, become the *Lord's Free Men*.

I am, Your oblig'd Friend,

SARAH DEMING.

ORIGIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

London is first mentioned as a Roman settlement, in the reign of Nero, A. D. 61, when it was the residence of a great number of merchants and dealers. Long before their taking possession of it, however, it was a village of the Belgic Britons, who were a mixed race of Gauls and Germans but more German than Gaulic.—It was built in a wood, fortified with ramparts and ditches, and thence its name *Lund, or the Wood*, and Lundduyn, the fortified wood, or hill. It is indebted to no splendid origin or adventitious aid, except being the seat of government; but has risen to its present grandeur and opulence by its intrinsic merits, the advantages of its situation, and the industry, and commercial spirit of its inhabitants. The Romans soon discovered its convenient situation for a military station, and re-established a magazine of stores and provisions there A. D. 51.

ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS.

Miss Aikin, in her Memoir of the Court of Queen Elizabeth, gives the following account of the introduction of Newspapers into England:

"The intense interest in public events excited in every class by the threatened invasion of Spain, in 1558, gave rise to the introduction in this country of one of the most important inventions of social life—that of newspapers. Previously to this period all articles of intelligence had been circulated in manuscript, and all political remarks which the government had found itself interested in addressing to the people, had issued from the press in the shape of pamphlets, of which many had been composed during the administration of Burleigh, either by himself, or immediately under his direction. But the peculiar convenience at such a juncture of uniting these two objects in a periodical publication becoming obvious to the Ministry, there appeared, some time in the month of April, 1588, the first number of the *English Mercury*, a paper resembling the present London Gazette, which must have come out almost daily, since No. 50, the earliest specimen of the work now extant, is dated July 23d, of the same year. This interesting relic is preserved in the British Museum."

Four Pistareens formerly passed in Gauadaloupe, for a dollar; 4 1-2 is now required.

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BIOGRAPHICAL.

SAMUEL SEWALL.

When John Foster, (the first who carried on printing in Boston) died, in 1681, the town was without the benefit of the press; but a continuance of it being thought necessary, *Samuel Sewall*, not a printer but a magistrate, and a man much respected, was selected as a poper person to manage the concerns of it, and as such, was recommended to the general court. In consequence of this recommendation, the court, in Oct. 1681, gave him liberty to carry on the business of printing in Boston. The *license* is thus recorded:—"Samuel Sewall, at the instance of some Friends, with respect to the accommodation of the public, being prevailed with to undertake the Management of the Printing Press in Boston, late under the command of Mr. John Foster, deceased, liberty is accordingly granted to him for the same by this court, and none may presume to set up any other Press without the like Liberty first granted."

Sewall became a bookseller.—Books for himself and others were printed at the press under his management; as were several acts and laws, with other works for government. Samuel Green, jun. was his printer. In 1682 an order passed the general court for the treasurer to pay Sewall ten pounds seventeen shillings, for printing the election sermon, delivered that year by the Rev. Mr. Torrey.

In 1684, Sewall, by some means, was unable to conduct the press, and requested permission, of the general court, to be released from his engagement:—This was granted; the record of his release is in the words following.

"Samuel Sewall by the providence of God being unable to attend the press, &c. requested leave to be freed from his obligations concerning it, which was granted, with thanks for the liberty then granted."

In 1684, and for several subsequent years, the loss of the charter occasioned great confusion and disorder in the political concerns of the colony. Soon after Sewall resigned his office as conductor of the press in Boston, he went to England and he returned in 1692. He was undoubtedly the same Samuel Sewall, who, when a new charter was granted by king William, was, for many years, one of the council for the province; and who, in 1692, was appointed one of the Judges of the Superior Court; in 1715 Judge of Probate; and in 1718, Chief Justice of Massachusetts. He died Jan. 1. 1729, aged 78 years.

OLDEN CUSTOMS.

Mr. EDITOR.—In looking over the History of Printing, by Mr. Thomas, I have been much amused with the peculiarities of the early printers, as collected by the historian. The end of each book, he says, was generally accompanied by some pious ejaculation, or doxology, in prose or verse. In the edition of "The Pragmatic Sanction," printed by Andrew Bocard at Paris, 1507, the following curious couplet is to be found:—

"Stat, liber, hic donec fluctus formica marinos
"Exhibat; et totum testudo perambulet orbem."

IMITATION.

May this volume continue in motion,
And its pages each day be unfurl'd,
Till an ant to the dregs drinks the ocean,
Or a tortoise has crawl'd round the world.

Quite a moderate wish; our modern publishers would not have the conscience to pray for such a continuance of their publications, against the lights of science, as Dr. Sitgraves would say, and the improvements which have been, and are daily making, in natural and experimental philosophy.

REMINISCENCES.

The Boston News-Letter of Jan. 4, 1733, gives the following charac-

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ter of Bartholomew Green, Printer, who died, Dec. 28, 1732. "Bartholomew Green was a person generally known and esteemed among us, as a very humble and exemplary christian, one who had much of that primitive christianity in him which has always been the distinguishing glory of New-England. We may further remember his eminency for strictly observing the Sabbath; his household piety; his keeping close and diligent to the work of his calling; his meek and peaceable spirit; his caution of publishing any thing offensive, light, or hurtful; and his tender sympathy to the poor and afflicted. He always spoke of the wonderful spirit of piety that prevailed in the land in his youth, with a singular pleasure.

There is (says Thomas's History of Printing) in an ancient library in Boston, a copy of Increase Mather's History of *Israel's Libation*, printed in London, in 1669.

The same history gives an account of an Indian boy, taken from his parents in Grafton, (Worcester County) after an English education at the Indian charity school in Cambridge, and placed with a Mr Samuel Green, to learn the art of printing. This was in 1659. He then was called *James Printer*. Rev. John Elliot, in a letter to the Hon. Robert Boyle, at London, dated March, 1682 3, observes, respecting the second edition of the Indian Bible, says "I desire to see it done before I die, and I am so deep in years, that I cannot expect to live long; besides we have but one man the Indian Printer, that is able to compose the sheets, and correct the press with understanding."

1709, an edition of the Psalter, in the Indian and English languages appeared, with the following imprint:—

"Boston, N. E. Printed by *B. Green & J. Printer*, for the Honourable Company for the Propagation of the Gospel amongst the Indians, in New-England." In Indian thus.

Upprintho munneau B.Green, kah J. Printer, wutche quhiantamwe Chapanukkug wutche onchektoounnat wunnaunchumookaonk ut N.-England, 1709.

We have in the history of printing some relation of *Thomas Fleet*. He continued printing in Pudding-Lane, (now Devonshire-street) till early in 1731; he then hired a handsome house in Cornhill, on the north corner of Water-street, which he afterwards purchased; and occupied it through the residue of his life. He erected a sign of the Heart and Crown, which he never altered; but after his death, when crowns became unpopular his sons, changed the crown for a Bible, and let the Heart remain. Fleet's new house was spacious, and contained sufficient room for the accommodation of his family, and the prosecution of his printing business, besides a convenient shop, and a good chamber for an auction room. [Albeit in those times the printers were the principal auctioneers.] He held his vendues in the evening and sold books, household goods &c. as appears by the following advertisement which he inserted in the Boston Weekly News-Letter, March 7th 1731.

"This is to give notice, to all gentlemen, merchants, shopkeepers and others, that *Thomas Fleet*, of Boston, Printer, (who formerly kept his Printing-House in Pudding Lane, but is now removed into Cornhill, at the sign of the Heart and Crown near the lower end of School street,) is willing to undertake the sale of Books, Household Goods, Wearing Apparel, or any other merchandize, by Vendue, or Auction. The said Fleet having a large and commodious Front Chamber, fit for this *Business*, and a Talent well known and approved, doubts not of giving entire satisfaction to

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such as may employ him in it; he hereby engaging to make it appear that this service may be performed with more convenience and less charge at a private House well situated, than at a Tavern.—And for further encouragement, said Fleet promises to make up accompts with the owners of the goods sold by him, in a few days after the sale thereof."

Fleet was a man of wit and humour, and this talent he was fond of shewing off, in all his advertisements. In August, 1742, he thus advertises:

"A Negro woman to be sold by the Printer of this paper; the very best negro woman in this town, who has had the small pox, and the measles; is as hearty as a horse, as brisk as a bird, and will work like a Beaver."

[Such an advertisement in Boston, at this day, setting aside its wit, would alarm our christian brethren.]

From the N. H. Patriot.

MR. EDITOR—The following extract, from the 'Independent Whig,' published in 1720, by two sincere and ardent friends of civil and religious liberty, is applicable at the present time, to all rational christians, who have more regard to the rights of conscience, than to preserve what is called "the peace of the Church."

"I do not believe there are two men upon earth who think exactly alike upon every subject, and yet our different tastes in meat, drink, building and dress, make not the least difference in human society; nor is it likely they ever will, unless we establish by law, and take preferments to one particular mode of eating, drinking, building and dressing; then indeed we may soon expect to see the established and orthodox mason, cook and taylor, very zealous and loud for conformity and penalties. But at present, ten men in different suits can dine together upon ten different dishes, and give ten different opinions upon one piece of painting or architecture without breaking friendship or good humour. If indeed, they be drunk either with wine or zeal, they will be apt to fight about the Church or something else: But why men in their senses should clamour and quarrel at their neighbour's particular conscience, any more than at his particular palate, no reason can be assigned, but the delusions of priest-craft operating upon its genuine issue, bigotry. Is not conscience dearer to a man than his palate or his fancy in clothes? God can receive no worship, that comes not from the conscience; and he who commands you to follow him against conscience, commands you in effect to provoke God out of complaisance to man; and rather than do this, I hope it is lawful to break the peace of the Church. When the Church quadrates with a man's conscience, he will of course comply with the Church; but when it does not, he is in conscience bound to desert it; otherwise to be a a conformist, he must be a hypocrite."

"Can these men be christians, who demand submission to their dictates, in opposition to the dictates of conscience, and at the peril of salvation; and who, provided you obey them, care not though you mock God? But if they will allow *every man to be fully persuaded in his own mind*, which is the apostle's rule and precept, then the cry of breaking the peace of the Church, is an empty knavish cry."

"Civil and religious liberty are certain signs of each other, and live and die together; but I believe, I may lay it down for a maxim, that in any country where there is never a separatist from the Church, there is never a freeman in the State. To which maxim, I may venture to add another, namely, that in the ecclesiastical style, the

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peace of the Church is but another phrase for the power of the priests."

G.

CITY RECORD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Monday, Dec. 11—An order passed appointing the Mayor a committee to superintend the making out of lists of all the Citizens of each Ward, qualified to vote in elections, and for this purpose to have aid and assistance of all Assessors and other officers.

Ordered, That from and after the first day of January next, the fees for measuring wood and bark shall be 8 cents per load.

Monday, Dec. 18.—The Mayor, Aldermen Carney, Welsh, and Oliver, Messrs. Morey, Hastings, James, Grosvenor, Howe, Hallet, and Wiley, were appointed a committee on a Message relating to some difficulties that have arisen in the execution of the agreement with the Mercantile Wharf Corporation.

The committee on the subject reported that encroachments had been made on the City's Land at Fort Hill, and were directed to demolish a light fence standing on the City's land, and erect a fence on the true line.

Ordered, That warrants be granted to the Watchmen in the Market.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, Dec. 18.—An ordinance was passed providing for the appointment and duties of an Attorney and City Solicitor.

An ordinance forbidding the firing of guns. &c. in certain cases, came down from the Board of Aldermen amended, for concurrence; read and concurred.

An ordinance prescribing the form and service of warrants came down amended—laid on the table.

An ordinance relative to the burial of the dead came down amended, for concurrence; read and nonconcurred.

An order making a further appropriation for the payment of interest on the City and County debt, was passed to a second reading.

Messrs Waters, James and Lodge were appointed a committee on the unfinished business of the Council.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1826.

SMALL POX.

Notwithstanding the efforts which have been made, from year to year, to extirminate that loathsome malady, it is still propagated in different parts of the United States, to the disgrace of a civilized nation. Of what avail is it, to vaccinate particular towns or cities, if others, having ing free communication with foreign ports, are perfectly negligent,—and perfectly indifferent to their own individual safety?

Although the city of New-York has made several attempts to vaccinate its citizens, it never was thoroughly accomplished, in any one instance, and hence every few months an alarm is spread through the neighbouring country, and the seeds of infection generally follow close at hand.

If a grand movement by the general government were made throughout the United States, and every individual was actually obliged to be inoculated with Kine Pock matter, we should hear no more of the Small Pox.

We conceive this is the only certain method of exterminating in this country a disease which has afflicted mankind beyond description.

This disease has made its appearance in the Navy-yard, at Charlestown. The Board of Health have asked permission to place the infected persons, who are soldiers, at Rainsford Island, which has been cheerfully granted by the City Authorities.

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Mr Braynard, lottery-broker, of this city, has been imprisoned eight days, for contempt of Court.

RAIL-WAYS.

There appears to be quite a good spirit in the western counties, in favor of a public Rail-Way, between Albany and this city. It is quite time that something should be done in the way of opening canals, or constructing Rail-Ways, to preserve our trade with the interior; and that *something* cannot be too speedily carried into effect. We therefore hail this public feeling, as auspicious to the contemplated undertaking. Every one must be aware that the cost of constructing a Rail-Way, though less than that of a Canal, would be considerable; but the towns or villages through which it would pass, would give something towards it, if not in money, in labor. The legislature, too, would grant something from the treasury; and if required, a great State Lottery might be allowed in aid of the funds, necessary to be raised, for carrying on the project. As people will speculate in lotteries, this last expedient might be rendered doubly useful—the raising of money for a valuable public purpose, and keeping people honest in the eye of the law, by indulging them in a passion, which no human law can restrain.

PILGRIM FATHERS.

The 206th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, came about yesterday, and was to be celebrated at Providence, in a public manner. The Pilgrim Society did not, we believe, notice the occasion, as a body, but there were to be some military exhibitions at Plymouth, and a splendid Ball in the evening. The third Congregational Church in that place, we understand, also honored the day, as a reason of Thanksgiving and Praise.

The Arch-Bishop of Bordeaux, Cheveraus, has been made a peer of France.

The Ordination of Mr EDWARD BEECHER, as pastor of Park Street Church and Society, is expected to take place on Wednesday next. December 27. Sermon by the father of the pastor elect, the Rev. Dr. Beecher.

CONGRESS.

We have the proceedings of Congress to the 15th inst. and the details of its public business shew a disposition, thus far, to avoid the *wordy* waste of time, so conspicuous in the speech-making mania of the last session.

The Committee to whom was referred the Bankrupt Bill, have permission to sit, for one week, during the sitting of the Senate.

A bill has been introduced to the Senate, by Mr. Dickerson, and referred to a select Committee, for the annual distribution of *five millions* of the public revenue, among the several States, according to the ratio of *direct* taxation.

A resolution was offered, by Mr. Bartlett, of N. H. for discharging the Committee on the Massachusetts Militia Claims, and referring the subject to the Secretary at war. The Committee in the Senate, on *Manufactures*, are Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Clayton, Reed and Knight. On *Commerce*, Messrs. Johnson, (Lou.) Silsbee, Edwards, Woodbury, and Rowan.

Mr. Johnson's bill, for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, after some forcible and pathetic remarks from the hon. member, was read twice, by unanimous consent, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Johnson, (Ken.) Berrien, Chambers, Harrison and Macon.

Two sons of the late Mr. West, the celebrated painter, have prayed Congress to purchase 150 of their father's pictures, which have come into their hands as the only property left them. The English connoisseurs have estimated them at fifty thousand pounds.

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One of the documents from the War Department, states, that the "annual expense to the U. S. for Indian Schools, was $18,778, that the number of schools was 40, and the pupils 1194. The expense of removing 15,000 of the Delawares, and other tribes of Indians, to the West of the Missouri line, is estimated at $98,700.

The bill for the payment of pensions, now due, has passed the House.

The documents presented to Congress, relative to the trade of the British West Indies, are interesting, particularly that part of them which embraces the letters of Mr. Secretary Canning and Mr. Secretary Clay. It may be easily seen, from this correspondence, that we have lost of this trade what we formerly enjoyed; and it is, perhaps, of little consequence now to complain or find fault with our government, in not keeping a better look out concerning this branch of commerce.

THE MILITIA.

The Secretary of War, in his Report transmitted to Congress, remarks, that "from our happy position in regard to Europe, and from the no less fortunate relations maintained with our neighbours, and their actual condition, it would *appear that keeping up a system of the militia so extensive as the present, and burthensome, without any advantage, to a large class of our citizens, was altogether unnecessary. A different organization, therefore, by which at least a million and a half of our most useful citizens would be relieved from the unprofitable pageantry of military parade, for five or six days in the year, constituting so injurious a draft on their industry, must be one which cannot fail to be well received by the American people.*"

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The latest accounts from Europe, are to the middle of Nov. They speak of the continued distress of the unemployed manufacturers, and of combinations of these sufferers to prevent the execution of the laws; hunger, as the proverb says, will break through stone walls.....Lord Cochrane has purchased a small frigate at Marseilles, and was waiting the arrival of the Greek frigate, from New-York, to embark for Greece.....The London Petition for the repeal of the Corn-Laws, had obtained 10,000 signatures.....The Greek pirates in the Levant continued their depredations against all nations.....A severe battle has been fought in Africa, between the British and Ashantees, in which the loss of the latter in their defeat, was 5000 men; the former had 800 killed, and 2000 wounded.....The affairs of Colombia are in a bad train, and seem to be approximating not to a solid, federative system of government, but to a dynasty, less free than the French or English; and what is worse, that Bolivar now appears to have been the contriver of this revolution, and with his agent, Paez, to have brought about matters, so as to effect the consummation of their ambitious plans. What will the Congress at Mexico say to all this?.....The Duke of York was given over by his physicians, and not thought able to survive over Christmas.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The legislature of Georgia have voted $30,000 for internal improvements.....A company is forming in New-York, for the purpose of constructing a Canal between the city of Schenectady and Lake Ontario, at Oswego.....Several extensive and destructive fires have recently taken place in the city of New-York and on Long Island; at the latter place, an extensive distillery was burnt, in which were 300 hogsheads of whiskey; the proprietor, judging its *fiery* quality, had the precaution to have it insured, to the amount of $17,000 .....The U. S. armed vessels, on the

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Pacific station, are in future to visit the Sandwich Islands occasionally. .....The legislature of S. Carolina have a bill before them, for abolishing imprisonment for debt.....Messrs. Gales and Seaton employ twelve presses constantly, in executing the printing of Congress..... .Our affairs with England, respecting the Boundary Line, and certain commercial restrictions, begin to wear, say some of the Southern papers, a squally appearance.....Within a short time, more than 60 cases of small pox have occurred on Staten Island; and of these 20 have proved fatal; considering the blessings of vaccination, we may almost term this suffering, *voluntary*.....Gen. Steel, Collector of the Customs, has resigned his office.....Mr. John P. Cleaveland has been invited to become the Pastor of the Tabernacle Church and Society in Salem.....Mr. King, late Secretary of Legation, at London, has arrived at New-York, and is the bearer of despatches for our government; in the same vessel, came a King's messenger, with important despatches to the British Minister, resident at Washington; they both departed, immediately on their arrival, for the seat of government.

IMPORTANT.

Intelligence has been received from Colombia, advising, that the republic was in a state of disorganization,—that Venezuela and Apure had declared themselves independent; and that *Paez*, as the Civil and Military Chief, was supporting the measure by force. It appears also, from these accounts, that six of the remaining provinces had declared their adherence to the general government, and to the supreme authority of *Bolivar*. These events seem to corroborate the former reports of *Bolivar's* recommending the Code, Bolivian, [hereditary monarchy] to the Colombians; and we now find, that they are not only disposed to follow his advice, but to place *him* on the throne. This is not copying the example of Washington!

MILITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

A board of officers has been in session at Washington for more than two months, closely occupied in preparing uniform systems of cavalry, artillery and infantry exercise, for the use of the militia; and in reporting a plan of organization, more efficient than the old one, and less oppressive to the people. Their labours must, we think, be productive of some good, as almost any other system would operate beneficially, when put against the present existing one, in Massachusetts.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

Professor Rafinesque says, in his advertisement announcing his new historical work on this country,

"No general history of this Continent having ever been attempted, it has been considered highly desirable that this deficiency should be at last filled up, and a beginning, if no more, made towards furnishing our literature and schools with a general account of the events, transactions and revolutions that have happened in this Continent from the earliest records to our times. I have therefore made this attempt, and after many years of researches, studies and enquiries, after consulting about 1000 Writers on America, surveying our ancient monuments and comparing all the local chronologies and languages, I have succeeded in completing the frame of the History of North and South America, the West Indies, &c. from the earliest time to this day."

The Hon. Mr. Randolph has taken his seat in the Senate of the U. States. It may be well for the peace and comfort of his Senatorial companions, should the political lapidaries of Europe have rubbed him down a little, and brought him to a smooth, if not a shining surface.

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For the Boston News-Letter.

MR. EDITOR.—Your North-End correspondent who furnished the splendid Caucus-List, given in your Record of the 25th ult. would gratify the public still further, by giving a history, or such fragments of it, as he might be enabled to pick up, from the old folks of our city, relative to the annual and popular display of *Popes*. The practice was in some degree connected with the politicks of that day, although not of so orderly a character as the proceedings of the whig patriots, both in Caucus, and at Town-meetings. Some anecdotes, at least of the North-End Exhibition, which was of a gigantic nature, would be amusing and highly acceptable to many, besides your humble servant,

CURIOSO.

[The "History of Boston," published during the last year, by Mr. Abel Bowen, (see pp. 263,) contains some account of these exhibitions, and particularly the last one, when the opposing parties, (South-End and North-End) united in amity, and agreed to abolish the practice. This was effected, in good humour, by making a common bonfire, on Copps-Hill, of the two images, with all their stage trappings.]—*Ed.*

MR. EDITOR.—Having noticed Mr. Hill's prospectus of the Lyceum, I have been reflecting upon the propriety of uniting the subscription list of Col. Knapp's Magazine, by making an arrangement with the publishers. This would be an advantageous addition of respectable names;—and beside, there is scarcely a person who subscribed for the Magazine, who I believe, would not gladly patronize the contemplated periodical. While upon the subject of periodical literature, I cannot conceal the feeling—that it is shameful that Bostonians have not contributed more towards the welfare of periodical works, which have originated in this city. Mr. Hill has marked out a wise course;—his talents are competent, and if he is not liberally patronized, the public will not do the editor the justice he will merit.

Obediently Yours, K. L———

CASTING TYPES.

A letter to the Editor of the Franklin Journal mentions that Messrs. Cameron and Sons, of Edinburgh, have an improved machine for manufacturing paper. A single machine will produce in 12 hours, 15 reams of large size news, 30 reams of demy or crown and 60 of foolscap or pot paper, of uniform thickness, free from air bubbles, water drops or hemming; exactly square, with smooth edges. The same letter states that Messrs. Didot, Degrand and Co. of Paris, have an improved machine for casting types, by which they cast from 100 to 160 at a time. Two workmen of ordinary address, will fill the mould three hundred times a day, and can consequently cast from 30 to 40,000 letters, or 40,000 on an average. This is said to be equal to the work of from 12 to 15 men, upon the old plan.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have elected Gen. Isaac D. Barnard U. S. Senator, for six years, from the 3d of March next.

WEST-INDIA TRADE.

Agreeably to an act of the government of England, *their* West-India ports were closed against our commerce, on the 1st inst. Some accounts from Antigua, say, that such American vessels, as were then in these ports, would not be permitted to bring home return cargoes, but must depart in ballast. This is vexatious, but we cannot help it.—Great Britain has a right to manage these things as she pleases; so has a man the right of starving himself to death, if he pleases; or to bite his own nose off, if he can get at it.

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From the annexed statements, it will appear, that notwithstanding the restrictions heretofore laid on our commerce with the British West Indies, it was still a profitable trade; but of which, we fear, the present policy of England will wholly deprive us.

Imports fr. W. I. Islands,	1824,	$2,758,067
do. do.	1825,	2,437,122
Exports to B. W. I. Islands,	1824,	1,750,703
do. do.	1825.	1,635,574

Adding to the above the value of Imports from Nova-Scotia and Canada, the average amount in 1824, was, $3463,998, of which $1,125,042 were in gold and silver coin. In 1825, $3,047,910, of which $344,002 were in specie.

LUMBER TRADE.

It appears by the Treasury statements of 1824 and 1825, that the value of our shipments of Lumber, during these two years, to the British West-Indies, and their provinces in North America, amounted, agreeably to the Custom-House returns, to the sum of

$1,038,158!

From this trade, it is feared, we shall be cut off, unless our government practice a little more adroitness in mercantile knowledge, than they have done for some years back.

THE MUTINEERS.

The trials of Marchant and Curtis have been closed, and they now stand convicted of the awful crime of Murder. The ingenuity of their council was exerted in vain against such a weight of testimony. Mr. Blake, the attorney on the part of the United States, made an able and interesting speech, in which he clearly pointed out the facts and the atrocity of the crime of which the prisoners stood charged. Thus, two men, in the morning of existence, are to suffer for their wickedness by an ignominious death upon a gallows. The crime of murder, under any circumstances is revolting to every feeling of the human heart,—but the shedding of innocent blood upon the ocean, where no hope of escape is presented to the unhappy being, who is the object of the murderer's revenge, is horrid, cruel, and beyond description.

A correct report of the trial is promised, and we expect it will be accompanied, with a memoir of their lives,—merely to illustrate their past characters. Marchant, whose true name is *White*, is a native of Dover, England; and Curtis, we understand, was born in the State of Maine.

Letters from Malaga state, that a strong Algerine squadron was in sight off that port. Other letters state, that the Algerines had landed in the vicinity of Montrill, Audalusia, and carried off 290 persons, of both sexes, as slaves.

The Mexican Government, it is said, have imposed a duty of 250 per cent. on American manufactured Cotton Goods. [Doubtful.]

Mr Seldon Braynard has been convicted of selling Lottery Tickets, and fined 200 dollars, under the new law. He has appealed to the Supreme Court.

Rev. Francis Wayland has been elected President of Brown University, by an unanimous vote of the Corporation. Much is expected from this appointment; and the friends of sound literature and liberal theology, hail it with great satisfaction.

Benjamin Wiggin, Esq. of this city, has given 1000 dollars towards erecting a new Episcopalian Church in Hopkinton, his native village.

Colson, one of the mutineers of the schooner Fairy, has been found *guilty*.

For the City Record.

BOSTON ARTISTS.

MR. EDITOR.—In the Evening Gazette, of last Saturday, I noticed the names of some of the principal artists. The writer neglected to mention several gentlemen of great respectability, whose claim upon the public, is equal to those who were mentioned in the paper alluded to,—but who are too modest to wish, or even desire to be placed so conspicuously.

It is a proud era in the history of Boston; the arts flourish, and men of talents, do not think it beneath their dignity to employ their hands in useful labour.—Perhaps, Mr. Editor, the art of *engraving* holds the most conspicuous rank; and this is altogether the result of patient industry. There are many painters, but there is not more than one good engraver, to half a dozen of the pencil.—Painters are not well encouraged here, and hence, there are several fine geniuses actually cramped into the garret, for want of a little patronage.

With engravers, the case is altogether different: whether a workman or not, he is pretty sure of employment. Every man can do without his portrait, but every child requires a picture to illustrate and enforce an idea.

I have long since thought, as artists have increased to such a respectable number, that the painters and engravers, particularly, ought to be associated in a regular society. Prizes should be instituted, premiums offered and a fund created for the unfortunate of their profession. In connection with this, they should have a regular exhibition, once a year, of their productions, which would yield a handsome sum of money, and then dispose of the whole at public sale. Both paintings and engravings would be more extensively patronized. Good taste would encourage each individual, connected with such societies, and the coffers of the rich would soon become the substantial recompense of such order and systematic industry.

Our Mechanics, of Boston, are half a century in advance of the fine arts, in relation to regularity, or, in other words, organization.—Whenever a few of the masters, in either of those elegant departments, make an effort, to this effect, it will have a wonderful influence on the general prosperity of the whole.

A PAINTER.

SALUTARY ADVICE.

A Mother to her Daughter on Marriage.

You are now my beloved child, about to leave those arms which have hitherto cherished you, and directed your every step, and at length conducted you to a safe, happy and honourable protection, in the very bosom of love and honour. You must now be no longer the flighty, inconsiderate, haughty, passionate girl, but ever, with reverence and delight, have the merit of your husband in view.—Reflect how vast the sum of your obligation to the man who confers upon you independence, distinction, and, above all, felicity. Moderate, then, my beloved child, your private expenses, and proportion your general expenditure to the standard of his fortune or rather his wishes. I fear not that, with your education and principles, you can ever forget the more sacred duties, so soon to be your sphere of action. Remember the solemnity of your vows, the dignity of your character, the sanctity of your condition. You are amenable to society for your example, to your husband for his honor and happiness, and to heaven itself for those rich talents intrusted to your care and your improvement; and though, in the maze of pleasure, or the whirl of passion, the duties of the heart may be forgotten, remember my darling child, there is a record which will one day appear in terrible evidence against us for our least omission.

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CITY RECORD.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Officers, comprising the different branches of the City Government, elected on the 11th inst. enter upon the duties of their respective offices, on Monday next, Jan. 1, 1827. The following is a list of their names.

HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, MAYOR.

ALDERMEN.

JOHN BELLOWS,	THOMAS B. WALES,*
THOMAS WELSH, jr.	JEREMIAH S. BOIES,*
JOHN F. LORING,	CYRUS ALGER,*
JAMES SAVAGE,*	ROBERT FENNELLY.*

COMMON COUNCIL.

Ward	*Ward*
1. William Barry*	7. Samuel Dorr
Simon Wilkinson,	Samuel D. Ward,
Samuel Aspinwall*	John A. Bacon
John Elliot.	Thomas W. Phillips.
2. John W. James*	8. John C. Gray*
Benjamin Clark*	Levi Meriam*
Scammel Penniman*	Gamaliel Bradford
John F. Truman.	John P. Bigelow.
3. John R. Adan*	9. Benjamin Russell,
Asa Adams*	David W. Bradlee,
Thomas Gould	Eliphalet Williams
John D. Dyer.	Joshua Sears.
4. George Hallet*	10. George Brinley
Joseph Eveleth*	Wm. Parker
Wm. Howe*	Jonathan Simonds
Quincy Tufts.	Charles Sprague
5. Jonathan Thaxter*	11. Giles Lodge*
Wm. Parker*	George Morey, jr.*
Lucius M. Sargent	Josiah Vose
Lewis G. Pray.	Joshua Vose.*
6. Isaac Waters*	12. Adam Bent*
Jonathan Loring,	William Wright
Samuel Thaxter*	William Little, jr.
Joseph W. Lewis.	George Gay.

* *Of the last City Council.*

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Ward	*Ward*
1. Samuel Parker	7. Alden Bradford
2. Henry Orne	8. Jacob Bigelow
3. Rev. James D. Knowles	9. Zabdiel B. Adams
4. Rev. Asa Eaton	10. George Hayward
5. Rev. Samuel Perrett	11. Lemuel Shaw
6. James Bowdoin	12. Rev. John L. Blake.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Ward	*Ward*
1. Joseph Woodcock	7. Levi Bartlett
2. Joseph Lewis	8. James H. Foster.
3. Jonathan Ingalls	9. Aaron P. Cleveland
4. Ezra Trull	10. Moses Wheeler
5. Benjamin French	11. Richard Childs
6. Billings Briggs.	12. Asa Lewis

WARD OFFICERS.

WARDENS.

Ward	*Ward*
1 Prince Snow, jr.	7 Nathan Hale
2 Clark Brewer	8 Samuel May
3 Darius Boardman	9 John Cotton
4 James W. Burditt	10 Phinehas Upham
5 Edmund Wright, jr	11 Richards Child
6 Andrew Greene	12 John Stevens.

CLERKS.

1 Stephen Rhoades	7 Thomas Wetmore
2 George W. Johnson,	8 Nath'l R. Sturgis, jr.
3 Isaac T. Dupee	9 George Adams
4 Reuben Carver	10 Robert T. Paine
5 Stephen P. Fuller	11 Samuel Curtis
6 No choice	12 Joseph W. Lawrence.

INSPECTORS.

Ward	*Ward*
1 Lewis Burckis	7 Samuel Lawrence
Charles French	Minor S. Lincoln
Robert Badger	Wm. T. Eustis
Samuel Mansur	John W. Harris
George Carpenter.	Calvin S. Russell.
2 Joseph E. Andrews	8 Benj. B. Appleton
Samuel Low	Thomas Tileston
Benj. Dodd	Jacob Amee
Francis Merrifield	Edward L. Stevens
Levi Whitcomb.	Samuel A. Shed, jr.
3 John Chester	9 Nathaniel Richards
George Bass	George F. Hawes
Daniel B. Badger	Wm. McClennen, jr.
Stephen Hall, jr.	Aaron Breed
Thomas W. Hooper.	Benj. P. Richardson.
4 Benj. Brigham	10 John Rupp
Tilley Brigham	Jeremiah P. Smith
Elijah Brigham	Josiah L. C. Amee
Ezra Trull	Wm. Reed
Ben. Davenport.	Amasa G. Smith.
5 Aaron Stevens	11 Wm. Willett
Heman Fay	Calvin Bullard
John Robinson	George M. Smith
John Muzzy	Francis C. Whiston
Joseph D. Annable.	Jonathan Patten.
6 John Holman	12 Joseph Cheney
Ezra Lincoln	Wm. Richardson
Joel Shipley	Wm. Andrews
John Cass	Daniel Hastings, 2d
Wm. Crombie.	Josiah Dunham, jr.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Monday Dec. 25.—The petition of the Alert Relief Society, that they may be recognised by the Fire Department, was granted, and the Mayor ordered to certify their names to the Chief Engineer.

A communication was received from Dr. J. V. Smith, Resident Physician at Rainsford Island, stating that Morris Haskins, and Jacob Hall, sick with the Small Pox, were placed in the Hospital on the 22d inst. by Board of Health of the town of Charlestown.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, Nov. 20.—The Committee to whom was referred the petition of Abel Bowen, requesting that he may be authorized to publish the By-Laws of the City, have attended to that subject, and having examined the first Volume of the News-Letter and City Record, referred to by the petitioner, are of opinion that the public interest would be promoted by granting the petioner's re-

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quest. The Committee therefore ask leave to offer the following order.

By direction of the Committee,
ISAAC WATERS, Chairman.

Ordered, That the City Clerk be directed to cause the By-Laws and public acts of the City Council, to be published in the Boston News-Letter and City Record, published by Abel Bowen, provided the same can be done on the terms now allowed by the City to other publishers.

The above order was passed and sent up for concurrence.

Wednesday Dec. 27.— A communication from the Mayor was received relating to the Office of Health Commissioner, stating that Mr Jackson had performed the duties of that office, no person having been chosen to fill it, and while the ordinance to abolish it was in the course of enactment; that the Board of Aldermen had concurred in the vote of the Common Council to abolish the Office; and that Mr. Jackson had a claim for his services up to the date when the ordinance appointing it was annulled.

The report of the committee on the petition of the Mercantile Wharf Company, recommending resolves fixing the boundary line between that company and the City's property, &c. was accepted, and the resolves passed.

The report of the committee on the vacant rooms in the New Market, and the report of the committee on the petition of John Sullivan, with a number of others, reported by the committee on unfinished business, were referred to the next City Council.

The committee on Finance reported the order providing for the payment of Enoch Patterson, as superintendant of streets, the sum of $1600 50, being at the rate of $1000 per annum; the report was referred to the next Council on the ground that principles were involved in it which required investigation, in regard to the power of the other board alone, to create a new office, however needful it might be.

The committee on Neck Lands made a final report which was accepted. The report stated the amount of receipts and expenditures, which gave a balance in favor of the city of $17 41. A considerable part of the expenditure was for planting a large number of elm trees.

An order reported by the committee of Finance, was passed appropriating $12,000 for the payment of interest on the city and county debt.

The Committee, on the difficulties between the City the proprietors of the Mill Dam, and the proprietors of lands on Pleasant and Washington streets, reported that they had come to a fair and equitable agreement; the report was accepted and the Mayor authorised to sign and seal deeds, &c.

Several ordinances, to prevent injurious practices in the streets, regulating the measurement of wood and bark, requiring all persons intending to build to give notice to the surveyors of highways, regulating the form and service of warrants, came down amended for concurrence: read and concurred.

The committee on the revision of the bye-laws made a final report, stating that nothing remained but to publish them in one volume with the city charter and the laws of the state relative thereto, and the same committee was appointed to publish the same, and 250 copies ordered for the use of the city.

The thanks of the Common Council, on motion of Mr. Curtis, were unanimously presented to John R. Adan, Esq. for the judicious, independent and impartial manner with which he has performed the duties of President of the Board for the past year. To which Mr. Adan replied in a feeling manner, thanking

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the Council for the assistance which they had rendered him in the discharge of the duties of the chair, and recurring with much satisfaction to the harmonious manner in which subjects of a very lively interest to many of them had been carried through He briefly noticed the great improvements which had taken place under the auspices of the Council, the Marginal street, the revision of the by-laws, &c. and closed by bidding the members of the Council an affectionate farewell.

The Council then adjourned without day.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JONATHAN BELCHER.

Gov. Jonathan Belcher, the son of the Hon. Andrew Belcher, of Boston, and grandson of Andrew Belcher, of Cambridge, was born, according to one of his letters to Secretary Waldron, on the 8th of January, 1682; graduated at Harvard College in 1699, and not long after visited Europe, where he remained about six years; returned to Boston and became a merchant in extensive business. He was, in 1729 chosen an agent to the British Court, and on the death of Gov. Burnet, he was appointed Gov. of Massachusetts and N. H. in which station he remained eleven years. In 1741, he was superseded, on which he repaired to court where he vindicated his character from the charges which occasioned his removal, and in 1747, he was appointed Governor of New-Jersey, where he died, at Elizabethtown, 31st August, 1757, æ 76.—He was brought to Mass. and entombed at Cambridge. His letters were very numerous, and no one, perhaps, among his correspondents enjoyed a greater share of confidence or received more letters from him than Secretary Richard Waldron. His letters were generally written by his private secretary or clerk, were subscribed by his own hand and superscribed by him.—They were sealed with wax, on which was almost invariably impressed his family Arms, with the mottoes, "Sedulo et constanter," and "Ad Mortem Fidelis."

N. H St. and Reg.

MATERIALS FOR HISTORY.

The last number of the North American Review has an interesing article on the subject of collecting materials for American History, and suggest the propriety of taking measures to procure, from the different public offices in England, copies of such papers and documents as may be of value in relation to the history of this country. We are glad to perceive that MR. BARTLETT has brought the subject before Congress and trust that such measures will be adopted as will end in the accomplishment of so desirable an object. One of the most accomplished historians of our country, (Gov. PLUMER, of Epping, in this state,) some years ago, commenced writing a *History of America*, a work very much wanted, and which we believe he was obliged to suspend, for no other reason than the want of certain papers and documents in the Board of Plantations in England. The State of Georgia has led the way in an attempt to gain possession of these papers, and if congress take proper steps, we have no doubt the British government will readily grant us copies. *N. Y. Journal.*

CHRONOLOGICAL.

The Patriot of Saturday last contains an interesting Epitome, from one of its valuable correspondents, of the leading events which have transpired in this country, since the year 1765. We have copied the same into our News-Letter, as worthy of preservation, and as affording a valuable page of reference to the future historian

Epitome of Important Events, which immediately preceded the American Revolution and occurred during that glorious era in our history.

March 22, 1765—Stamp Act passed by the British Parliament, the first attempt to tax America, without allowing her a representation in the Parliament.

October, 1765—First Congress convened at New-York, which petitioned for the repeal of the Stamp Act.

March 17, 1766—The Stamp Act repealed, reserving, however, a right to make laws binding on the colonies in all cases whatsoever.

1767—Duties levied on Teas, Paper, Glass, &c. all of which, excepting that on teas, were repealed in 1768.

Sept. 30, 1768—Arrival of British troops at Boston from Halifax.

March 5, 1770—Boston Massacre.

Dec. 16, 1773—Destruction of 340 chests of Tea in Boston harbor, by a party of citizens disguised as Indians.

June 1, '74—Port of Boston closed by act of Parliament.

Sept. 4, '74—Second Congress convened at Philadelphia.

Oct. '74—After drawing up a memorial to the people of England, recommending to the colonies to discontinue all commerce with Great Britain, and advising their constituents to a new choice of delegates, to meet on the 10th of May, 1775, the Congress dissolved.

April 19, 1775—Battle of Lexington, in which the Provincials lost in killed, wounded and missing, 88; the British 273.

June 17, '75—Battle of Bunker Hill, in which the Provincials lost 449; the British, 1154, including 89 officers, and the village of Charlestown, containing 386 buildings, set on fire by order of the British commander, and entirely consumed.

May 20, '75—Articles of confederation and union agreed on by the Colonies.

July 2, 1775—Washington takes command of the Provincial army.

May 10, 1775—Ticonderoga captured by Cols. Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold.

Dec. 1775—Quebec besieged by Arnold and Montgomery, who had previously conquered Montreal. In a fruitless attempt to take that city by *escalade*, Montgomery was slain Dec. 31.

March 4, 1776—Dorch'r Heights fortified by Washington during the night.

March 17, 1776—Boston evacuated by the British.

June 29, 1776—The British squadron, under Sir Peter Parker, attacked Sullivan's Island, in Charleston harbor, S. C. and were repulsed with the loss of more than 200 men—the American lost only 32.

July 4, 1776—Declaration of Independence by Congress.

July 12, 1776—Lord Howe arrived at Staten Island from Europe, with a formidable squadron, and 30,000 men, chiefly Hessians.

Aug. 23, 1776—Landed with his brother, Sir William, and 24,000 troops, at Long Island.

Aug. 28, 1776—Battle of Long Island, in which the Americans were beaten, with the loss of 1000 men, and Lord Sterling and Gen. Sullivan captured; British and Hessian loss, 450.

Oct. 21, 1776—The American Army evacuated New-York, and the British entered.

Oct. 28, 1776—Battle of White Plains, N. Y.

Nov. 16, 1776—Fort Washington captured by the British after losing 1200 men.

Dec. 26, 1776—Washington having been constrained to cross the Delaware with the remnant of his army into Pennsylvania, re-crossed in the night, and fell upon a detachment of 1200 Hessians at Trenton, N. J. under Col. Rhal, who was mortally wounded, and 900 of his corps taken prisoners.

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Dec. 30, 1776—Battle of Princeton, in which Washington was victorious. The British lost 60 killed, and 300 prisoners. The American General, Mercer, was slain.

1777—Two vessels arrived in the United States with arms, &c. of which the Americans stood much in need.

May, 1777—Col. Meigs, with 170 men, made a descent upon Long Island in whale boats, destroyed 12 British vessels, and brought away 90 prisoners without losing a man.

July, 1777—Lord Percy resigned his command in Rhode-Island to General Prescott, who was surprised and captured in bed by Col. Barton and a small party which embarked from Warwick neck, and landed on Newport Island at midnight.

Aug. 16, 1777—Battle of Bennington, Vt. in which 1500 British regulars, and 100 Indians, under Col. Baum, were routed, and most of them taken prisoners, and a detachment to reinforce him, put to flight by a body of Green-Mountain Boys, under Gen. Starks.

Sept. 26, 1777—Battle of the Brandywine, in which the Americans were defeated, with a loss of 1200 men killed and wounded, among the latter was Gen. La-Fayette, dangerously.

Sept. 11, 1777—Philadelphia, the capital of the United States, evacuated by Washington, and entered by Lord Cornwallis.

Oct. 4, 1777—Battle of Germantown, in which the Americans lost 1000 men; the British about 500.

Oct. 17, '77—Gen. Burgoyne, after losing 2933 men at Stillwater, and other places, surrendered the remainder of his army, (5752) to the Americans, under Gen. Gates.

Dec. '77—Washington retires into winter quarters at Valley Forge; most of his troops being without shoes or tents, and sheltering themselves in temporary huts.

Feb. 6, 1778—Treaty of alliance signed between France and the U. States, in which our Independence is acknowledged.

June 18, 1778—The British evacuated Philadelphia.

June 28, 1778—Battle of Monmouth, N. J. in which the Americans were victorious.

July, 1778—Arrival of the French Fleet under Adm. D'Estaing.

November, 1778—Savannah captured by the British.

June, 1779—Expedition from Massachusetts under Gen. Lovell, which ended in the destruction of the fleet under Comm. Salstonstall, and the dispersion of the army.

July 5, 1779—Stoney Point captured by the Americans under Gen. Wayne.

Sept. 16, 1779—Savannah besieged by the French fleet under D'Estaing, and the American army under Gen. Lincoln.

Oct. 11, 1779—The besiegers attempted to storm the town of Savannah, and were repulsed with great slaughter, 600 French, and 200 Americans killed and wounded, among the latter Count Pulasky, mortally.

April 9, 1780—Charleston invaded by the British land and naval forces under Sir Henry Clinton. Surrendered May 12, 1780.

July 11, 1780—A French squadron under Adm. De Tiernay arrived at Newport, R. I. with 6000 troops under Count Rochambeau.

Aug. 15, 1780—Battle of Camden, S. C. in which Gates is defeated by Cornwallis, who took 290 wounded prisoners, artillery, &c. Baron de Kalb mortally wounded.

Sept. 22, 1780—General Arnold, having obtained the command of West Point, opened a correspondence with Clinton, and offered to deliver that fortress into his hands. His treason was discovered by the capture of Maj Andre, who had been employed by Clinton to confer with him.

Oct. 2, 1780—Arnold escaped to N. York, where he received 10,000l and a commission in the British army, as a reward for his treachery,

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and Maj. Andre, lamented by all, was executed at Tappan, N. Y as a spy.

Oct. 7, 1780—Battle of King's Mountain, S. C. in which 200 British were killed and wounded, and 800 taken prisoners.

[The distresses in the American army about this time became almost insupportable. The officers of the New Jersey line stated in a memorial to their legislature, that *four months pay* of a private would not procure a bushel of wheat for his family, and that of a colonel would not find oats for his horse. But the troops were so firm in their attachment to the cause of their country, that, although their sufferings were great in the extreme, they refused the offers of bounty made by the Britsh commander. Most of these difficulties arose from the depreciation of the continental money, which in 1780 amounted to 200 millions, and passed at sixty dollars for one of silver, and afterwards fell to one hundred and fifty for one!

January 17, 1781—Battle of the cowpens, S. C. in which Col. Tarleton was defeated by Gen. Morgan: American loss, 72; British, 300 killed and wounded and 500 taken prisoners.

March 15, 1781—Battle of Guilford Court-House, in which Gen. Greene was defeated by Cornwallis.

Sept. 8, 1781—The British defeated by Gen. Greene at Eutaw Springs, S. C. with a loss on their side of 1100 men.

Oct. 19, 1781—Lord Cornwallis, with upwards of 7000 troops under his command, having taken post at York Town, was besieged by the combined army under Washington and Rochambeau, and surrendered the forces under his command.

April 19, 1782—Holland acknowledged the Independence of the United States. Just seven years after the Battle of Lexington.

July, 1782—Georgia evacuated by the British; and South Carolina in December.

Nov. 30, 1782—Provisional articles of peace signed between the American and British Commissioners at Paris, in which the United States were declared by the British King to be Free, Sovereign, and Independent.

1783—Sweden and Denmark acknowledged the Independence of the United States in February, Spain in March, and Russia in July.

Sept. 3, 1783—Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed at Paris, by David Hartley on the part of Great Britain, and by Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and John Adams on the U. States.

BOSTON.

SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1826.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

In closing the second volume of *The Boston News-Letter and City Record*, the publisher would do injustice to his own feelings, not to express, in this public manner, his gratitude, for the favours he has received from many individuals, in aid of this publication. When this work was first contemplated, it was the opinion of many literary gentlemen, that a newspaper in the octavo form, devoted to Historical Memoirs—the collecting of those facts, tending to develope the origin, progress, and present condition of our excellent institutions, would meet with a liberal patronage. Under this impression, with a strong desire to place, on permanent record, "the relics fast fading from memory," the subscriber was led to make the experiment; and after the expiration of a year, regrets to find the patronage is not sufficient to warrant a continuance. He is therefore compelled to suspend the publication till a more extensive support is afforded. The *fashionable methods* practised to force new publications before the public has been *much neglected* in this attempt to establish the News-Letter; and to this course, perhaps, the want of success may be traced, and the

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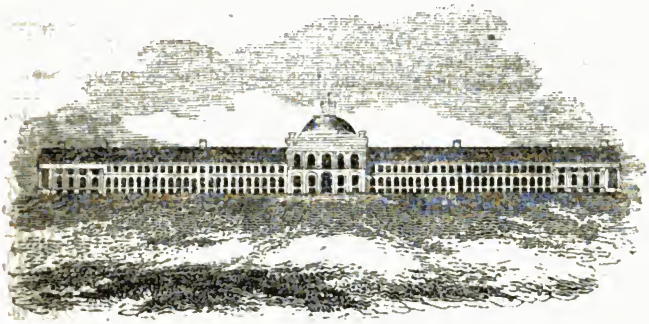
fault found to be our own—by not "being in the fashion."

Should the publisher be successful in disposing of the remaining setts of this work, and receive additional patronage, sufficient to enable him to prosecute the work to advantage, it will be re-commenced, issued in a half sheet octavo, and published twice a week, at the same price.

ABEL BOWEN.

The 1st and 2d Volume of the News-Letter can be furnished in boards to those who may wish them, at $1.50 per vol. on application to the Publisher, No. 2, Congress Square, where further subscriptions are respectfully solicited.

Boston, Dec. 30, 1826.



FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

On the entire completion of this superb, extensive and commodious edifice, the annexed official Report of the same was communicated to the city government, under whose direction the pile of buildings were erected. It forms the most accurate and general account and description of the Establishment, that can be given. We have added a graphic picture of the magnificent building, in the hope that it may be acceptable to our patrons

Faneuil Hall Market House is situated at the East end of Faneuil Hall, between two streets called North and South Market streets, having two streets passing at right angles at the West and East fronts, the one being 76 feet, and the other at the East end, making the Wharf 65 feet wide. North Market-street is 65 feet wide, the south 102 feet, each street having a range of stores four stories high with granite fronts, the range of stores on the North side 520 feet, and 55 feet deep—on the South 530 feet, and 65 feet deep—an arched avenue in centre of each range 5 feet wide, communicating with the adjoining streets; the facade of which is composed of piers, lintell, and arched windows on the 2d story. The roofs are slated, and the cellars water proof.

The Market House in length is 535 feet, 9 inches, in width 50 feet, wholly built of granite, having a center building 74 1-2 by 55 feet, projecting 2 1-2 feet in the North

and South fronts. From the centre buildings are wings on each side, 173 by 50 feet, the wing continues from a projection of 6 inches, 46 feet 3 inches, and 51 feet in width, on each facade of which are 5 antoes, projecting 6 inches, finishing with a portico at each end of the bulding, projecting 11 feet 7 1-2 inches.—The porticos consist of 4 columns, 3 1-2 feet diameter at base, and 2 feet 10 inches at neck, each shaft in one piece, 20 feet, 9 inches long, with a capital of the Grecian Doric. The columns support a pediment, the tympanum of which has a circular window for ventilation. The wings are of two stories, the lower one 14 feet, the upper 14 1-2 feet, the lower windows have circular heads.

The building is finished with a Grecian cornice 16 inches in depth, and 21 inches projection, worked in granite.

The roof is slated, and copper gutters.

The height of the wings from the side-walk to the top of the cornice is 31 feet.

The facade of the centre building up to the underside of the second story windows is composed of five recesses of piers and arches of grooved ashler, on top of which are again formed recesses by antoes, supporting a frize and cornice, similar to the wing building; in each recess is a circular headed window, the center a Venetian; on the top of the cornice is a blocking course, and an octagon attic, 6 feet high, with two elliptical sawtells, surmounted by a dome covered with copper, and crowned by a lantern light. At each angle on top of the centre building is a pedestal, in which are placed the necessary flues.

The whole edifice is supported by a base of Quincy blue granite, 2 feet 10 inches high, with arched windows and doors, communicating with the cellars.

The building is approached by 6 steps of easy ascent; each wing has 6 doors. The centre building in the north and south front, a pair of folding doors, enter a passage 10 feet wide, paved with brick, laid on ground arches; the wings have also a passage way of smaller dimensions to correspond.

The principal entrances are from the east and west porticos, which communicate with the coridor, 512 feet long, 12 feet wide, with entablatures, finished with a cove ceiling. The interior is divided into 123 stalls, and occupied as follows, viz: 14 for mutton, lamb, veal and poultry; two for poultry and venison; 19 for pork, lamb, butter and poultry; 45 for beef; 4 for butter and cheese; 19 for vegetables; and 20 for fish.

On the South front are 4 doorways opening to stair-cases, leading to the second story, in the centre of which is a hall, 70 by 50 feet, having a dome, springing from 4 segmental arches, ornamented with pannels and rosetts, in the crown of which is an elliptical opening, 14 by 12 ft. through which is seen the skylight, and part of the outer dome.—The whole height of the hall to the opening, or eye of the dome, is 46 feet. Each wing is divided into 2 halls by a brick partition, the smaller 44 by 47, the larger 173 by 47.

The whole of the improvements have been completed within the space of 26 *months*, and occupy about 1 acre, 2 perches, 24 rods, the greater part of which has been reclaimed from the sea, by filling in earth at different periods.

The cellar story is occupied for storage of provisions, and made perfectly water-proof.

The Rev. Mr. Edward Beecher was ordained to the pastoral care of the Church in Park St. on Wednesday last. On this occasion, his revered father, Dr. Beecher, pronounced the sermon.

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BOSTON NEWS-PAPERS.

(Continued from page 272.)

The respectable newspaper, now called the *New-England Palladium and Commercial Advertiser*, when first commenced, which was at the beginning of January, 1793, was called *The Mercury*. It was published three times a week, on a half sheet of demy. The editors were Messrs. Young and Etheridge, and the office was in the third story of a dwelling-house, which stood where Rogers's building now stands, fronting on what was then called Half-Court-Square, with its yard on Congress street, projecting about half way across the present width of that street. In this house, when afterwards used for boarders, the Mahometans, who constituted the suite of the Tunisian Ambassader, resided, when he visited this metropolis. They were here at the time a gentleman was killed in State-street.

The infant Mercury was very frequently enriched by the productions, in prose and poetry, of Mr. THOMAS PAINE, (subsequently ROBERT TREAT PAINE) then a merchant with Mr. TISDOLA in the store now owned by D. W. Bradlee, Esq. near Faneuil Hall. Mr. B. passed much of his time in the office. The first account of the decapitation of Louis XVI, King of France, America's valuable friend, was issued in an Extra Mercury. It was received by Capt. Plumer, in a brig of Mr. Parson's, from Oporto. The news very naturally produced a great sensation, and originated a new era in American politics. It was absurdly said that those who condemned his execution, condemned Liberty! On the other hand it was said that those who were in favor of his death were Fanatics rather than Republicans.

Previous to this period, the party designations in the country were Federalists and Anti-Federalists.—The former, generally, condemned the excesses committed in France in the name of Freedom—while the latter apologised for or commended them. War was declared by France against England and several other powers. The Federalists were for neutrality. Their opponents were inclined to favor France, by admitting them to fit out privateers, allowing our ports to be open to their prizes, &c. The policy of the Federalists prevailed. All know the situation of the country now. Who knows what its situation would have been if a contrary system had been pursued? The party contest was, however, excessively violent and distressing, and severed friends and relatives. An opposition to particular measures at length seemed to grow into an opposition to *all* measures of the General Government; and Navy, Army, Victories, Funding System, Courts, all appeared to be denounced by those whose reason and patriotism was obscured by a mistaken enthusiasm for French equality.

The Mercury and its descendants were always co-operators on the Federal side:

During the first year of the Mercury the connexion between Messrs. Young and Etheridge was dissolved. The paper was continued by Mr. Alexander Young, enlarged to a full sheet, printed twice a week instead of thrice, and the price continued the same, viz. 13*s*.4*d*. "lawful money." The paper was then published in the chamber of a building where the National Bank now stands.

In April, 1794, the connexion between Messrs. Young and Minns was formed, and has continued to the present day. In 1796, they were appointed State Printers, and were re-elected for many successive years, and until the Democratic Party obtained the ascendancy, when the office was given to the Editors of the Chronicle. During the time the firm were printers to the Commonwealth, it was customary for the State Printers to furnish each Mem-

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ber of the Legislature with a paper gratuitously; and party spirit, at times, increased the number to 5 or 600; which was a very serious deduction from the profits, if it did not absorb the whole.

The paper underwent several enlargements, te keep pace with the growth of the town; and the price has been successively 13*s*.4*d*. 15*s*. 18*s*. and 24*s*. Since it has seemed no longer possible to increase the size of papers, the requirements of an additional population have been supplied by new papers. When the Mercury was commenced, there were only two in Boston. There are now upwards of 20.

The Mercury was the first paper in the world that published Marine News in extenso, as now practised. Before this experiment, it was rare that any thing more was printed in Boston than the entries and clearances, as taken from the custom-house books. The present convenient mode is not even now practised in full in any country but the United States.

In 1801, the title of New-England Palladium was added to that of Mercury, at the instance of many of the most distinguished individuals in the State, and it was for a considerable length of time favored with many of the original productions of the Hon. George Cabot, Hon. Fisher Ames, Warren Dutton, Esq. Rev. Dr. Morse, &c. &c.

In 1812, the paper was enlarged to its present size.

The different locations of the offices of publication were those before mentioned, the building where the Patriot office now is, and the present Palladium office.

Mr. Adams bequeathed to his son Mr. J. Q. his mansion house and valuable papers. He gave to the town of Quincy a valuable lot of land, estimated at $10,000, to erect a granite house for the church of which he had been a member for sixty years. He also bequeathed another lot of land to the town for an Academy, and his library of more than two thousand volumes, for the use of that Academy.

CONGRESS.

No acts, or resolves, of any particular moment, have, as yet, passed in Congress. The Committees in both branches are busily employed in preparing reports, on a variety of subjects, and from the short and limited period of the session, we have to hope, they will be promptly acted on when reported. It is thought the Bankrupt Bill has a strong majority in both branches. The Massachusetts Militia Claims are to be referred to the Secretary of War. The Report of the committee on our Foreign Spoliations, during the revolution of France, will, it is thought, be highly interesting, and the deliberations on it, spirited and coercive. It is not conjectured what course the government will take, respecting the West-India trade; nor what further measures will be taken with our South-American brethren, respecting the invasion of Cuba. A resolution is before the Senate for establishing a State arsenal in Maine. The last despatches from England relate only to a Convention, in which the British Government offered a specified sum, to be paid at once, in full compensation, for all property, slaves, tobacco, &c. taken away from the United States by the British, subsequent to the treaty of Ghent. The demand was, we believe, about $1,500,000; and the offer, as stipulated in the Convention, is $1,200,000. The Convention has been submitted to the Senate, and there is no doubt of its being ratified.

As an instance of the profitable speculation of opening the Great Erie Canal, we mention, as a fact, that the receipts for the season, just ended, amount to 765,780 dolls.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. II. JULY 8, 1826. No. 1.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 8, MERCHANTS' HALL, CONGRESS-ST.

POETRY.

FIFTY YEARS AGO!

Fifty years have rolled away,
Since that high heroic day,
When our Fathers, in the fray,
Struck the conquering blow!
Praise to them—the Bold who spoke:—
Praise to them—the Brave who broke
Stern Oppression's galling yoke,
Fifty Years ago!

Pour the wine of sacrifice;
Let the grateful anthem rise:—
Shall we e'er resign the prize?
Never—never—no!
Hearts and hands shall guard those rights,
Bought on Freedom's battle heights,
Where he fixed his signal lights,
Fifty Years ago!

Swear it!—by the mighty dead,—
Those who counselled, those who led;—
By the blood your Fathers shed,
By your Mother's woe:—
Swear it!—by the living few,—
Those whose breasts were scarred for you,
When to Freedom's ranks they flew,
Fifty Years ago!

By the joys that cluster round,
By our vales with plenty crowned,
By our hill-tops—holy ground,
Rescued from the foe,—
Where of old the Indian strayed,
Where of old the Pilgrim prayed,
Where the Patriot drew his blade,
Fifty Years ago!

Should again the war trump peal,
There shall Indian firmness seal
Pilgrim faith and Patriot zeal,
Prompt to strike the blow:—
There shall valour's work be done,
Like the sire shall be the son,
Where the fight was waged and won,
Fifty Years ago.

From the New-York Mirror.

SONG.

On the Anniversary of the Fourth of July.

Air—Bruce's Address.

Hail! thou patriotic day,
Fame precedes thy welcome way,
Sounding loud her harp—where lay
Gallant heroes slain.

Rouse them from their hallow'd grave!
Wake to life the slumb'ring brave!
Let the ocean's swelling wave
Echo back the strain.

List, seraphic music's near!
Lo! bright heroes leave their sphere;
Claiming still their guerdon dear—
Gratitude and love.

See them! a united band,
Round the shrine of freedom stand;
Yielding to this favoured land
Joy from heaven above.

Freedom's banner now's unroll'd,
Deeds of glory there are told,
Shining on each waving fold—
As sun-beams o'er the main.
Hail! thou patriotic day,
Fame precedes thy welcome way,
Sounding loud her harp—where lay
Gallant heroes slain.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

After a delay of three weeks, we have again commenced the publication of the *News-Letter and City Record*. This delay was made necessary in order to prepare entire new types and press to commence the printing of the second volume. It may be proper here to say, it is not on account of any dissatisfaction with

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Messrs. Munroe & Francis, who printed the first volume, that the work is not continued with them; on the contrary, it gives us pleasure to state that it has been promptly and neatly printed by them. The increasing patronage afforded has induced the publisher to provide an office, and place the paper on a more permanent basis;—and it is with satisfaction he announces that arrangements have been made with Messrs. Farrar & Bowen, to take charge of the establishment, who will attend to all that appertains to the typographical department.

North American review.—The fifty second number of the Review is published and contains a more than usual variety of matter.—Some forty pages of this number are devoted to a critical notice of "The Last of the Mohicans." For contents see advertisement.

Boston Monthly Magazine.—The first number of the second volume of the Magazine is published, illustrated with a lithographic portrait of General Joseph Warren. Its contents are both instructive and amusing.

A great quantity of *hail fell at Albany*, during a heavy shower on the 27th ult.; some of the hail stones were an inch in diameter.

Mr. E. W. Reinhart, for some time past publisher of a paper at Chelmsford, has issued proposals for issuing one in this city, to be called 'The North American Democrat.' The avowed object is to support Gen. Jackson for the next Presidency.

The Oriental Harp, consisting of Poems by Robert S. Coffin, has recently come from the press of Messrs. Smith & Parmenter, Providence.

Desha.—At the June term of Harrison county Court, held at Cynthiana, Ky. the case of Isaac B. Desha was called, but all the Jurors were rejected—they having formed or expressed an opinion as to the prisoner's guilt. A second effort to obtain a Jury on the next day was also unsuccessful, and the trial was abandoned for the term. No expectation is now entertained that he will ever again be tried in that county. This will in effect acquit him, or keep him a State prisoner at an annual expense to the state of three thousand dollars.

The Fire at Charleston.—The Southern Patriot of June 24, says, "On inquiring we learn that this was the most extensive fire, for the number of buildings consumed, and amount of property destroyed, that has visited Charleston since the great fire of 1810—and is the first fire that has occurred in the same part of the city for upwards of 25 years. Most of the retail country business was carried on in this neighborhood. Apprehensions were felt for the safety of that extensive building the Orphan House, and it was entirely owing to the prevalence of a westerly wind that the fire did not reach it. The loss of property in houses and goods must be very great. It has been estimated at upwards of One Hundred Thousand Dollars. Several poor persons who possessed small stores were burnt out and their goods destroyed. Much distress consequently prevails.

The origin of the Fire is said to have been accidental.

Not more than one fourth of the property was insured.

We are informed by the Nantucket Inquirer, that in the year 1820 there were more than five hundred persons in the town of Nantucket bearing the name of Coffin, all probably the descendants of Tristam Coffin, who settled in this country about the year 1644.

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Application is to be made to the New-York Legislature at the next session, for leave to build a McAdamized turnpike road from Albany to Troy.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—The manner in which affairs are administered in the English Court of Chancery, is now occupying much of the public attention in that country. A recent case will illustrate its character. A child of seven or eight years of age was committed to York castle jail for a contempt of Court! The child was committed nearly a year ago, for a breach of the rules of the court in not appearing, by his *best friend*, the infant having neither father nor mother, nor any best friend!

Port of Boston.

June *Entered.*

20 Br. Pear, White, Rio Grande.
Sch. Madeira Packet, Page, St. Michæls.

21 Br. New York, Prince, Liverpool.
Br. Fair Lady, Ferguson, St. Johns.
Sc. Active, Levach, Halifax.
Pilot-boat Leader, Coombs, Halifax.
Br. Oracle, Hedge, Matanzas.

22 Br. Wave, Kelley, Amsterdam.
Br. Harriet, Barnes, St. Croix.
Br. Grape, Davis, Guayama.
Br. Henry, Lewis, St. Croix.
Br. Trim, M'Kenzie, Trinidad.
Br. Jachin, Barney, Alicant.
Br. Smyrna, Sprague, Smyrna.
Sc. Quincey, Barker, Halifax.

23 Ship Packet, Endicott, Sumatra.

24 Ship Magnolia, Rich, Botterdam.
Br. Olive, Kinsman, Surinam.

25 Sh. Delta, Clarkson, Liverpool.
Br. Romulus, Smyrna.

26 Brig Glide, Soule, St. Ubes.

27 Sc. NewPriscilla, Crowell, Baltimore.

June *Cleared.*

17 Br. Monticello, Harvey, Brazils.
Br. Fides, Winsor, Havana.
Br. Fortune, Knowles, Valparaiso.
Sc. Fortune, Pickering, St. Andrews.
Sc. Colossus, Morgan, Havana.

19 Br. Mary & Eliza, Gibbs, Trinidad.

20 Sc. Caravan, Gray, Alexandria.
Sc. Catherine, Kendall, Brazil.

21 Sc. Fair Trader, Gardner, Halifax.

22 Br. Jew, Lovell, St. Croix.
Sc. Manilla, Doane, St. Peters.

24 Br. George Henry, Cutter, Halifax.
Sl. William & Henry, Hazen, St. Andrews.

27 Br. Eden, La Motte, Newbern.
Sc. Exchange, Given, Matanzas.
Sc. Hawk, Lyler, St. Andrews.

29 Sh. Packet, Heard, Gibraltar.
Br. Danube, Sturgis, London.
Sc. Almira, Tyler, St. Andrews.
Sc. Otter, Hadlock, do

30 Br Cherub, Rich, Smyrna.
Br Clio, do

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter-Sts.

Has received a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalmia, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery Instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth, Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Trocars, Bistories, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c. ☞Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines. Medicines delivered at any hour in the night. July 8.

REMOVAL.

Siste Viator,
Tonsori collum committe,
Ut evadas alter Adonis.
Holmes' Sign.

GEORGE B. HOLMES respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has removed from Court-street to Howard-Street, next door to Holland's Coffee House, for the convenience of more ample rooms. If clean cloths, a fountain of pure water, and keen set razors, are desiderata, this warm weather, they may be found at his saloon. He has long considered himself a physiognomical Hair Cutter, suiting the contour of the face by his disposition of this important *feature*, the hair. He professes to understand all styles of cutting exhibited on the medallions of every age and nation, but prefers to follow no one with servility, but rather to be guided by taste, science and skill in each individual case.—Come and let him try. July 8.

NOTICE.

PELLAGRINO MAGNONI, Hair Dresser, informs his Friends and Customers, that he has removed from Elm-street to his former stand, in Wilson's Lane.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

On the 4th of July, by Rev Mr Frothingham, Mr Archibald Ludlow, of Roxbury, to Mrs Mary R. Hilliard.

By Rev Mr Sharp, Mr Ira Johnson to Miss Sarah Stone.

Russell Smith to Miss Harriet Ann Warren.

John Webb Nance to Miss Mary Dean.

John Barnard to Miss Sarah Homer.

Wm. B. Gammons to Miss Martha P. Manning, of Portsmouth.

James H. Duncan, esq. of Haverhill, to Miss Mary Willis, of this city.

Benja. Meager to Miss Frances G. Whidden.

Charles T. Bean to Miss Hannah Atwood.

Nathaniel P. Smith to Miss Phebe E. Bancroft.

Benjamin Hall to Miss Caroline A. Bancroft.

Stephen Rhoads to Miss Abigail B. Ward.

Wm. D. Emery to Miss Harriet E. Pratt.

Alpheus Carey to Miss Deborah Thayer.

In Kittery, Me. James Kendall, of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth Lewis.

In Hingham, David Riddle, of Boston, to Miss Mary Lincoln, of Hingham.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the 3 weeks ending Thursday noon, July 6.

June

13 John Harris, 48 years.
14 Susan Robinson, 40 years.
16 Mary Crobishley, 70 years.
17 Augustus Shales, 3 months.
18 Enoch Boynton, 22 years.
Franklin Hiscock, 6 months.
Jonathan Webb, 74 years.
19 Augustus Haven, 21 years.
Eliza Bird, 27 years.
20 Patty Wing, 29 years.
21 James Crawley 60 years.
22 Robert B. Graydon, 7 years
John A. Lawrence, 12 months.
22 Lama Hopkins, 22 years.
Mary D. Whittemore, 16 years.
Male child of Martha M'Gowen, 1 day.
23 Elizabeth Parker, 42 years.
George W. Barton, 22 months.
24 Susan Cathwright, 36 years.
Joel Harrington, 43 years.
Clarisa L. Jones, 23 years.
Walter Eustis, 26 years.
Sarah Pierce, 65 years.
25 Abel Priest, about 32 years.
26 Nabby Fife, 43 years.
27 Deborah Richards, 48 years.
Joseph Brewer, 60 years.
Francis W. Clapp, 37 years.
Edwin N. Rossetter, 4 months.
28 Nancy Holland, 40 years.
29 Ann E. Shelden, 2 1-2 years.
Samuel Harris, 40 years.
Arthur Quork, 38 years.
Royal Ellis, 38 years.
30 John Murray, 40 years.
Thomas Bailey, 29 years.
Caroline Cooper, 45 years.
Francis Sloan, 33 years.

July

1 Robert Rich, 18 months.
William Fegan, 47 years.
John White, 10 years.
2 John Appleton Jr. 19 years.
William W. Blanchard, 3 1-2 years.
Mary Cowell, 6 months.
3 Jeremiah Call, 45 years.
Timothy Mohagin, 25 years.
Elizabeth Price, 91 years.
5 John Call Ingalls, 42 years.
Elizabeth Foster, 34 years.
Mrs Livingston, 27 years.

SUMMER HATS, PARASOLS, &c.

WILLIAM BARRY,

Old State House.

Has just received a fresh supply of American Grass Hats (imitation Leghorns) for Men and Children's wear, part of which are very fine. Men and Children's Leghorns, fine and coarse.

Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Drab Beavers. Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Black Beavers, from New-York, Boston, and his own Manufactory, newest fashion.

A great variety of Men's and Youth's Plated Hats, of his own Manufacture, warranted Water Proof and durable.

A large assortment of Parasols. Silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Children's Cloth Caps, some very elegant.

Furs.—Beaver, Muskrat, Racoon, Russia Hare, Cony, Rabbit, Red Wool, Camel's Hair, German Carrot.

A general assortment of Hat Trimmings as usual, together with a few pairs superior Hat Irons, which he offers on the lowest terms, for cash. June 10.

The Subscribers

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared with entire new type, to do

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

in the neatest manner. ☞All orders left at the NEWS-LETTER & CITY RECORD Office, No. 8, Merchants' Hall, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN A. FARRAR,
LORENZO BOWEN.

BOSTON: Printed by Farrar & Bowen.

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The Boston News-Letter,

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POETRY.

From the European Magazine.

THE ORPHAN BOY.

Alas! I am an Orphan Boy,
With nought on earth to cheer my heart;
No father's love, no mother's joy,
No kin nor kind to take my part.
My lodging is the cold, cold ground,
I eat the bread of charity:
And when the kiss of love goes round
There is no kiss, alas, for me.

Yet once I had a father dear,
A mother, too, I wont to prize;
With ready hand to wipe the tear,
If chanc'd the transient tear to rise.
But cause of tears was rarely found,
For all my heart was youthful glee;
And when the kiss of love went round,
How sweet a kiss there was for me!

But, ah! there come a war they say—
What is a war?—I cannot tell;—
The drums and fifes did sweetly play,
And loudly rang our village bell.
In truth it was a pretty sound
I thought; nor could I thence foresee,
That when the kiss of love went round,
There soon would be no kiss for me.

A scarlet coat my father took,
And sword as bright as bright could be;
And feathers that so gaily look,
All in a shining cap had he.
Then how my little heart did bound,
Alas, I thought it fine to see;
Nor dreampt, that when the kiss went round,
There soon would be no kiss for me.

At length the bell again did ring,—
There was a victory they said;
Twas what my father said he'd bring;
But, ah! It brought my father dead.
My mother shriek'd, her heart was wo,
She clas'p'd me to her trembling knee;
O God! that you may never know,
How wild a kiss she gave to me!

But once again,—but once again,
These lips a mother's kisses felt;
That once again,—that once again,
The tale a heart of stone would melt.
'Twas when upon her death bed laid,
(O God! O God! that sight to see,)
"My child, my child," she feebly said,
And gave a parting kiss to me.

So now I am an Orphan Boy,
With nought below my heart to cheer;
No mother's love, no father's joy,
Nor kin nor kind to wipe the tear.
My lodging is the cold, cold ground,
I eat the bread of charity;
And when the kiss of love goes round,
There is, alas, no kiss for me.

FOR THE CITY RECORD.

INVIOLABLE AFFECTION.

"As friends decay we die in part,
String after string is sever'd from the heart,
'Till loosen'd life but breathing clay,
Without a pang is glad to fall away.
Unhappy they who latest feel the blow,
Whose eyes have wept o'er ev'ry friend laid low,
Dragg'd, ling'ring on from partial death to death,
And dying—all they can resign is breath."

There are some persons who seem to have been born with the very spirit of skepticism in them, and too, to such a degree that they doubt the very existence of the God who made them—but, all nature teaches us there is a God—

"As if the clay without the potter's aid
Should rise in various forms and shapes, self-made,
Or worlds above with orb o'er orb profound,
Self-moov'd, could run the everlasting round.
It cannot be—unerring Wisdom guides
With eye propitious and o'er all presides."

There are others too, who from *disaffection*, *prejudice*, or *bad example* are induced to doubt the existence of any one good principle; but of all such, they must truly be miserable; to be thus in doubt—to be always in doubt—Heavens! who would ask life at such a price. But the principal passion I mean to speak

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of at this time is "*Inviolable Affection.*" I will illustrate it by the following incident, which is but one among many that might be named. It was in the metropolis of B—, that Henry Edwards first inhaled the breath of life; in the same neighbourhood was the birth place of Caroline Roseville. They both grew up in childish intimacy, which finally ripened into the most unbounded attachment of affection, and was cherished by the approbation of the parents of each.—Henry having finished his studies at home, went on a foreign tour of pleasure, and for the enlargement of his accomplished abilities; his correspondence with his friends gave them exalted satisfaction, and proof of how much he had enjoyed his tour and improved his time. His letters to Caroline were such as evinced the utmost wishes of his heart, in that of the consummation of their nuptials, which was to take place immediately on his return; but how little did he dream of the passing events at home. Caroline whose health was delicate, although passingly good when he left home, was now labouring under an insidious and rapid consumption; her friends were alarmed; the glazed forehead, the hectic cough, the occasional feverish flush of her once rosy, but now pallid cheeks, gave but little hope of her long continuance with them. It was one day, just past meridian, when the luminous rays of the sun were beaming less brilliant, and that gentle orb was winging its course to its ephemeral rest, that the family were called to the chamber of the dying Caroline. She anticipated the event of death with much composure, and took a kind and affectionate leave of her parents and friends; in taking leave of her only brother, she confided to his care a crucifix, and an elegant ring, on which was this motto, "Inviolable Affection," both of which were the gifts of Henry; "Take them," she said, "tell Henry 'tis the first time I have ever parted with them, and only now, when life is in its glimmer." She then reclined back on the pillowed couch, and all was still, and hushed in melancholy silence—not a movement was apparent, save only, that at intervals the attentive and affectionate sister of Henry would moisten the lips of the dying girl with a refreshing nectar. Although Henry was daily and even hourly expected, yet every hope had fled the bosoms of his friends, of his seeing again the living choice of his most ardent love. Every eye was now pensively and anxiously gazing on the almost lifeless Caroline; when the door was suddenly opened and the trembling Henry tottered to the bed side that contained all he held dear in life.—This roused them all from the lethargy of their feelings.—Caroline opened her eyes, and seeing Henry before her, raised herself from the pillow; this was an effort beyond her strength—Henry put his arm around her, he pressed her lips—she clasped his hand, and with these silent greetings, her soul winged its way to the celestial regions. He still held the lifeless body in his arms till he was taken away, nearly as inanimate as the corps itself.—From that time irreclaimable grief sat heavy on his mind. All efforts of his friends to reclaim his vivacity were unavailing; change of scenes; change of climate gave no relief to his diseased mind. Indeed! there was nothing that in the least degree ameliorated the sickness of his heart. "I am sensible," said he, "how much my friends would do to make me happy, and for their sakes I wish I could be so, but my happiness is for another world, my spirit lingers with regret, it longs to be in the celestial regions, with her to whom it is so closely allied, and soon it will be! Yes Caroline! ere long and I come to meet you." The progress of his complaint baffled every effort of skill; a few months, and the impervious shade of death came over him, he died easy, and without a groan—of a BROKEN HEART!

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Portrait of Mr. Adams.—We have seen a beautifully engraved portrait of John Quincy Adams, by Mr. Gimbrede, professor of drawing at the West Point academy. The likeness of Mr. Adams, who is represented in the attitude of delivering his inaugural address, is true to nature—at least we think so; and the other parts of the engraving are well designed and handsomely executed. We are pleased to state that Mr. G. is now soliciting subscriptions in this city with flattering prospects of success.—*Gaz.*

The coronation of the Emperor of Russia is fixed for the 7th July, on which day he will be 30 years of age. The preparations for the Duke of Devonshire's mission to Russia are of the most magnificent kind. A single order for plate amounts to abont $70,000. His suite includes many of his near relations, and very particular friends, the selection of whom is left entirely to himself.

The following whimsical circumstance and peculiar coincidence, it is said actually took place some time since. A boat ascending the Ohio river, was hailed by another boat when the following conversation ensued: "What boat is that?" The Cherry*stone*." "Whence came you?"—"From Red*stone*." "Where are you bound to?" "Lime*stone*." "Who is your Captain?" "Thomas *Stone*." "What are you loaded with?"—"Mill*stones* and grind*stones*." "You are a *hard* set, to be sure: take care you don't go to the bottom. Farewell.

New-Hampshire Legislature, having passed sixty-six Acts and eighteen Resolves, adjourned on 8th July, after a session of 31 days.

A bill for the improvement of the navigation of Connecticut River, has passed the Legislature of New Hampshire.

His Excellency Albert Gallatin, Minister to the Court of St. James, with his lady and daughter, sailed from New-York the 1st instant in the packet ship Florida for Liverpool.

More Self Nomination.—Ninian Edwards, has offered himself to the citizens of Illinois as a candidate for Governor.

The Hon. Ezra Butler of Waterbury, Vermont, has been nominated as a candidate for the office of Govenor of that State.

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter-Sts.

Has received a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalmia, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery Instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth, Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Trocars, Bistories, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c. ☞Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines. Medicines delivered at any hour in the night. July 8.

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REMOVAL.

JOSEPH HASTINGS,

Printing Ink Manufacturer,

Has removed from No. 67 to No. 75, Washington-street, opposite the Southwest corner of Old State House, up stairs, Entrance, first door in Cornhill-Court.

July 15.

SUMMER HATS, PARASOLS, &c.

WILLIAM BARRY,

Old State House.

Has just received a fresh supply of American Grass Hats (imitation Leghorns) for Men and Children's wear, part of which are very fine. Men and Children's Leghorns, fine and coarse.

Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Drab Beavers. Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Black Beavers, from New-York, Boston, and his own Manufactory, newest fashion.

A great variety of Men's and Youth's Plated Hats, of his own Manufacture, warranted Water Proof and durable.

A large assortment of Parasols. Silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Children's Cloth Caps, some very elegant.

Furs.—Beaver, Muskrat, Racoon, Russia Hare, Cony, Rabbit, Red Wool, Camel's Hair, German Carrot.

A general assortment of Hat Trimmings as usual, together with a few pairs superior Hat Irons, which he offers on the lowest terms, for cash. June 10.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

John Worthy to Mrs. Lovey Lane.
Southwith Shaw to Miss Abby A. Shurtleff.
Caleb Newcomb, of Worcester, to Miss Hannah Brown, of this city.
Caleb Pratt to Miss Margaret Waters.
Benjamin Freeman to Miss Sally S. Shurtleff.
Olmsted R. M'Kenney, of S. C. to Miss Fineas A. Hill.
Charles M. Currier to Miss Sarah C. Varnum.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, July 13.

July
4 John Peters, 39 years.
George Marsh, 22 years.
Ann Tobin, 2 years.
George Briggs, (Rainsford Island,) 27.
5 Sarah M. Jacobs, 22 days.
Thomas Stains
Sarah B. Benson, 41 years.
George C. R. Perkins, 6 weeks.
6 Joel Cushing, 48 years.
Ann White, 30 years.
Rosanna Ennis, 14 months.
7 Eleanor Sculley, 33 years.
John Elliot Oliver, 2 years.
9 John Whiting, 42 years.
10 Mary Williams, 39 years.
Thomas Whall, 6 months.
Wm. Foster Apthrop, 25 years.
Wm. Henry Patterson, 10 months.
11 Ellis Harlow, 33 years.
Henry Bartlett, 43 years.
Henry Fleury, 39 years.
Sally Price.
George Spooner, 81 years.
12 Joseph Powers, 73 years.
Mary Sherman, 43 years.

DIED

In Dighton, June 17, the Hon. WILLIAM BAYLIES, M. D. aged 82, and one of four survivors of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, which was convened in 1775. He was graduated at Harvard University, in 1760. During the Revolution he was often in the Councils of the State. In 1783, while a Senator of the Commonwealth, he was appointed by Gov. Hancock, Register of Probate, for the County of Bristol, and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was a member of the State Convention, which ratified the Federal Constitution, and in 1800 an elector of President and Vice President. He was an original member of the Medical, Historical, Agricultural, and Humane Societies of this Commonwealth, and an early member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences.

In East-Bridgewater, on the 12th inst. Maj. Seth Johnson. He fell from a load of hay and expired a few minutes after.—It is thought that the excessive heat caused a fainting fit. Maj. Johnson was a soldier of the Revolution, and for many years an inhabitant of this city; he was 67 years of age.

Port of Boston.

July *Entered.*
1 Br Marion, Aux Cayes.
Br Hannah, Matanzas.
Sc George, Snow, St. Pierres.
Sc Salmon, Tobago.
Sc Adams, St. Croix.
Sc Mary Jane, Dyer, Havana.
Sc Pilgrim, Cook, Port Royal.
2 Sh Alfred, Smith, Lima.
4 Sc Avon, St. Pierres.
Sc Herald, Trinidad.
6 Sc Shylock, Minot, Eleuthera.
9 Sh Emerald, Webb, Calcutta.
Br Rio, Ropes, Montevideo.
10 Barque Garland, Hilton, Copenhagen.
11 Sc Eliza Richmond, Richmond, St Croix.

July *Cleared.*
6 Sc Cent, Mayo, St. Andrews.
10 Sc Hero, Bragdon, St. Andrews.
11 Br Algerine, Doane, Labrador.
Sc Combine, Ryder, do.
Sc James Warren, Mayo, Malaga.

REMOVAL.

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Tonsori collum committe,
Ut evadas alter Adonis.
Holmes' Sign.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 8, MERCHANTS' HALL, CONGRESS-ST.

POETRY.

SONG,

Sung at the Celebration at Portland.

Tune—*Auld Lang Syne.*

There was a band of Yankees true,
Now some are slumbering low,
For liberty they nobly drew,
'Twas fifty years ago.
Cho. *'Twas fifty years, 'twas fifty years,*
'Twas fifty years ago.

Oppressed with many a heavy tax
Their breasts indignant glow;
Such weights were not for infant backs
Say fifty years ago.

But though they clamored for redress,
The monarch answered, poh!
A word that didn't suit, I guess,
Some fifty years ago.

O could they idly stand and see
Their rights assailed? O no!
For nerves were much deranged by *tea*
Some fifty years ago.

They rise! they rise! who wouldn't rise?
A word and then a blow!
What work they made with *Hessian flies,*
Say fifty years ago.

They charge! for "*onward!*" is the word,
What tides of life-blood flow;
They wielded well the avenging sword
Say fifty years ago.

Their names the roll of fame shall swell—
Then let the goblet flow;
One round to those who nobly fell
Say fifty years ago.

O like our Sires may we resist
The march of every foe,
And may the spirit still exist
Of fifty years ago.

LIVERPOOL.

The following amusing sketch of the scenes at Pierhead, is taken from the Liverpool Albion :—

Imagine yourself on the Prince's Dock Pierhead about two hours before high water. The wind is blowing from the south-westward. The well known flags at the Light house denote that there are ten ships and fifteen brigs off the port, besides "boards" for several snows. The pierhead is pretty full already, and merchants, ship-owners, and idlers are flocking towards it.—"Well," says a merchant, addressing a lusty gentleman in a great coat, "well, what's off, Mr. ——— ?" "Ten ships, fifteen brigs, and four snows," replies the lusty gentleman. "Are there any private signals ?" inquires another.—"Yes; there is one for the Manx packet !" exclaims the same gentleman. "Who the deuce cares for the Manx packet !" exclaims the disappointed inquirer. "Is the New York packet off ?" "I think she is," replies the gentleman, looking through his spying-glass: "I see old Urmson is now at Cropper's pole, going to hoist the signal." "There," says a bystander, "another signal has just gone up to the northward of the Light House. I think it is Barton's." "See," shouts another bystander, "there's a signal just going up on the tenth pole to the

southward.—That's Brown's for the Philadelphia packet."—Thus the conversation is kept up among the assembled crowd, and numerous telescopes are fixed alternatively on the various poles and on the Light House. At length the masts of a vessel are seen over the low sand-hills near the Rock. All eyes are now turned in that direction. As soon as she passes the rock, innumerable glasses are directed towards her. She shows no signals, and the pierhead loungers are puzzled to make out what vessel it is. "It 's the ———," says one. "No, it 's the ———," says another. "I 'll bet you a new hat that she 's neither the one nor the other, but the ———," remarks a jolly looking gentleman, with a ruddy complexion: "I know her by her high quarter deck and her bust head." The vessel, just at this moment, provokingly shows her Holyhead numbers, and demonstrates to the satisfaction of the trio, that not one of them was right in his guess. "There 's another over the land," observes a person who is looking through a glass. "It 's the New York packet!" exclaims the active and intelligent agent for a certain metropolitan establishment; "I see the black ball in her duck's-tail flag." —The vessels now come round two or three at a time, and the persons on the pierhead are busily employed in conjecturing what they are and from whence they come.

The knowledge which some of these inhabitants possess of ships is frequently surprising: they can often tell, without the aid of a glass, a vessel, the moment she shows her nose (as they call her head) round the Rock, and can also tell who she belongs to, how much her owner gave for her, and whether he made or lost money by the last voyage. By this time the vessels have approached the pierhead, and the gentlemen present their spying glasses at them just as a file of soldiers present their muskets when about to fire a volley. Words are now interchanged between the ship and the shore, and a variety of interesting particulars ascertained. "When did you sail?" inquires one.—"What a fine passage!" exclaims another. "Was there any news when you sailed?" asks an ancient politician.—"No: all was quiet," replies the captain. "How was cotton selling at Charleston?" demands a merchant from another vessel. "Boweds were as high as — cents," rejoins a passenger.—Thus the conversation is kept up whilst the vessels are warping into dock.

But who is that female bathed in tears, and supported by her friends? She has learnt, poor woman! that her husband has died during the voyage, leaving her and a numerous helpless family to the compassion of the world. She had hailed the appearance of the ship in the waters of the Mersey with mingled emotions of hope and fear, not having heard from her husband for many months. Nor could her anxious eye now discern him among the crowd of people on the deck. When the ship approached the quay, she could scarcely muster courage to go alongside to inquire after him: at length, however, she did so with fear and trembling: the answer she received was more than she could bear; she sunk under the shock, and is now being borne away by some compassionate friends.

Such is a faint description of the interesting scene which the Pierhead of the Prince's Dock presents almost every day. To the "native born" it is full of pleasure; and to the stranger, who has never looked upon either ships or their beautiful movements when under sail, it must be a sight full of wonder and delight.

The last number of the Westminster Review contains the speeches of Mr Webster, Mr Everett, and Mr Sprague.

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THE WHITE HILLS.—The Dover paper says, during the recent heavy rain storm, a large mass of stone and gravel was dislocated from one of these mountains and almost destroyed the road through them, commonly called the "Notch." The expense required to remove the stone so as to make the Notch again passable, will be very considerable.

A Newport paper says, it is a fact worthy of recording, that among the aged veterans, who heard the Declaration of Independence read in 1776, and at the late celebration, Mr Green Burroughs, was one of that number, and has heard the same instrument read, in that town, every 4th July, for 50 years!

Fifty years ago.—There are seven men now living in the east parish of Barnstable, who were in actual service in the war of 1776, fifty years ago. They were stationed in the rear of Dorchester heights, and three of them belonged to the same mess.

It is stated the English are cutting down their 74's to make frigates of them of a heavy class. The Barham, Alfred and Dublin, three 74's are hereafter to be called frigates, each carrying 52 long 32 pounders.

Grass Hats.—A Mr. Davies of New-York, offers for sale a new invention of his own, which he calls water proof silk and grass cloth hats, for summer wear. The Evening Post says, they unite the qualities of lightness, cheapness, durability and handsome appearance, in a greater degree than any summer hats we ever saw.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH HASTINGS,
Printing Ink Manufacturer,

Has removed from No. 67 to No. 75, Washington-street, opposite the Southwest corner of Old State House, up stairs, Entrance, first door in Cornhill-Court.
July 15.

NOTICE.

PELLAGRINO MAGNONI, Hair Dresser, informs his Friends and Customers, that he has removed from Elm-street to his former stand, in Wilson's Lane.

REMOVAL.

Siste Viator,
Tonsori collum committe,
Ut evadas alter Adonis.
Holmes' Sign.

GEORGE B. HOLMES respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has removed from Court-street to Howard-Street, next door to Holland's Coffee House, for the convenience of more ample rooms. If clean cloths, a fountain of pure water, and keen set razors, are desiderata, this warm weather, they may be found at his saloon. He has long considered himself a physiognomical Hair Cutter, suiting the contour of the face by his disposition of this important *feature*, the hair. He professes to understand all styles of cutting exhibited on the medallions of every age and nation, but prefers to follow no one with servility, but rather to be guided by taste, science and skill in each individual case.—Come and let him try. July 8.

SUMMER HATS, PARASOLS, &c.

WILLIAM BARRY,

Old State House.

Has just received a fresh supply of American Grass Hats (imitation Leghorns) for Men and Children's wear, part of which are very fine. Men and Children's Leghorns, fine and coarse.

Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Drab Beavers. Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Black Beavers, from New-York, Boston, and his own Manufactory, newest fashion.

A great variety of Men's and Youth's Plated Hats, of his own Manufacture, warranted Water Proof and durable.

A large assortment of Parasols. Silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Children's Cloth Caps, some very elegant.

Furs.—Beaver, Muskrat, Racoon, Russia Hare, Cony, Rabbit, Red Wool, Camel's Hair, German Carrot.

A general assortment of Hat Trimmings as usual, together with a few pairs superior Hat Irons, which he offers on the lowest terms, for cash. June 10.

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter-Sts.

Has received a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalmia, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery Instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth, Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Trocars, Bistories, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c. ☞Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines. Medicines delivered at any hour in the night. July 8.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

Robert Knott, to Miss Izanuah Carver.

Capt. Albert Matthews to Mrs. Delia Roberts.

Jacob S. Whitney to Miss Abigail Waters.

In Waltham, Bennett Treat, to Miss Mary Wellington; Charles Hastings, to Miss Martha Wellington. The young ladies are twin sisters; and the young gentlemen, though not brothers, are of the same age.

In Ashburnham, Rev. Asa Rand, of Boston, to Mrs. Mary Coolidge.

In Weymouth, Mr. John F. Payson, of Boston, to Mrs. Deborah Bailey.

In New York, David W. Wilson, Esq. of Boston, to Miss Eliza, daughter of B. Taylor, Esq.

Albert Parker, of Boston, to Miss Julia Sophia Dabney of Charleston, S. C,

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, July 20.

July

12 Benjamin Ticknor jr. 9 years.
Mary Ann Draper, 9 months.

13 Nathan Leech, 40 years.
Dolly Carleton, 67 years.

14 William Curtlow, 41 years.
Margaret Moncreaf, 29 years.
James Boyer, Jun. 6 months.
Michael Doyle, 37 years.
Elizabeth Cabot, 70 years.
Ezekiel Jones, 38 years.

15 Peter Hudson, 18 years.
Rosanna Wood, 51 years.
Julia Ann Rawlison, 18 years.
Prudence Smith, 35 years.
Artemas West, 32 years.

16 Jasper Tiles, 74 years.
William Jennings, Jr. 5 months.
Eustis Simonds, 6 months.
Sarah Stevens, 8 months.

17 Elisha Faxon, 73 years.
Walter Canady, (Rainsford Island,) 34 years.

18 Hannah Moore, 4 weeks.
Mary Hill, 84 years, (black.)
Benjamin F. Swan, 24 years.

19 John Mace, 23 years.
Christina Bird, 8 months.
Lydia A. Toleman.
James M. Smith, 2 1-3 years.
Thomas May, 63 years.

DIED

At Rainsford Island, in this harbour, on Monday last, Mr. Walter Canady, aged 34, a native of Glasgow, (Scotland,) but for many years a resident at Surinam. He came to the United States for the recovery of his health, though there was no prospect of relief, from the nature of the disease. In his will, he left a sum of ready money to purchase the freedom of a female slave, in Surinam, and the remainder of his property is to go to a sister, Mrs. Joanna Mathie, in Glasgow.

In Warren, Me. on the 7th inst. (whither she had gone for the benefit of her youngest child,) Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Tyler, of this city, aged 46

In Salem, Mrs. Eunice Henderson, aged 35.—A coroner's inquest was held upon the body of Mrs. H. the verdict of which was that she died of the cramp in the stomach. When her husband retired to bed she remained below, saying that she did not feel well. He afterwards called to her, when she went into the chamber and sat down in a chair, observing that she should feel better soon, and would go to bed. The husband went to sleep, and did not wake till morning, when he found his wife sitting upon the floor, between two chairs, having been dead apparently but a short time.

At Stamford, (N, Y.) Mrs Martha Harris widow of David Harris, Esq. formerly of this Town, and grand daughter of the Hon Joseph Jenks, formerly Governor of Rhode-Island, aged 110 years, and seven months.

Port of Boston.

July *Entered.*

12 Sh Triton, Dickson, Cronstadt.

13 Br Helen, St. Croix.
Br Attentive, Carthagena.
Sc Boston Packet, St. Vincent's.
Sc William, Cape Haytien.

14 Br George Henry, Halifax.
Br Sea Island, Savannah.

16 Sc Mary & Rebecca, Rogers, Point Petre.

July *Cleared.*

13 Br Nestor, Spurling, St. Andrews.
Br Traveller, Phelps, do.
Br Lady Richmond, Gray, Labrador

15 Br Oregan, Webb, Trieste.
Br Ospray, Caldwell, Sumatra.
Br Harriet, Henchman, St. Thomas

17 Br Wave, Kelly, Marseilles.
Br Sabra, Snow, Labrador.
Sc Fortune, Pickering, St. Andrews.

18 Br Aurora, Nye, St. Jago.
Br Sarah & Louisa, Shaw, Martinique.
Br Mary & Eliza, Dame, Oporto.

BOSTON: Printed by Farrar & Bowen.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. II. JULY 29, 1826. No. 4.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 8, MERCHANTS' HALL, CONGRESS-ST.

POETRY.

From the Columbian Centinel.

MEMORY.

For those illustrious Heroes let Freedom weep,
Who in the confines of the tomb now sleep:
Let the whole nation mourn the loss of those,
Whose toil for LIBERTY now hath found repose.

Let their immortal spirits ever dear,
Descend and whisper on our children's ear,
That freedom dwelt within their father's breast—
Till they were summon'd to eternal rest.

Now long as Memory inspires the heart of man—
The names of Adams and Jefferson shall stand,
Let freedom rear to their distinguish'd name;
The monumental trophies of their fame. S. A. T.

For the Boston News-Letter.

ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson are no more. The land that gave them birth, and which was so lately celebrating the glorious national jubilee, to which they were accessary, is now mourning the loss of these two distinguished and venerated worthies—When the morning sun arose on this eventful day, we said in our hearts, there are three left to witness this glorious half-centennial anniversary, and we rejoiced at this singularly momentous period. But ere that orb of day had hid its luminous rays behind the curtain of night, our blood ran cold within us. Our hearts, which in the morning leapt for joy, now became heavy and sad. Alas! two of the three had gone to meet the Father of their country. One alone now remains; & how dreadfully solemn must be the thought, that he is the last of that undaunted body, who sealed our independence.

Yes! Carroll still lives to witness the respect paid to his coadjutors in the Cabinet, and may therefore infer, how much will be felt, and performed when he, the last of the signers of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, shall be called to his God. When news of the death of each was received in this city, "the Bell of death," and minute guns were heard in respect to their memories.

The following lines are expressive of that chaste and solemn respect which is so generally felt, and which will forever be cherished by the love and gratitude of our country.

Toll the Bell of *Death* for me,
When I am dead!
Yes! toll a loud knell for me,
As a spirit fled;
Catch the sound, the doleful sound,
And let the word go round,
That I am dead.
Friends are few! may they be near,
When I am dead,
And mourn me with a grateful tear,
And be it freely sped;
And to my name a Marble raise,
That *friends* and *strangers* there may gaze,
When I am dead.
Then toll the Bell of *Death* for me,
When I am dead.
Celestial prayers I'll sing for thee,
Who mourn *my* spirit fled!
Awhile man breathes among the flowers,
And revels on a few brief hours,
And then is dead.

LEONTIUS.

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PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

This has ever been a favorite object of our attention, but at present we do not know how to say any thing worth putting in print on the subject. There is a great deal of dust kicked up in different parts of the city—buildings have been rapidly pulled down in Maiden-lane to open the area of the arcade; and the walls of the Bull's-head theatre (we still like to call it by that name) are going rapidly up; Broadway is repaving, which dusty piece of improvement is now going on in front of the Parthenon, much to the annoyance, we presume, of Messrs Peale and Schenk, and their visitors. Other improvements are no doubt in operation in different quarters of the town, but as we do not know what they are, we must legally conclude with—furthermore the deponent saith not.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

AMERICAN INCONSISTENCIES.

The New England people, though the most exemplary in the world in most respects, appear to have the worst jails and to take the least care of their lunatics:—Virginia, though particularly boastful of her revolutionary merits, her domestic patriotism and her high-mindedness, leaves it to other states to provide for the necessities of her Jefferson:—the Southern politicians, though they frequently handle, themselves, in every way, the topic of negro slavery, are very wroth when it is even touched by any other persons:-projects are formed on every side to relieve distress or spread the gospel abroad, when objects of charity and unreclaimed heathen abound and remain neglected at home:—King George, of England, is lauded to the skies for bestowing seven or eight thousand pounds upon his starving subjects, out of an income of hundreds of thousands drawn from their labor :—Prince Talleyrand kneels devoutly at the back of Charles X. at the consecration of a monument to the memory of Louis XVI.:—Georgia expresses the utmost indignation at the Creek chiefs for wishing to divide the treaty-money among themselves, after her government and citizens had resolved to take all the Creek lands and distribute them by lottery:—A New-York jury gives a verdict of heavy damages against the editors of a newspaper for charging General Root with ebriety!—Men call themselves good citizens and good christians, good fathers and good husbands, and send or accept challenges to fight duels:—Congress wastes, in futile talk, half a million of the People's money, but refuses to grant half as much to the national champions, the old revolutionary officers, to save them from penury and satisfy a real debt:—The British Monarch is called Defender of the Faith; the French, His Most Christian Majesty; the Russian, the Protector of the Greek Church; and the Holy Alliance is formed to make Christianity the rule of governments; nevertheless, the Greeks, *Christians*, perish unassisted; the Turks and Egyptian infidels butcher them as Christian dogs, and triumph on Christian soil—

So goes the World, in these, and a thousand other *consistencies* of the sort.—*National Gazette.*

Stomach Pump.—A servant maid in London, in a fit of jealousy, took a large dose of laudanum.—Various remedies were tried to relieve her, but to no effect. Mr Weiss, of the Strand, was sent for and arrived in a few minutes with one of his stomach pumps, the pipe of which was introduced into the stomach, and large quantities of warm water were injected and drawn off by the pump, until it ceased to have any smell of laudanum. The girl had eaten a hearty dinner before taking the laudanum, but owing to Mr Weiss's instrument being made to act without a valve, the solid contents of the stomach were made to pass through without difficulty. The girl was kept constantly in motion, and her head and face wetted with cold water and vinegar. She was left out of danger.

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William Penn.

A man is now living in Buck's county, Pennsylvania, by the name of Preston, whose grandmother died in the year 1774, and had seen Wm. Penn, when he first landed at or near where Philadelphia now stands. He stated that his grandmother informed him that when the ship in which Gov. Penn sailed, came up to the Neshameny, he was met by the Indians, and that the masts struck the trees of Levede's hill, the present navy yard. She said that the white people had prepared the best entertainment they could, for the governor and family; the Indians had done the same.—Wm. Penn walked with the Indians, sat down with them on the ground, and ate with them roasted acorns and hominy; that pleased them so that they began to show how they could *hop and jump*, that Wm. Penn stepped up and *beat them all*. Such wise complaisance won and secured their friendship and affection for him during his life.

SOUTH BOSTON AND CITY COACH.

The Proprietors having made the necessary arrangements for running said Coach, give notice that the Coach will leave Mr James Williams' Store near the Point, South Boston, Every Day except Sunday, at 7, 9, and 12 o'clock, A. M. and 2, 4. and 6 o'clock, P. M. running down Broad Way to Mr Haskell's dwelling house in South Boston, then across Fourth-street to E. French's Hotel, where it will wait for Passengers, then proceed to the Washington Coffee-House and State-street, Boston. A suitable Room has been provided at the Washington Coffee-House for the accommodation of Passengers.

Returning—The Coach will leave State-street at 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock, P. M. will stop at Washington Coffee-House to receive Passengers. This Coach is intended to offer a great convenience to the South End, as well as to South Boston. The Coach will continue running precisely at the time appointed, until further notice.—Fare—12 1-2 *cents each way.*

Norton & Hunting, *Proprietors.*

BOSTON DIRECTORY.—Just Published the Boston Directory "containing names of the inhabitants, their occupations, places of business, and Dwelling Houses, with lists of the Streets, Lanes and Wharves, the City Officers, Public Offices, and Banks, and other useful information"—for sale by *Charles Stimpson*, corner of Broad and State-street.

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter-Sts.

Has received a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalmia, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery Instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth, Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Trocars, Bistories, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c. ☞Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines. Medicines delivered at any hour in the night. July 8.

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Ut evadas alter Adonis.
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Printing Ink Manufacturer,

Has removed from No. 67 to No. 75, Washington-street, opposite the Southwest corner of Old State House, up stairs, Entrance, first door in Cornhill-Court.

July 15.

NOTICE.

PELLAGRINO MAGNONI, HairDresser, informs his Friends and Customers, that he has removed from Elm-street to his former stand, in Wilson's Lane.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

Capt. Amos H. Haskell to Miss Gloriana Rogers.

Samuel M. W. Brooks to Miss Sarah Greene.

Richard Kelly Kellogg to Miss Caroline Louisa Augusta Leach.

In Tyngsborough, Mss. John March of Boston, to Miss Caroline Kidder.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, July 27.

July

20 Abigail Casneau, 20 years.

21 Elizabeth Smith, 5 weeks.
Abigail Thwing, 23 years.
William Rawlison, 11 months.

22 Sarah Foster, 38 years.
George H. Putnam, 18 months.
Ann Collins, 59 years.

23 Margaret Conner, 35 years.
Martha Haddock, 72 years.
William Somers, 73 years.

24 Sarah George, 35 years.
Mary Ann Burk, 6 months.
Elizabeth Oliver, 3 years.

25 Jerusha Brayley, 15 months.
George Boadwine, 44 years.

DIED

In Dedham, Mss. Horatio Townsend, Esq. Clerk of the Courts in the county of Norfolk.

In East-Sudbury, Mss. Mrs Rebecca Stone, aged 30, widow of the late Capt. Joseph Stone, late of this city. She gave the best evidence in her life, that she was a vital Christian; and her death was serene and happy.

At Carthagena, from on board the brig Attentive, of Boston, Charles Darod, a native of Concord, Mss. aged 19.

In Concord, Mss. Mr. Lovell Esterbrook, aged 27, leaving a widow, aged 18. It is remarkable, that when he married her he was a widower, and she a widow—having lived with her first husband three months and 17 days, and with her last exactly the same number of months and days.

At Laodicea, Syria, Mr Wm. Blane, aged 25, of Workfield Park, England. In the years 1822 and 1823, this gentleman traversed the greater part of the United States from Maine to Missouri, and young as he was, had visited most of the countries of Europe. On his return home from America, he published the result of his observations in a volume, under the title of "A Tour in the United States by an English gentleman." The work was of the most liberal and manly cast, and did credit both to the feelings and judgment of the youthful author. Not long after the publication of this work, he left England, first for Greece, and from thence, performed a journey to Egypt, visited Mount Sinai, and thence proceeded to Palestine, Jerusalem, and Damascus, and returned in good health to Bernt, in Syria, where he embarked for Tarsus, but being becalmed, put into Latakia (the ancient Laodicea,) where he was seized with a fever, that carried him off in three days.

Port of Boston.

July *Entered.*

19 Am. Hero, Hinckley, Demerara.
20 Br Aurora, Coffin, Lisbon.
Br Rapid, Stevens, Cronstadt.
Br Dromo, Greene, Hamburg.
22 Sc Magnet, Gibbs, Mogadore.
23 Br Ocean, Weeks, Rochelle.
Br Hannah, Saunders, Porto Rico.
24 Br Volant, Finney, Copenhagen.
25 Br Cipher, Howes, Carthagena.
Sc Almira, Wilson, Canary Islands.

At Quarantine,

Sc Clarissa, Chase, Martinique.
Sc Hope & Sally-Ann, Dill, Jackmel.

July *Cleared,*

19 Sh Acasta, Hiller, Antwerp.
20 Br Henrico, Drew, Labrador.
Sc Laban, Knowles, St. Thomas.
Sc Betsey, Robinson, St. Andrews.
Sc Madeira Packet, Lee, Azores.
21 Br Active, Cotting, N. W. Coast.
Sc Susan, Morgan, Martinique.
22 Sc Ivy, Moore, St. Thomas.
25 Sc Panope, Soule, St. Thomas.

SUMMER HATS, PARASOLS, &c.

WILLIAM BARRY,

Old State House.

Has just received a fresh supply of American Grass Hats (imitation Leghorns) for Men and Children's wear, part of which are very fine. Men and Children's Leghorns, fine and coarse.

Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Drab Beavers. Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Black Beavers, from New-York, Boston, and his own Manufactory, newest fashion.

A great variety of Men's and Youth's Plated Hats, of his own Manufacture, warranted Water Proof and durable.

A large assortment of Parasols. Silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Children's Cloth Caps, some very elegant.

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POETRY.

NEW MELODIES.

By Thomas Moore.

"No!—leave my heart to rest, if rest it may,
When Youth, and Love, and Hope, have pass'd away;
Could'st thou, when summer hours are fled,
To some poor leaf that's fall'n and dead,
Bring back the hue it wore, the scent is shed?
No!—leave this heart to rest, if rest it may,
When Youth, and Love, and Hope, have pass'd away.

"Oh! had I met thee then, when life was bright,
Thy smile might still have fed its tranquil light;
But now thou break'st like sunny skies,
Too late to cheer the seaman's eyes,
When wreck'd and lost his bark before him lies!
No!—leave this heart to rest, if rest it may,
When Youth, and Love, and Hope, have pass'd away.

"Where are the visions that round me once hover'd,
Forms that had grace in their shadows alone;
Looks, fresh as light from a star just discover'd,
And voices that music might take for her own?

"Time while I spoke, with his wings resting o'er me,
Heard me say, 'Where are those visions, oh, where?'
And, pointing his wand to the sunset before me,
Said, with a voice, like the hollow wind, 'There!'

"Fondly I look'd, when the wizard had spoken,
On the dim-shining ruins of day;
And there, in that light, like a talisman broken,
Saw the bright fragments of Hope melt away.

"'Oh! lend me thy wings, Time,' I hastily utter'd,
Impatient to catch the last glimmer that shone!
But scarcely again had the dark wizard flutter'd
His wing o'er my head, ere the light all was gone."

"If in loving, sighing, night and day,
We could trifle merrily life away,
Like atoms, dancing in the beam,
Or day-flies skimming o'er the stream;
Like summer odours, born to sigh
Their sweetness out and die;

"How brilliant, thoughtless, side by side,
Thou and I could make our minutes glide!
No atoms ever play'd so bright,
No day-flies ever danc'd so light,
No odours ever mix'd their sigh,
So close as thou and I."

OLD STATE HOUSE.

A writer in the Palladium expresses a hope, that no disposition of the *Old State House* will be made without the consent of the public expressly given. When it was a question whether to dispose of a portion of the land attached to the Boston Common, the City Boards did not undertake the responsibility of acting on their own discretion. I think that, in the present case, there is every reason for adopting that same course. Such buildings as Faneuil Hall and the Old State House are most valuable for the recollections connected with them, and, on that account, they are peculiarly cherished by the public, and no body of men should be allowed to remove them, for whatever object, without first submitting the project to the citizens at large. It would be an act of *courtesy* in the City Boards, to say the least, to consult the public on that occasion, and if the plan meet with general approbation, they will execute it with greater satisfac-

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tion, and none can have a right to reproach them for the measure and the expense attached to it; if it should not, then of course it is not proper that it should be carried into effect.

STATE PAPER OFFICE.

By the industry and research of Mr Lemon, very extraordinary and interesting discoveries have recently been made in this office. Amongst other valuable papers an entire translation of *Boethus* by Queen Elizabeth; the prose in the hand writing of her Majesty's secretary; and the whole of the poetry in the Queen's own autograph. Parts of the poetical translation of *Horace* written by the Queen have likewise been found. What is far more important as it relates to the history of that period, nearly all the documents connected with the events that occurred during the reign of Henry VIII. especially the King's various divorces, have likewise been brought to light; particularly the whole case of Catherine Howard. The style of these papers, however, is more indecent and obscure than the Memoirs of Harriette Wilson, and they cannot, therefore be published. It is intended to submit these literary and historical relics to his Majesty.

FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

It was the custom of the Romans to celebrate the deaths of eminent citizens with magnificent obsequies and funeral games. The ancient Greeks burnt the corpse of distinguished individuals, with funeral feasts, and the lamentation of hired weepers, though they generally displayed a less sumptuous grief and a better regulated piety. The Persians buried the bodies of the dead; the Scythians ate them; the Indians enveloped them, for preservation sake, in a sort of lacker; the Egyptians embalmed and dried them, exhibited them on festival days, placed them at table among their guests, guarded them as their most precious possessions, and lent and borrowed money upon these strange pledges.

Funeral entertainments prevail in certain portions of Europe, while in others the ceremony is solemn and silent. For persons of consequence more pageantry is introduced; their carriages follow them to the grave, and sometimes their horse is led in the procession. This latter custom originated with the Orientals.

In republican America, the remains of two of that distinguished band of patriots who declared us *Free and Independent*, having since been her chief magistrates, have been committed to the tomb without ostentation and without parade; and it is for the eminent service they rendered the country in securing the inestimable privileges of civil and religious liberty, in the promotion of education and the general improvement of the condition of mankind, that their memories are now sanctified by funeral honors, the spontaneous offerings of a grateful people in tribute to their eminent worth.

Patriot.

Patronage.—A Lottery has been authorised by the state of North Carolina, to encourage the publication of the history of that state written by Judge Murphey. The State *should* purchase the copy right, if the work deserves encouragement.

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Vermont Governor.—The following gentlemen have been proposed in the public newspapers as candidates for Governor, in Vermont; Robert Temple, Samuel Strong, Samuel Prentiss, Charles Marsh, Henry Olio, Aaron Leland, Ezra Butler, Norman Williams, and William Jarvis. The election takes place on the first Tuesday in September.

Great Natural Curiosity.—There are now exhibiting in Cornhill Square over 100 *Live Rattle Snakes*, secured in a wire cage. They were taken in Pennsylvania on their first appearing in the Spring, by means of long tongs made for the purpose.—Some of them are 15 years old; they are of various colours and sizes, from 3 to 5 feet in length. They are in perfect harmony among themselves, are kept neat—and indeed they are a novel exhibition. On entering the room the noise of their rattles is similar to that of a cotton factory.

SUMMER HATS, PARASOLS, &c.

WILLIAM BARRY,

Old State House.

Has just received a fresh supply of American Grass Hats (imitation Leghorns) for Men and Children's wear, part of which are very fine. Men and Children's Leghorns, fine and coarse.

Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Drab Beavers. Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Black Beavers, from New-York, Boston, and his own Manufactory, newest fashion.

A great variety of Men's and Youth's Plated Hats, of his own Manufacture, warranted Water Proof and durable.

A large assortment of Parasols. Silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Children's Cloth Caps, some very elegant.

Furs.—Beaver, Muskrat, Racoon, Russia Hare, Cony, Rabbit, Red Wool, Camel's Hair, German Carrot.

A general assortment of Hat Trimmings as usual, together with a few pairs superior Hat Irons, which he offers on the lowest terms, for cash. June 10.

NOTICE.

PELLAGRINO MAGNONI, Hair Dresser, informs his Friends and Customers, that he has removed from Elm-street to his former stand, in Wilson's Lane.

SOUTH BOSTON AND CITY COACH.

The Proprietors having made the necessary arrangements for running said Coach, give notice that the Coach will leave Mr James Williams' Store near the Point, South Boston, Every Day except Sunday, at 7, 9, and 12 o'clock, A. M. and 2, 4. and 6 o'clock, P. M. running down Broad Way to Mr Haskell's dwelling house in South Boston, then across Fourth-street to E. French's Hotel, where it will wait for Passengers, then proceed to the Washington Coffee-House and State-street, Boston. A suitable Room has been provided at the Washington Coffee-House for the accommodation of Passengers.

RETURNING—The Coach will leave State-street at 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock, P. M. will stop at Washington Coffee-House to receive Passengers. This Coach is intended to offer a great convenience to the South End, as well as to South Boston. The Coach will continue running precisely at the time appointed, until further notice.—FARE—12 1-2 *cents each way.*

NORTON & HUNTING, *Proprietors.*

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH HASTINGS,

Printing Ink Manufacturer,

Has removed from No. 67 to No. 75, Washington-street, opposite the Southwest corner of Old State House, up stairs, Entrance, first door in Cornhill-Court.

July 15.

BOSTON DIRECTORY.—Just Published the Boston Directory "containing names of the inhabitants, their occupations, places of business, and Dwelling Houses, with lists of the Streets, Lanes and Wharves, the City Officers, Public Offices, and Banks, and other useful information"—for sale by *Charles Stimpson*, corner of Broad and State-street.

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter-Sts.

Has received a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalmia, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery Instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth, Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Trocars, Bistories, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c. ☞Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines. Medicines delivered at any hour in the night. July 8.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

Amasa Walker to Miss Emeline Carlton.
Charles Roath to Miss Mary Fulick.
M. R. Pollard to Miss Adelaide Williams.
In Cambridgeport, William A. Rush to Miss Lydia Norton, daughter of the late capt. Norton, all of this city.
In Worcester, John C. Lee, of this city, to Miss Harriet P. Rose, of W.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Aug. 3.

July
25 Daughter of Solomon B. Morse, 3 days.
26 Elizabeth Herrick, 14 months.
27 George Langdon, 25 years.
James Pitchum, 43 years.
28 Owen Mead, Jr. 9 months.
William Courtney, 25 years.
William Hoar, 36 years.
39 Joanna Hatstat, 9 months.
30 William A. Otis, 8 months.
John A Gould, 48 years.
Thomas Bordman, 35 years.
Aaron Woodman, 36 years.
31 David Hickford, 7 months.
Mary Gibbson, 31 years.
Rose Philemon, 57 years.

August
1 Grace Hill, 58 years.
Maria Scallin, 4 years.
Margaret Seaver, 67.
Allen Lucklan, ——
Dennis Murphy, 12 months.
Bery Russell Spear, 12 months.
2 Elizabeth Smith, 10 weeks.
Jane Handly, 30 years.
Aba Rich, 20 years.

DIED

In Topsfield, Jacob Kimball, esq. in the 66th year of his age. For many years he was a celebrated teacher and composer of music. He studied law with the late Judge Wetmore, of Salem, and was admitted to the bar in Strafford county, N.H. in 1795. He was endowed with a fine native genius, and had some talent at writing poetry, as appears by his version of the 65th Psalm, inserted in Dr Belknap's Collection.—*Gaz.*

In Newton, Mrs Sarah Hull, relict of the late Gen. William Hull, 67 years.

In Lexington, Ky. Mr Nelson Nicholas, editor and proprietor of the Kentucky Whig.

In the *Gaol*, at Haverhill, N. H. where he was confined for a debt of TWELVE DOLLARS, Mr Noah Buzzel, aged *seventy!*— He was a Revolutionary Soldier and fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Port of Boston.

July *Entered.*
27 Sc Clarion, Chase, St. Pierres.
29 Br Royal Arch, Stodder, Gottenburg.
Br Gov. Brooks, Allen, Wales.
30 Sh Black Warrior, Hill, Liverpool.
31 Br Cambridge, Small, Liverpool.
Br Ann, Studley, Liverpool.

At Quarantine,
28 Br Amelia, Bahia.
Br Schuylkill, Rio Janeiro.
Sh Eliza Ann, St. Eustatia.
Br St. Pierres, St. Pierres.
Br Lafayette, Trapani.
Sc Tandem, Pernambuco.

August
1 Sh Java, Rich, St. Petersburg.
Br Kremlin, Norris, St. Petersburg.

July *Cleared,*
26 Br Amethyst, Thing, St. Thomas.
Sc Union, Bignall, Honduras.
28 Br Hannah, Hinkley, Labrador.
Sc Elizabeth, Miller, Labrador.
Sc Four Sisters, Spurling, St. Andrews.
31 Br Jachin, Drew, St. Thomas.
Sc Zephyr, Williams, St. Andrews.

REMOVAL.

Siste Viator,
Tonsori collum committe,
Ut evadas alter Adonis.
Holmes' Sign.

GEORGE B. HOLMES respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has removed from Court-street to Howard-Street, next door to Holland's Coffee House, for the convenience of more ample rooms. If clean cloths, a fountain of pure water, and keen set razors, are desiderata, this warm weather, they may be found at his saloon. He has long considered himself a physiognomical Hair Cutter, suiting the contour of the face by his disposition of this important *feature*, the hair. He professes to understand all styles of cutting exhibited on the medallions of every age and nation, but prefers to follow no one with servility, but rather to be guided by taste, science and skill in each individual case.—Come and let him try. July 8.

PRINTING OFFICE

Of the Boston News-Letter & City Record, No. 8, Merchants-Hall.

The Printing of Books, Pamphlets, Blanks, Policies of Insurance, Bank Checks, Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, &c. together with every variety of Letter Press Printing, is most respectfully solicited at this office.

BOSTON: Printed by Farrar & Bower.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. II. AUGUST 12, 1826. No. 6.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 8, MERCHANTS' HALL, CONGRESS-ST.

POETRY.

Mr. Editor,—The following lines were first written in a lady's Album. Should they meet your approbation, you may give them a place in the News-Letter.

NO HAPPINESS WITHOUT LOVE.

Love is the vital, innate spring,
The fountain of all joy:
This—this alone, can comfort bring,
And tyrant care destroy!

The fowls of air, the beasts that range
The forests far and wide;
Love is *their* all; they know no change;
No other bliss beside.

All nature but exists from love;
Without it, all were dead:
Its home is in the courts above;
Unbounded is its spread!

Man, void of love, is curst indeed,
And dreary is his soul;
He has no help, in time of need,
When tears of anguish roll.

And happier still, that heavenly flame
Which burns alike for all;
It owns no earthly idol's name,
Nor yields to pleasure's call.

The breast o'erflowing with good-will
Can never lose its peace;
But cheerful, kind, and happy still,
Remains, till life shall cease. OSCAR.

BOSTON.

Capt. Symmes finding his health not sufficiently stable, at present, to lecture, gave notice that the lectures he proposed to deliver on Wednesday and Thursday last, at the Pantheon, were indefinitely deferred.

THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.

The *Washington Light Infantry*, commanded by Capt. Loud, returned on Saturday evening last, from a three days Camp Duty at Milton. They were visited by a great number of people from the city, and other places, who speak highly of their appearance and discipline. We understand that they were politely invited by Gen. Whitney to refresh themselves at his bountiful board, and on the day of their departure from Milton, they partook of a most splendid collation at the residence of Barney Smith, Esq.

Theatrical.—Wallack's company, is playing at Albany,—Williams' at Buffalo. Mr and Mrs Barrett have just finished their engagement at Providence. Mrs Gilfert has been extremely successful at Quebec. Mr Kean, (with Mr Lee,) are performing at Montreal, where Miss Kelly is expected.

A new farce, entitled, "Twixt the Cup and the Lip," by Poole, author of Paul Pry, was brought out at the Haymarket Theatre, London, on the 12th June. Liston and Mrs Glover, are the principal characters.

Theodore W. Clay, Esq. son of the Secretary of State, delivered an Oration at Lexington, Ken. on the Anniversary of American Independence. Mr Clay is a chaste and classical scholar, and his production is spoken of as one of great merit.

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INQUEST.—On Sunday morning an inquest was held by Thomas Badger, Esq. on the body of a man who was found afloat in Charles river, near Charles-St. The body appeared to have been in the water a number of days. It was dressed in a sailor's habit—apparently 35 or 40 years of age. Verdict of inquest, that he came to his death by misfortune.—*Pal.*

Fire in St Thomas.—A paper of this island of the 16th of July gives the particulars of a destructive fire which occurred there on the 13th. It commenced about 1 o'clock in the morning at No. 42, Norre Gade, King's Quarter, and continued to rage till about day light. In this time, the Custom House, the Danish Church, the Secretary's house and office, the valuable houses of Mrs Lind, Mrs Vessuppi, Mrs Cloette, and Messrs S. Hoher, J. Wright, Pejtibsen, Mocatta Morrison, and Correa, with numerous small buildings and out-houses, were consumed.

Reporters for the London Newspapers.

From an entertaining notice of men and things in London, lately published under the title of Babylon the Great.

"In the apartment, and it is sometimes neither a very large nor a very wholesome apartment—where the reports are written out, it may happen that there are ten individuals, all writing at the same instant; and so mingling their voices in jokes, tales, inquiries after quotations, and so breaking the eloquence with pauses for tankards of ale, and basins of tea, and mutton chops and German sausages, and all other materials for supporting and strengthening man, that it would puzzle all the conjurers in the world excepting those conjurers at the waving of whose wands the printed eloquence makes its appearance, to find out how any work of any kind could be done amid a confusion of sound, and of circumstances so perfectly Babelonian. But it seems, if there be a stamina in the mind, and if the spur of necessity be applied to it with sufficient smartness, it cannot only work, but as orderly as a mathematician, and as strongly as a giant, even when circumstances seem the least favorable for its exercise.

"Nothwithstanding all the wit, all the ribaldry, and all the replenishing, which the exhaustion of such steam engine-like labor requires, each of them contrives, at the end of every minute or two, to toss from him a slip of paper, so carefully written that it requires no future correction; and so close to the subject, that he of whose speech it forms a part, has no disposition to quarrel with it. In consequence of this promptitude and division of labour, it very often happens, that before a parliamentary orator has got half way to his peroration, the editor or other director is reading in print, the opening part of his speech, and cudgelling his editorial intellect as to how he may give it effect or answer according as it happens to fall in, or not fall in, with the view which it pleases or suits his editorial ardor, or his editorial policy, to take of the matter at issue.

"There have been instances, in which long, laborious and learned pleadings of counsel have been delivered, at not a very early hour of the day, sent up to town from a distance of forty, fifty, or sixty miles, printed, published, returned back again, read by the counsel who delivered them, and by him pronounced to be a faithful copy, not only of his meaning, but of his words, before the opening of the court called him to a renewal of his labors on the following morning. There are instances too, in which lengthened reports have been copied out upon the top of a mail coach; and when an important trial takes place within some twenty or thirty miles, it is printed without much more loss of time, than if it took place at Guildhall, or in the Courts or Chapel at Westminster."

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COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership between WILCOMB & HUTCHINSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, whose separate receipt shall be their discharge.

WILLIAM WILCOMB,
HERMAN HUTCHINSON.

Aug. 12.

NOTICE.

The Copartnership between WM. C. HUNNEMAN & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to, or that have any demands against the above firm, are requested to call on either of the subscribers for a settlement.

WM. C. HUNNEMAN,
SAM'L. H. HUNNEMAN.

Aug. 12.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH HASTINGS,

Printing Ink Manufacturer,

Has removed from No. 67 to No. 75, Washington-street, opposite the Southwest corner of Old State House, up stairs, Entrance, first door in Cornhill-Court.

July 15.

Mr Knapp's Address.

Just Published and ready for delivery: An Address delivered in Chauncy Place Church, before the Young Men of Boston, August 2, 1826, in commemoration of the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. By Samuel L. Knapp, Esq. Price 25 cents.—To be had at the Bookstores of Richardson & Lord, No. 333, and Harrison Gray, 72 Washington-street; at Ingraham & Hewes', No. 14 State-street, and the Centinel Counting Room, Congress-street. Aug. 12.

Mr. Everett's Oration.

CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & Co. have published an Oration delivered at Cambridge on the fiftieth Anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States.

Just Published—A SERMON delivered in King's Chapel, Boston 9th of July, 1826. Being the next Lord's Day, after the death of John Adams, late President of the United States—By Henry Ware, D. D. Professor of Divinity in Harvard University—For sale by Cummings, Hilliard & Co. Washington-street. Aug. 12.

Everett's, Quincy's, and Child's

Fourth of July ORATIONS, for sale by HARRISON GRAY, 72 Washington-St.

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter-Sts.

Has received a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalmia, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery Instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth, Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Trocars, Bistories, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c. ☞Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines. Medicines delivered at any hour in the night. July 8.

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The Proprietors having made the necessary arrangements for running said Coach, give notice that the Coach will leave Mr James Williams' Store near the Point, South Boston, Every Day except Sunday, at 7, 9, and 12 o'clock, A. M. and 2, 4. and 6 o'clock, P. M. running down Broad Way to Mr Haskell's dwelling house in South Boston, then across Fourth-street to E. French's Hotel, where it will wait for Passengers, then proceed to the Washington Coffee-House and State-street, Boston. A suitable Room has been provided at the Washington Coffee-House for the accommodation of Passengers.

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NORTON & HUNTING, *Proprietors.*

Rev Mr Frothingham's

SERMON, on the Sabbath after the Death of the venerable *John Adams*, is just published by

MUNROE & FRANCIS,
128 Washington-street.

BOSTON DIRECTORY.—Just Published the Boston Directory "containing names of the inhabitants, their occupations, places of business, and Dwelling Houses, with lists of the Streets, Lanes and Wharves, the City Officers, Public Offices, and Banks, and other useful information"—for sale by *Charles Stimpson,* corner of Broad and State-street.

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Married,

In Salem, Dr Elisha Quimby to Miss Mary Flint.

In Hallowell, Me. Dr Zenas Colby to Miss Sophia Chamberlin.

In Waldoborough, Me. Rev John W. Sturman to Miss Mary Kaler.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Aug. 17.

August

10 John Watts, 4 months.
John Tales, 12 months.
Electa Parsons Noyes, 8 months.
Dea. James Foster, 43 years.
Ann Powars, 29 years.
11 Harriet C. Bird, 6 years.
Sarah Jane Robinson, 4 weeks.
Mary Kelton, 58 years.
Nancy D. Foster, 4 years.
Henry Rochfort, 48 years.
Arthur W. Wright, 12 months.
Josiah Wheeler, 41 years.
12 John Robinson, 37 years.
Mary Russell 25 years.
Maria Carter, 8 years.
James Kelly, 10 months.
13 Catherine O. Neal, 18 months.
Ellen Kelly, 8 months.
Mary Williams, 30 years.
14 Edward Corbery, 32 years.
Sarah McFarland, 42 years.
Wm. R. Pike, (Rainsford Island) 26.
Joshua Aery, 45 years.
George H. Tilden, 8 years.
15 Wm. Homer, 10 days.
Wm. Adgate, 14 months.
Mary Howe, 30 years.
Elizabeth Slade, 28 years.
16 James Green, 35 years.
Emma R. Pierce, 3 years.
Abigail Hinckley, 77 years.

DIED

In Templeton, Mr Robert Holden, a soldier of the Revolution. Mr Holden was born in Groton, in this state, in the year 1742. He moved from Groton about 1766, and settled in Templeton, where he purchased a farm and resided during the remainder of his life. When the war between the colonies and the parent country began, he enlisted into the continental army, and continued in it until the close of the revolution. He was at Cambridge, in 1775, and was in part of the memorable conflict of the 17th of June of that year. He belonged to the 6th Regiment and first Brigade of the Massachusetts line, commanded by Col Rufus Putnam, and served in it through the whole war. He was in the battle fought at the White Plains, in 1777; at Kings' Bridge; in the celebrated assault upon the Hessians, at Bemis' Heights, by the Regiments commanded by Cols. Nixon of Framingham and by Putnam, and at the taking of Burgoyne. Besides these, he was in many skirmishes and contests along the banks of the Delaware, and in all of them he sustained the reputation of an intrepid and gallant soldier.

The venerable ISAAC SHELBY, another distinguished Revolutionary Patriot and Statesman, *is gone!* He died at his residence in Lincoln county, Ky. on the 18th of July. Col S. was the first Governor of Kentucky, and was called a second time to that office. He acted a conspicuous part in the battle of King's Mountain during the American Revolution as well as in the battle on the Thames, in Upper Canada, in the late war, and whilst he was the Governor of Kentucky. His name will descend to posterity as one of the worthies of Kentucky.—*Balt. Pat.*

Port of Boston.

August *Entered.*

9 Sh Essex, Burrell, Havre.
10 Sh Chariot, Pratt, Liverpool.
Br Francis, Johnson, do.
Br Sarah Maria, Cole, Matanzas.
Br Union, Baxter, St Pierres.
Br Duxbury, ——, Marsala.
Br William, ——, Havana.
11 Br Index, ——, Maranham.
Br Fair Lady, Hopkins, Turks Island.
Sc Saxon, Martin, Cette.
12 Sc Hope, ——, Gibraltar.
13 Br Mexico, Fairfield, Liverpool.
14 Sh Emerald, Howes, Liverpool.
Br Globe, ——, Cronstadt.
Br Leonidas, ——, Liverpool.
15 Br Jones, ——, Gottenburg.
Br Florida, ——, Liverpool.

At Quarantine,

13 Br Roxana, Miller, Pernambuco.
Br Mary, ——, Port Au Prince.
Sc J. Q. Adams, ——, Matanzas.
14 Br Ivanhoe, ——, Palermo.

August *Cleared,*

9 Sc Julia Ann, ——, St Andrews.
11 Br. Beaver, ——, Surinam.
12 Brig Dromo, Reed, Havana.
Br America, Lake, Port Mahon.

RATTLESNAKES.—The encouragement which has been given to the exhibition of these oviperous animals, induces the proprietors to tarry a few days longer in this City.

☞ A gentleman who picked up a silver School Medal, in Washington-street, is desirous it should be returned to the proper owner. It has three Initials engraved on one side, and on the other "*Progress in French, 2d Class.*" It may be obtained by applying at this office.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. II. AUGUST 26, 1826. No. 8.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 8, MERCHANTS' HALL, CONGRESS-ST.

POETRY.

For the Boston News-Letter.

ON THE DEATH OF EMMA R. P****E, AGED 3 YEARS.

Oh! I have ever fondly lov'd
To mark the placid infant brow,
Ere yet the thoughts to sin have rov'd,
Or passions spread their feverish glow.

Ne'er the bright look of ardent youth,
When the first, purest feelings die,
Could charm me, like the radiant truth
Which beams from childhood's artless eye.

Such thoughts recurring to my mind,
When I could gaze on Emma's face,
'Twas joy unsullied, there to find
Simplicity's delightful grace.

Imagination, in her dreams,
A face like her's, sometimes portrays,
And gay romance, in mildest themes,
Such fairy beauties loves to praise.

But seldom have our eyes beheld
A child so eminently fair,
By fabled Dryad ne'er excell'd,
In lightsome step and graceful air.

Ah! delicate and fragile were
Her charms, methinks I view them now,
The sun-bright ringlets of her hair!
The lily whiteness of her brow!

From the dark eye of hazel hue,
Vivacity and softness shone,
The marble temple vein'd with blue,—
We lately saw—but all are gone!

Earth must take back what first it gives—
Yet strew fresh flowers upon the sod,
For she, a fairer flower, still lives
To grace the garden of her God.

Well, little Pilgrim, hast thou sped?
A short and pleasant voyage was thine,
No tempest fill'd thy soul with dread,
For thee, the morning star did shine.

While we are baffled by the wares,
And vainly wish our perils o'er,
Thy little bark, already moor'd,
Lies safe on the celestial shore.

Thou'st pass'd the gates of holiness,
Against pollution, ever clos'd;
All welcome to the Prince of Peace!
Of such his kingdom is compos'd.*

What! sweetest! art so rich in bliss?
Wilt spare to us, one cheering ray?
We hope thy spirit answers yes,
And hear thee, thus, most kindly say,

Mother, forbear this painful strife,
Tho' high the tide of sorrow swells,
Through Him, the Way, the Truth, the Life,
Come enter where thy Emma dwells.

H. D. K.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

Byron

And art thou dead, as young and fair
As aught of mortal birth;
And form so soft, and charms so rare,
Too soon return'd to earth!
Though earth receiv'd them in her bed,
And o'er the spot the crowd may tread,
In carelessness or mirth,
There is an eye that could not brook
A moment on that grave to look.

I will not ask where thou liest low,
Nor gaze upon the spot;
There flowers or weeds at will may grow
So I behold them not;
It is enough for me to prove
That what I lov'd, and long must love,
Like common earth must rot.
To me there needs no Stone to tell
'Tis Nothing that I lov'd so well.

Yes I did love thee to the last,
As fervently as thou,
Who didst not change through all the past,
And canst not alter now.

---

* "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."
Luke xviii. 16.

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The love where death has set his seal,
Nor age can chill, nor rival steal,
Nor falsehood disallow;
And what were worse, thou canst not see;
Or wrong, or change, or fault, in me.

The better days of life were ours;
The worst can be but mine;
The sun that cheers, the storm that lowers,
Shall never more be thine.
The silence of that dreamless sleep
—— I envy now too much to weep;
Nor need I to repine
That all those charms have pass'd away.—
I might have watch'd through long decay.

The flower in ripen'd bloom unmatch'd
Must fall the earliest prey,
Though by no hand untimely snatch'd,
The leaves must drop away;
And yet it were a greater grief,
To watch it withering, leaf by leaf,
Than see it pluck'd to-day;
Since earthly eye but ill can bear
To trace the change from fool to fair.

I know not if I could have borne
To see thy beauties fade;
The night that followed such a morn
Had worn a deeper shade.
Thy day without a cloud hath past,
And thou wert lovely to the last;
Extinguish'd, not decay'd,
As stars that shoot along the sky—
Shine brighter ere they fall from high.

As once I wept, if I could weep,
My tears might well be shed,
To think I was not near to keep
One vigil o'er thy bed.
To gaze—how fondly! on thy face,
To fold thee in a faint embrace,
Uphold thy drooping head;
And show that love, however vain,
Nor thou, nor I, can feel again.

Yet how much less it were to gain,
Though thou hast left me free,
The loveliest things that still remain,
Than thus remember thee!
Tho' all of thine that cannot die
Through dark and dread eternity
Returns again to me;
And more thy buried love endears
Than aught, except its living years.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.

"As the vine, which has long twined its folinge around the oak, and been lifted by it into sun-shine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted by the thunderbolt, cling around it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its scattered boughs; so it is bountifully ordered by Providence, that *woman*, who is the mere dependant and ornament to man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace, when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart."—*Sketch Book.*

Climax of Blunders.—In the debate on the leather tax, in 1795, in the Irish House of Commons, the Chancellor of the exchequer (Sir John Parnell,) observed with great emphasis, "that in the prosecution of the present war, every man ought to give his *last* guinea to protect *the remainder.*"

Mr Valdelure said, that "however that might be, the tax on leather, would be *severely felt*, by the *barefooted peasantry* of Ireland."

To which Sir Roach Royle replied, that "this could be easily remedied—by making the *underleathers of wood.*"

James Ferguson, the astronomer and mathematician, was once travelling in a stage-coach where there happened to be a rigid casuist, who was continually quoting texts of Scripture in the most incoherent and disjointed manner, and triumphantly exclaiming on each occasion, "Is not that scripture?" Impatient at the arguing used by his fellow traveller, Ferguson at last said, that at that rate he might prove any thing—for instance, the duty of suicide.—"How so?" inquired the scripture quoter—"Why, (said the mathematician) "Judas went and hanged himself;" is not that scripture? "Go thou and do likewise," that is scripture also.

A person intoxicated at table, being told by a neighbor that he had drunk *enough*, answered—"When a man has once *too much*, he can never have *enough.*"

A man's nature runs, says Bacon, either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other.

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SUMMER HATS, PARASOLS, &c.

WILLIAM BARRY,

Old State House.

Has just received a fresh supply of American Grass Hats (imitation Leghorns) for Men and Children's wear, part of which are very fine. Men and Children's Leghorns, fine and coarse.

Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Drab Beavers. Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Black Beavers, from New-York, Boston, and his own Manufactory, newest fashion.

A great variety of Men's and Youth's Plated Hats, of his own Manufacture, warranted Water Proof and durable.

A large assortment of Parasols. Silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Children's Cloth Caps, some very elegant.

Furs.—Beaver, Muskrat, Racoon, Russia Hare, Cony, Rabbit, Red Wool, Camel's Hair, German Carrot.

A general assortment of Hat Trimmings as usual, together with a few pairs superior Hat Irons, which he offers on the lowest terms, for cash. June 10.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership between WILCOMB & HUTCHINSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, whose separate receipt shall be their discharge.

WILLIAM WILCOMB,
HERMAN HUTCHINSON.

Aug. 12.

NOTICE.

The Copartnership between WM. C. HUNNEMAN & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to, or that have any demands against the above firm, are requested to call on either of the subscribers for a settlement.

WM. C. HUNNEMAN,
SAM'L. H. HUNNEMAN.

Aug. 12.

NOTICE.

PELLAGRINO MAGNONI, Hair Dresser, informs his Friends and Customers, that he has removed from Elm-street to his former stand, in Wilson's Lane.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH HASTINGS,

Printing Ink Manufacturer,

Has removed from No. 67 to No. 75, Washington-street, opposite the Southwest corner of Old State House, up stairs, Entrance, first door in Cornhill-Court.

July 15.

Mr Knapp's Address.

Just Published and ready for delivery: An Address delivered in Chauncy Place Church, before the Young Men of Boston, August 2, 1826, in commemoration of the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. By Samuel L. Knapp, Esq. Price 25 cents.—To be had at the Bookstores of Richardson & Lord, No. 333, and Harrison Gray, 72 Washington-street; at Ingraham & Hewes', No. 14 State-street, and the Centinel Counting Room, Congress-street. Aug. 12.

Mr. Everett's Oration.

CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & Co. have published an Oration delivered at Cambridge on the fiftieth Anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States.

Just Published—A SERMON delivered in King's Chapel, Boston 9th of July, 1826. Being the next Lord's Day, after the death of John Adams, late President of the United States—By Henry Ware, D. D. Professor of Divinity in Harvard University—For sale by Cummings, Hilliard & Co. Washington-street. Aug. 12.

Rev Mr Frothingham's

SERMON, on the Sabbath after the Death of the venerable *John Adams*, is just published by

MUNROE & FRANCIS,
128 Washington-street.

BOSTON DIRECTORY.—Just Published the Boston Directory "containing names of the inhabitants, their occupations, places of business, and Dwelling Houses, with lists of the Streets, Lanes and Wharves, the City Officers, Public Offices, and Banks, and other useful information"—for sale by *Charles Stimpson*, corner of Broad and State-street.

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter-Sts.

Has received a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalmia, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery Instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth, Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Trocars, Bistories, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c. ☞Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines. Medicines delivered at any hour in the night. July 8.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

Adams Henderson, of Newburyport, to Miss Mary Ann Woodman of Elliot, Me.

Bradford Jones, of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth W. Elms, formerly of Scituate.

William Knott, a native of England, to Miss Sarah Ann Frederickson of this city.

John Lee to Mrs Frances Ford.

Samuel Hinks, of Bucksport, Me. to Miss Charlotte Fullum of this city.

John Bartlett to Miss Mary Kenniston.

David Hyde to Miss Jerusha Clapp, both of this city.

Valentine Simmons to Miss Mary Ann Lombard.

Lot Clark to Miss Mary B. Eaton.

In Hingham, Stephen Palmer, of this city, to Miss Martha Lewis.

In Medford, Albert Tainter, of this city, to Miss Mary G. Tufts.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Aug. 24.

August

17 Marcus Claudius Moore, 5 months.
Susan Dexter, 19 years.
Enoch James Hollett, 2 years.
Frederick Faxon, 17 months.
Bethiah Keathing, 67 years.

18 Barnabas Hopkins, 50 years.

20 Son of —— Stowell, 9 months.
Thomas Cassey, 84 years.
Catherine Staton, 74 years.
Harriet Newhall, 9 months.
Ebenezer Tufts, 21 months.

21 Jedidiah Parker, 89 years.
Thomas McNamara, 6 years.
Sarah Howe, 29 years.

22 Henry Thompson, 21 years.
Lendell Pitts, 40 years.
Victor Carter, 37 years.
Edward Child, 43 years.
Maria Gahagen Miller, 18 years.
George W. Greenough, 4 years.

23 Dawson Lincoln, 46 years.
Elizabeth Bowden, 60 years.
C. C. Nichols, Jun. 9 years.

☞ *Erratum.*—In our last list of deaths, the name of James Green, should read James *Breen.*

DIED

In Lexington, on Monday last, Mr Ebenezer Munro, aged 83, one of the remaining few that composed that small band of Militia veterans, who met the British on the Plains of Lexington, on the ever memorable 19th of April, 1775: as is described on the monument there standing—they nobly dared to be free.

In Lubec, (Me.) Col Lemuel Trescott, a veteran of the Revolution, and a commander of a battalion of the excellent Light Infantry corps, so much beloved by Lafayette, its Commander in Chief.

In the Pacific ocean, Capt. Alvin Ewer, of Sandwich, aged 32, late master of the ship Centurion, killed by a whale.

In Santa-Martha, Mr Eyre Jeffries, son of the late Dr Jeffries of this city.

In Edenton, N. C. James Wills, esq. editor of the Edenton Gazette,

Port of Boston.

August *Entered.*

15 Br Forest, Foot, Havre.
Br Jones, Leach, Gottenburg.
Br Florida, Bourne, Liverpool.
Br Roxana, Miller, Pernambuco.
Br Mary, Given, Port Au Prince.
Sl Delight, Given, do.

19 Sh America, Pray, Liverpool.
Br Mary & Eliza, Whittemore, Stockholm.
Br Texel, Gardner, Wales.
Br Sultana, Williams, Smyrna.
Br Dolly, Beach, Santa Martha.

21 Br Rob Roy, Cross, Canton.

22 Br Watchman, Nason, St. Ubes.
Br George, Lewis, Havre.
Br Syren, ——, Marsala.
Br Jane, Endicot, Marseilles.

At Quarantine.

22 Br Zipporah, Delesdernier, St Croix.
Br Jacob, Eddy, Trinidad & Newport.
Br Samuel & John, ——, Honduras.
Sc Alice & Nancy, Brown, "
Sc Alert, Moore, Havana.
Sc Element, Foster, Martinique.

August *Cleared,*

16 Sc Russe, Cameron, Halifax.
Sc Fairy, Selfridge, Gottenburg.

18 Sc Triton, Bryant, N. W. Coast,

22 Sh New Galen, Hinkley, Brazils,
Sc Caroline & Nancy, Bray, St Andrews.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

WILLIAM GRANT, Medical Electrician, has taken a room in Scollay's Buildings, Court-street, entrance on Pemberton's Hill, where patients may receive electrical operations, according to the improved method of application, and from the Patent Electrical Machine of Dr Thomas Brown, by whose improvements in the construction of machines, the shocks are so modified, that they do not produce that disagreeable sensation which is experienced from the common machine. The shocks are graduated to any degree of strength at pleasure, and perfectly manageable at discretion. Some of the cases most successfully treated by this mode of applying the fluid, are the following:—Cancers, Cramps, Colick, Corns, Headache, Vertigo, Hysterics, Female Complaints, Incubus, Sore, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Side, Pleurisy, Palsy, Quincy, Rheumatisms, St. Vitus' Dance, &c. Persons afflicted with any of the above complaints, and desiring a safe, pleasant and cheap cure, will do well, to call and give Electricity a fair trial.

☞ Operations may be received at the Electrical Room, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. every day.

Aug. 12.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. II. SEPTEMBER 2, 1826. No. 9.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 8, MERCHANTS' HALL, CONGRESS-ST.

POETRY.

For the Boston News-Letter.

LOVELINESS.

When youth hath sought to find the fair
To make with him a happy pair,
Disgust may oft have borne the sway,
Reason perchance have had her nay:
But all the powers the man can raise
Are light as down when Zephyr plays,
If maiden virtues, virgin smiles,
Aid Cupid in his wary wiles;
If in one form are seen unite
The ivory's smoothness and its white,
The cherry and the lily blend,
The peach its velvet softness lend;
If once is caught the lively eye,
That speaks the soul complacency,
That looks devotion to its God,
Anticipates its parent's nod,
Whose glance relieves a brother's woe,
Forbids a sister's tears to flow;
That flashes hope on all that grieve,
With modesty bids love to live,
As half concealed beneath a tress
Of auburn hair, it whispers, yes.

MR BOWEN,—Lounging among my old books the other day, I came across the following ingenious article, as inserted in the Boston Chronicle of 1768, an odd vol. of which paper had been preserved by my father. I have seen the article, I think, before, at least the chapter on *Toleration*, stripped of the circumstances and occasion, which produced it; but the whole article, is still worthy of preservation; and I know of no publication better suited to that purpose, than the City Record, which I am happy to learn is daily gaining credit as an interesting and useful periodical.

Yours respectfully,
CANDIDUS.

TOLERATION.

Do always what you yourself think right, and let others enjoy the same privilege. The latter is a duty you owe to your neighbor; the former, as well as the latter, are duties you owe to your Maker.—*Lord Kaims' Art of Thinking.*

The following illustration of the above maxim, has appeared in a late publication.

London, April 16, 1764.

Sir,—Some time ago, being in company with a friend from North-America, [Dr Franklin] as well known throughout Europe for his ingenious discoveries in natural philosophy, as to his countrymen for his sagacity, his usefulness and activity, in every public spirited measure, and to his acquaintance for all the social virtues; the conversation happened to turn on the subject of persecution. My friend, whose understanding is as enlarged as his heart is benevolent, did not fail to urge many unanswerable arguments against a practice so obviously repugnant to every dictate of humanity. At length, in support of what he had advanced, he called for a Bible, and turning to the book of Genesis, read as follows :—

CHAP. LXVII.

And it came to pass after these things, that Abraham sat in the door

of his tent, about the going down of the sun.

2. And behold, a man bowed with age, coming from the way of the wilderness leaning on a staff.

3. And Abraham arose, and met him, and said unto him, Turn in, I pray thee, and wash thy feet, and tarry all night; and thou shalt rise early in the morning, and go on thy way.

4. But the man said, Nay, for I will abide under this tree.

5. And Abraham pressed him greatly: so he turned, and they went into the tent: and Abraham baked unleavened bread, and they did eat.

6. And when Abraham saw that the man blessed not God, he said unto him, Wherefore dost thou not worship the most high God, creator of heaven and earth?

7. And the man answered and said, I do not worship thy God, neither do I call upon his name; for I have made to myself a God, which abideth always in my house, and provideth me with all things.

8. And Abraham's zeal was kindled against the man, and he arose, and fell upon him, and drave him forth with blows into the wilderness.

9. And at midnight God called unto Abraham, saying, Abraham, where is the stranger?

10. And Abraham answered and said, Lord, he would not worship thee, neither would he call upon thy name; therefore have I driven him out from before my face, into the wilderness.

11. And God said, have I borne with him these hundred ninety and eight years, and nourished him, and clothed him, notwithstanding his rebellion against me; and couldest not thou, that art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?

12. And Abraham said, Let not the anger of my Lord wax hot against his servant: lo, I have sinned; forgive me, I pray thee.

13. And he arose, and went forth into the wilderness, and sought diligently for the man, and found him:

14. And returned with him to his tent; and when he had entreated him kindly he sent him away in the morning with gifts.

15. And God spake again unto Abraham, saying, For this thy sin shall thy seed be afflicted four hundred years in a strange land.

16. But for thy repentance will I deliver them; and they shall come forth with power, and with gladness of heart, and with much substance.

I own I was struck with the aptness of the passage to the subject; and did not fail to express my surprise, that in all the discourses I had read against a practice so diametrically opposite to the genuine spirit of our holy religion, I did not remember to have seen this chapter quoted; nor did I recollect my having ever read it, though no stranger to my Bible. Next morning, turning to the book of Genesis, I found there was no such chapter, and that the whole was a well meant invention of my friend, whose sallies of humor, in which he is a great master, have always an useful and benevolent tendency.

With some difficulty I procured a copy of what he pretended to read, which I now send you for the entertainment of your readers; and you will perhaps think it not unseasonable at a time when our church more particularly calls upon us to commemorate the amazing love of HIM who possessing the divine virtue of charity in the most supreme degree, laid down his life even for his enemies. I am, &c. W. S.

Dr. B——, had a happy faculty of playing upon words. Once he gave orders for a *Turkey pie* to be made, which his two servants, *Janny* and *Sary* eat up. The Dr. inquiring for it, and being informed of the servant that it was eat up, turned round to the company, at table, and observed, that every *Janny-Sary* was a *Turkey pye-rate.*

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COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

The Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a connexion in business under the firm of SMITH, REED & GAYLORD.

JOEL SMITH,
JAMES REED,
CHARLES GAYLORD.

Boston, Aug. 25, 1826.

BOOK BINDING—BLANK BOOKS.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, will receive at their Bindery, No. 36 Washington-street, all Orders with which they may be favored to Bind any quantity of Books in any style, at reasonable prices.

Paper ruled with expedition and accuracy. A large assortment of Blank Books constantly on hand, and Blank Books will be Ruled to any pattern and Bound in any style according to order.

INK ESTABLISHMENT.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, No. 36 Washington-street, having been appointed by Mr George Clark, his sole and only Agents for vending his News and Book Ink—inform the public that they have on hand and shall constantly keep a complete supply of the article, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Writing Ink of the *first* quality will be constantly for sale at the above place, by the barrel, gallon or bottle.—This Ink will be packed in any way according to order.

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, No. 36, Washington-street, inform their Friends and the Public, that they will execute any orders with which they may be favored in the above line with despatch and correctness, on reasonable terms.

Books and Jobs of every description *Stereotyped* at short notice, and all contracts will be *punctually fulfilled*.

Cuts of every description constantly on hand. Mr Reed will devote his *personal attention* to this business, in every branch of it.

Sept. 2.

SOUTH BOSTON AND CITY COACH.

The Proprietors having made the necessary arrangements for running said Coach, give notice that the Coach will leave Mr James Williams' Store near the Point, South Boston, Every Day except Sunday, at 7, 9, and 12 o'clock, A. M. and 2, 4. and 6 o'clock, P. M. running down Broad Way to Mr Haskell's dwelling house in South Boston, then across Fourth-street to E. French's Hotel, where it will wait for Passengers, then proceed to the Washington Coffee-House and State-street, Boston. A suitable Room has been provided at the Washington Coffee-House for the accommodation of Passengers.

RETURNING—The Coach will leave State-street at 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock, P. M. will stop at Washington Coffee-House to receive Passengers. This Coach is intended to offer a great convenience to the South End, as well as to South Boston. The Coach will continue running precisely at the time appointed, until further notice.—FARE—12 1-2 *cents each way*.

NORTON & HUNTING, *Proprietors*.

COPARTNERSHIP.

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HERMAN HUTCHINSON.

Aug. 12.

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WM. C. HUNNEMAN,
SAM'L. H. HUNNEMAN.

Aug. 12.

SUMMER HATS, PARASOLS, &c.

WILLIAM BARRY,

Old State House.

Has just received a fresh supply of American Grass Hats (imitation Leghorns) for Men and Children's wear, part of which are very fine. Men and Children's Leghorns, fine and coarse.

Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Drab Beavers. Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Black Beavers, from New-York, Boston, and his own Manufactory, newest fashion.

A great variety of Men's and Youth's Plated Hats, of his own Manufacture, warranted Water Proof and durable.

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A general assortment of Hat Trimmings as usual, together with a few pairs superior Hat Irons, which he offers on the lowest terms, for cash. June 10.

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter-Sts.

Has received a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalmia, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery Instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth, Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Trocars, Bistories, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c. ☞Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines. Medicines delivered at any hour in the night. July 8.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

Dr Hiram Hoyt, of Hardwick, Vt. to Miss Eliza, daughter of the late Mr Clotworthy Mackeige of this city.

John Mansfield, of this city, to Miss Eliza Pittee, formerly of Hingham.

In West-Cambridge, Lt. Ward Marston, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Mary Ann Vinal Webber, both of Boston.

In Salem, Wm. G. Davis, of Boston, to Miss Jane McKelvey Lemon, daughter of Wm. L. of S.

In Framingham, 24th inst. Henry H. Fuller, Counsellor at Law, of Boston, to Miss Mary Buckminster Stone, daughter of Daniel S.

In Watertown, Charles Carter, of Boston, to Miss Sarah Vose, daughter of Mark Vose of W.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Aug. 31.

August

23 Benjamin Prescott, 8 months.
Frederick N. Cleveland, 5 do.
John Robinson, 29 years.
24 George G. Thompson, 17 years.
Eliza Ann Viety, 9 months.
25 Harriet Heywood, 17 months.
Hannah Storer, 90 years.
26 Sarah Sumner, 12 months.
Caroline H. Thwing, 6 weeks.
Sarah Harrington, 12 months.
Colored Man, name unknown.
Isabella S. Dando, 16 months.
Matthew Condron, 8 months.
27 John Bannon, 5 months.
Maria Hamilton, 23 years.
Mary Ann Thacker, 27 years.
Son of Ephraim Nute, 2 days.
28 Benjamin Dowse, 19 months.
Elijah Bowker, 38 years.
Joseph Jeffis, 72 years.
Elizabeth Teighee, 7 weeks.
Levi Webster, 47 years.
Deborah Leonard, ——.
Mary Abrahams, 70 years.
Dorcas Moore, 47 years.
David Holden, 2 months.
29 Wm. Dewire, 10 months.
George Steley, 15 days.
James Peterson, 42.
Mary Ann Gardner, 11 months.
30 Mary Scott, 2 years.
Margaret Shaw, 15 months.

DIED

In London, Mr Alderman Cox, suddenly on the 20th of June, of apoplexy. Only four days before the Consistory Court was occupied in the consideration of the case of Cox vs. Cox, in which Mrs Cox sued for the restitution of conjugal rights, of which she had been deprived, in consequence of proceedings on a former occasion, when the exploits of a gentleman of the name of Kean made a conspicuous figure. The result of the proceedings on the day above mentioned, was an order of the court to reduce alimony previously allowed to Mrs Cox from 300*l.* to 220*l.* per annum.

In Pennsylvania, William Ross, aged 109. He was in Braddock's field, with Washington, when he was slightly wounded, and during the revolutionary war, fought by the side of the same beloved chief.

Port of Boston.

August *Entered.*

23 Br Neptune, Antigua.
Br Zipporah, Delesdenier, St Croix.
Sc Alice & Nancy, Brown, Honduras.
Sc Alert, ——, Havana.
Sc Hope, Marshal, St Andrews.
24 Sc Tantamount, Hatch, Lubec.
Br Sam & John, Shaw, Honduras.
Sc Element, Foster, Fort Royal.
Br Jacob, Eddy, Trinidad.

At Quarantine.

23 Br Phebe, Burnham, St Thomas.
Br Maine, Story, do.

August *Cleared,*

23 Br Aurora, Nelson, Rotterdam.
Br Aurora, Gray, St Thomas.
Br Olive, Kinsman, Surinam.
Sc Greyhound, Sturgies, Canton.
24 Br Index, Baker, Brazils.
Br Ocean, Mantor, Messina.
24 Sc Tandem, Adams, Brazils.

LIFE OF MURRAY.

BOWEN & CUSHING

Propose publishing by subscription a second edition of the *Life of John Murray*, the First Preacher of Universalism in America. Written by himself.

This work, which is so well known as to render a recommendation unnecessary, is now out of print, and repeated inquiries having been made for it, it is thought that a second edition, printed in a neat and handsome style would meet with encouragement. They are therefore induced, in compliance with the wishes of a number of their friends, to undertake the publication if a sufficient number of subscribers should be obtained to warrant it success.

Conditions. It will be printed in a neat duodecimo form, on good paper and handsome type, and will contain about 350 pages, accompanied with a well engraved and correct likeness of the author, and delivered to subscribers at $1,25 handsomely bound and lettered, or $1 in boards. Those who become accountable for six copies, will be entitled to a *seventh* gratis.

The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained; and persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns by the first of October next, that there may be no unnecessary delay in the publication.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1826.

REAL ESTATE.

Prices from 500 *to* $20,000.

E. C. BEALS & CO. *REAL ESTATE BROKERS*, No. 48 North Market St. fronting Merchants' Row, have constantly for sale, a large number of *ESTATES* in the City and Country. Lots of Land for sale, and contracts made with Builders—Mortgages negociated. Sept. 2.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. II. SEPTEMBER 9, 1826. No. 10.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 8, MERCHANTS' HALL, CONGRESS-ST.

POETRY.

"VENITE PER ME; or *are you coming for me.*"

This is a beautiful production. The melody is sweet and plaintive, and the words to which it was wedded very felicitously, embody an affecting incident related by Lady Morgan, in her fearless and excellent work, (as Lord Byron calls it) on Italy. The arrangement affords a new proof of Sir J. Stephenson's refined taste.

Richmond Enquirer.

Oft as the faintly splashing oar
Draws near yon Islet's shade,
From her lone cell for ever more
Demands a love lorn maid,
'Venite per me, venite per me, cari amici?'

Still to her dreary prison bar
Her pallid cheeks she presses,
Waves her white arm, and from afar
Each gondolier addresses,
'Venite per me, venite per me, cari amici?'

By noon tide suns—by moonlight beams,
Each bark glides swift along,
She still of Friends and Freedom dreams,
Still breathes that well known song,
'Venite per me, venite per me, cari amici?'

To her comes not with twilight dim
Or joy, or soft repose;
With Vesper bell, or midnight hymn,
In mournful cadence flows,
'Venite per me, venite per me, cari amici?'

Poor soul; each gliding bark she sees
Her anxious hope renews,
And mingled with the sighing breeze,
The sad lament pursues,
'Venite per me, venite per me, cari amici?'

'As we neared the island for the benefit of shade, (for the heat was intense) we came close under a dreary looking wing of the building of the Lazeretto, so close that we distinctly heard a young silvery-toned voice frequently repeating, "*Venite per me, venite per me, cari amici?*"*

'Directed by the sound, we perceived a pale face pressed against the iron bars of a sashless window, in an elevated part of the building; one hand that looked like snow in the sunshine, had forced itself through the grating and accompanied, by its impatient emotion, the oft-repeated question, 'Venite per me.'

'As we rowed on, the voice lost its cheerness; its tones seemed suffocated by disappointment, and the winds which bore them died on the waters with a more melancholy murmur, than the last sobbing sound which we caught of 'Venite per me?'

"Poverina!" said the gondolier in a tone of compassion—'Povetina!' if we passed twenty times a day, she would ask if it was for her we were coming. We inquired who the Poverina was? He said he did not know; she was some young maniac, mad for love, he had heard.

Lady Morgan's Italy.

* Are you coming for me, are you coming for me dear friends.

Anecdote.—One of our revolutionary generals, whose memory is still precious in this vicinity, sat one day fatigued and overburthened with care, till he fell fast asleep in his tent. His faithful aids were abroad, watching every movement of the

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enemy, and he knew well they would despatch a special message, whenever circumstances called for his presence. A devoted servant, however, more anxious than wise, thought them too dilatory, and hastened, as he saw the hostile ranks advance, to wake his master, crying out, *Sir, sir, the enemy's coming, they're in the ditch now.* The hero lifted his eyelids, and calmly looking at Joe, replied, *Very well, let them stay there, it's the best place for them*, and composed himself again to recruit his limbs for the coming conflict.

The number of priests, supported by the government of France, is 26,665; of which there are belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, 4 Cardinals, 13 Archbishops, 66 Bishops, 174 Vicars General, 660 Canons, 2917 Rectors, and 22,816 Curates. The rest are protestants, Calvinists, and Lutherans.

The whole number of Jesuits, in England exceed 40,000. They have two large Establishments, for education, where more than 400 pupils are instructed.

Col. M'Neil has been honorably acquitted of the charges alledged against him in the Court Martial, lately held at Green Bay.

The price of travelling, on the Erie Canal route, is three cents per mile, including board.

A cotton ware-house, in Augusta, Geo. together with 2100 bales cotton were destroyed by fire on the 9th August. The building was occupied by E. Camfield & Co. The cotton belonged, principally to planters.

ORDINATIONS.—At Northamton, 16th Aug. Rev Edward B. Hall, pastor of the 2d Congregational Church in that town, the Introductory Prayer was made by the Rev Mr Parkman, of Boston; Sermon, by Rev Professor Ware, & Consecrating Prayer by Rev Mr Peirpoint.

Rev Cyrus Pitt Grosvenor, pastor of the Baptist Church in Hartford, has signified his intention of resigning that office.

The Rev Messrs George Leonard, and Rufus Babcock, were ordained to the Babtist ministry, at Salem, on Wednesday 23d of August.

Extraordinary.—A heavy tornado occurred at Chatham, Upper Canada, on the 1st Aug. accompanied with rain and *snow!*—and the latter, in such quantities, as to remain on the ground for several days. A number of houses, barns, fences, orchards and forest trees were destroyed by the violence of the wind.

The militia, in some of the military districts of New-York, are proverbial for their indifference to discipline and want of decorum on the parade ground. It is a practice by no means uncommon, among them, to have a *cigar* in their mouths, which they puff away, between every word of command.

A large piece of ordinance, at Darien, called the "*Thomas Jefferson*," was discharged 82 times, during the late Jubilee; at the 83d discharge it *burst.* This was the age of Mr Jefferson, and has been mentioned as another *coincidence* to the many others already noticed.

The Grand Jury of NewYork have presented numerous bills against the Directors, and other Agents of the several Banking and Insurance offices, which have recently stopped payments in N. York. The indictments are "*for conspiracy to defraud.*"

It is calculated that 9000 strangers have visited the Springs this season. In the course of the last fortnight, there arrived in one day 32 carriages with fresh visitants.

A monthly Journal is proposed in Paris, for the purpose of illustrating the advantages of the American Institutions. If this is permitted, we shall have better hopes of the freedom of speech and of the press in France, than we ever had before.

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The valuable Flour Mills of Messrs. Tysons, of Baltimore, have been destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of grain.

The leaves of the Wild Cherry tree are found to be poisonous to cattle. A farmer in Pennsylvania, a few weeks since, having fallen one of those trees, six of his cows eat of the leaves, and died in the course of half an hour afterwards. Prudence therefore dictates, that when it becomes necessary to cut down a tree of this kind, that the branches and leaves should be burnt immediately, as cattle are fond of them, and liable to die instantaneously, by eating them too freely.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

The Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a connexion in business under the firm of SMITH, REED & GAYLORD.

JOEL SMITH,
JAMES REED,
CHARLES GAYLORD.

Boston, Aug. 25, 1826.

BOOK BINDING—BLANK BOOKS.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, will receive at their Bindery, No. 36 Washington-street, all Orders with which they may be favored to Bind any quantity of Books in any style, at reasonable prices.

Paper ruled with expedition and accuracy. A large assortment of Blank Books constantly on hand, and Blank Books will be Ruled to any pattern and Bound in any style according to order.

INK ESTABLISHMENT.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, No. 36 Washington-street, having been appointed by Mr George Clark, his sole and only Agents for vending his News and Book Ink—inform the public that they have on hand and shall constantly keep a complete supply of the article, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Writing Ink of the *first* quality will be constantly for sale at the above place, by the barrel, gallon or bottle.—This Ink will be packed in any way according to order.

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, No. 36, Washington-street, inform their Friends and the Public, that they will execute any orders with which they may be favored in the above line with despatch and correctness, on reasonable terms.

Books and Jobs of every description *Stereotyped* at short notice, and all contracts will be *punctually fulfilled*.

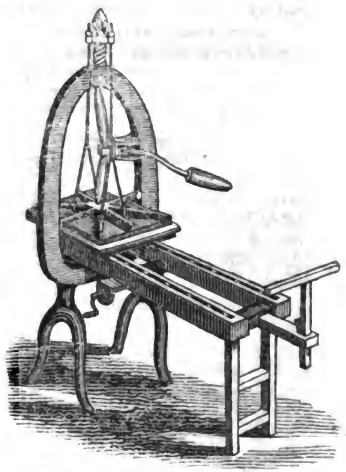
Cuts of every description constantly on hand: Mr Reed will devote his *personal attention* to this business, in every branch of it.

Sept. 2.

REAL ESTATE,

Prices from 500 *to* $20,000.

E. C. BEALS & CO. *REAL ESTATE BROKERS,* No. 48 North Market St. fronting Merchants' Row, have constantly for sale, a large number of *ESTATES* in the City and Country. Lots of Land for sale, and contracts made with Builders—Mortgages negociated. Sept. 2



NEW-ENGLAND

TYPE FOUNDERY,

Congress-Street, Boston.

THE undersigned cast and offer for sale TYPES of every description, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, which with recently cut Flowers, are of the newist faces and patterns. They are now able to complete large orders promptly, and attend immediately to the smallest commands. Their Job Letter, plain and ornamented, is cast in solid bodies, as are also their Cuts and Ornaments.

Tey also sell Chases, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Gallies, Printers' Cases, Stands, Paper Boards, Parchments, Ball Stocks, Skins Stereotype Cuts, Mallets, Quoins, Bodkins, Furniture, and Leads. Likewise, PRINTERS' INK, from various manufactories, at the manufactory prices. They are also ready to receive orders for their newly improved Iron

"New-England Printing Preess,"

recently invented by Mr D. PHELPS, which is in most succesful operation in this city. It recommends itself for its great simplicity and efficiency. They warrant all their articles to be of the first quality, at the lowest established prices, on the most liberal termes as to time or discount for cash.

BAKER & GREELE, No. 24, Congress-street.

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter-Sts.

Has received a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalmia, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery Instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth, Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Trocars, Bistories, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c. ☞Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines. Medicines delivered at any hour in the night. July 8.

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STOCKS EXCHANGE.

U. S. Six per Cents, 1813,	1 *a* 1-2 adv.
" " 1814,	2 1-4 *a* 2 1-2
" " 1815,	4 1-4 *a* 4 1-2
U. S. Bank Stock, - - -	17 1-4*a*17 1-2

MERCHANDISE.

Flour, superfine, -	4 *a* 4 87 cts.
Corn, - -	82
Coffee, W. India, -	14 *a* 16
Sugar, W. I. brown, -	8 *a* 9 50
Molasses, - -	28 *a* 30
Tea, Bohea, -	28 *a* 29
Tea, Souchong, -	49 *a* 51

Married,

IN THIS CITY.

On Wednesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Yonng, Mr Daniel Wheelwright to Miss Charlotte L. Russell, daughter of the Hon. Benj. Russell.

By Rev. Mr. Knowles, Mr Samuel A. Shed to Miss Lucretia Pinkham.

By Rev. Mr Ware, Mr Nahum Ball to Miss Mary Washburn.

By Rev. Mr. Wayland, Capt. Enoch Bowden of Mount Desert to Mrs. Betsey Lombard of Orleans.— Mr Nathaniel Fife, merchant, to Miss Margaret Susan Bird, dnughter of Mr James Bird.

Mr. John Mansfield, of this city, to Miss Eliza Pittee, formerly of Hingham.

In Framingham, 24th inst. Henry H. Fuller, Counsellor at Law, of Boston, to Miss Mary Buckminster Stone, daughter of Mr. Daniel Stone.

At New-York, Mr W. R. Blake, commedian, to Mrs. L. S. Waring, both formerly of the Boston Theatre.

DIED

At Glastenbury, Con. Mrs. Ann Knox, of this city, aged 70.

At Salem, Mr Wm. P. Richardson; President of the American Insurance Company, aged 41.

At Philadelphia, Anna Maria Walsh, consort of Robert Walsh, esq. editor of the National Gazette, aged 37. Hon. Joseph B. M'Kean, esq. aged 63. Stephen Ives, esq. aged 58.

In Alabama, Gen. Wade Hampton.

In Berks County, Penn. Rev. Jonathan Bull, aged 49.

In Georgia, Mr Daniel Meigs, a native of Con. aged 43.

In Virginia, Major Isaac Hite, one of the heroes of the Revolution.

At N. York Lieut. Ehomas Turner, R. N. Commander of the British Packet 'Wellington.' His remains were attended to the grave by a procession of boats from the ship, with the British colorr half-mast the Wellington firing minute guns. The corpse was followed to the grave by the British Consul, his Britannic Majesty's Agent, and a number of English and other residents of that city.

In Lancaster, Samuel Ward, esq. aged 87, universally regretted.

The Baltimore Gazette announces the death of Paul Allen, Esq. after a short illness. He was known to the public as a writer of considerable talents, both in prose and verse.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Sept. 7.

August
30 Sarah Foss, 15 months.
James Darling Rogers, 15 months.
31 Michael Cotter, at Rainsford Isl. 17 ys
James Adams, 22 years.

September
1 Thomas W. Shed, 19 years.
Eleanor McCabe, 5 months.
Charles B. Rolphe, 9 months.
Sarah Jane Kendall, 10 months.
Louisa Farrar, 15 months.
Sarah Amerige, 39 years.
2 Francis P. Cunningham, 16 months.
Alexander Colden, 37 years.
John Smith, 55 years.
3 Mary B. Helus, 12 months.
Anna Stephens, 74 years.
Matilda Brown.
Shubael Peck, 46 years.
4 Sarah S. T. Drayton, 5 years.
William Rice, 53 years.
Abigail Foster, 33 years.
5 Charles H. Bassett, 8 years.
Benjamin Colman, 25 years.
Joanna Townsend, 59 years.
6 Dorcas Greenleaf, 45 years.
Julia Ann Lovejoy, 17 months.
4 William Creighton, 4 months.

BOOK AUCTION.

SMITH, REED & GAYLORD, will sell at their Auction Room, No 38, Washington street, (a few doors north of State Street,) THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, an extensive assortment of Books in the various branches of Literature.

CARDS,
Neatly printed at this Office.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. II. SEPTEMBER 16, 1826. No. 11.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

BEAUTIFUL STANZAS.

"REMEMBER THEE."

I saw thy form in youthful prime,
Nor dream'd that pale decay
Would steal before the march of time
And waste its bloom away.
But still thy features wore that light
That fades not with the breath;
And life ne'er look'd more purely bright
Than in thy smile of death.

As streams that run o'er golden mines
With modest murmur glide,
Nor seems to know the wealth that shines
Beneath their crystal tide;
So veil'd within a simple guise,
Thy radiant genius shone,
And that which charm'd all other eyes,
Seem'd worthless in thine own.

If souls could always dwell above,
Thou ne'er hadst left thy sphere,
Or, could we keep the soul we love
We had not lost thee here;
Though many a gifted mind we meet,
Though fairest forms we see,
To live with them is far less sweet
Than to remember thee.

Moore

"GO, AND SIN NO MORE."

Oh! woman, if by simple wile
Thy soul has stray'd from honour's track,
'Tis mercy only can beguile,
By gentle ways, the wanderer back.

The stain that on thy virtue lies,
Wash'd by thy tears, may yet decay,
As clouds that sully morning skies
May all be swept in showers away.

Go, go—be innocent, and live—
The tongues of men may wound thee sore;
But heav'n in pity can forgive,
And bid thee "go, and sin no more."

EPIGRAM.

When Harry was old' to Maria he said
"My dear, if you please, we will marry."
Maria replied with a toss of the head,
"I never will wed thee, Old Harry!"

He waited till all her gay suitors were gone,
Then cried, "a fine dance they have led you.
The hand that I proffered, you treated with scorn,
And now, the *Old Harry* won't wed you?"

THE BITER BIT.

A travelling tin merchant, (says the Schoharie Republican,) from the land of 'wooden nutmegs and horn gun flints,' while moving with his *portable* warehouse through an adjoining town, called upon a very *shrewd* descendant of St. Crispin, or in other words, a pretty "wide awake" shoemaker, who, having on hand a Plattsburgh dollar, thought the present opportunity a fine one for disposing of it—besides the *immortal* honour he would acquire by having 'taken in a Yankee pedlar,' a consideration of no small importance, it being generally believed a difficult point to accomplish. He accordingly bought a *tin paste horne*, and giving a *knowing* wink to the by-standers, offered his Plattsburgh bill, and requested his change. The pedlar looked grave, and shook his head—he did not like the bill, he said, for he had heard the bank was down. Crispin said, there was no such thing—the report was set afloat by brokers and speculators, men not to be relied upon—the bills were perfectly good; as good as specie—

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and as to that matter, a *little* better, because it was less trouble to carry it;" and all the spectators joined with him, in recommending the bill to be a good bill, and the bank that issued it, to be a bank of 'exceeding good repute." The bill being so highly recommended, the *unsuspecting* pedlar put it in his pocket, and handed out the change—the by-standers put on long faces—the shoemaker laughed behind his ears, and no one looked *really* honest but the pedlar. But trading did not stop here; Crispin, elated with success, offered to sell the man of tin a lot of shoes, at a reduced price, for cash. The pedlar bargained for them at $10—deposited the shoes in the cart box—paid the amount in *Plattsburgh* bills—and drove leisurely off whistleing the old tune of '*catch a weasle asleep.*"

RATS—An innkeeper lately complaining to a gentleman, that his house was greatly infested with rats, and that he would willingly give a considerable sum to get rid of them, was on the following morning thus accosted by a Frenchman, after he had received his bill. 'I vill assure you, sir, I shall tell you vich vay you shall get rid of de rat.' 'I will be much obliged to you if you can,' replied the landlord.—"Vell den, *only charge de rat as you charge me, and I'll be hanged if de rat ever come to your house again!*"

The following is said to have had its origin in consequence of the free use of KNAPP'S BLACKING, which we are happy to learn is manufactured on a very extensive scale, in this city.

LOOKING-GLASS BOOTS.

A city fop wore boots that lace
So varnish'd they reflect his face,
As thus equipp'd he moves genteel,
A pup ran barking at his heel;
A stranger sauntering near the spark—
Ask'd—"What now makes that puppy bark?"
Replies a lad of mind acute—
"*He sees a puppy in the boot!*"

VEXATION.

Oh! Ma! Ma! 'tis *vexation* all next week, (meaning vacation) said a little lad, returning from school. 'Very true, my son, it will be *vexation* week to me.'

Effects of Wine.—A convivial Baron of the Exchequer, a few days ago, in reply to an observation, 'that a *certain* quantity of wine did no harm,' said, 'No, it was an *uncertain* quantity that did all the mischief.'

A Scottish nobleman one day visited a lawyer at his office, in which, at the time, there was a blazing fire, which led him to exclaim, 'dear sir, your office is hot as an *oven.*'—So it should be, my Lord,' replied the lawyer, "as it is here I make my *bread.*"

The worthy tobacconist, who has started for the borough of Southwark, promises if elected, to give the electors a QUID *pro quo.*

The *Glove Makers*, in Macclesfield (Eng.) in consequence of depression in their trade, are getting rid of their *hands.*

A premium has been offered in New-York, of the value of $100, for the best criticism on the principal spelling Books, now extant.

We are daily furnished with accounts of disasters arising from the late heavy rains. The last Hartford paper states, that a number of bridges, mills, dams, and houses had been swept away, particularly in the vicinity of Farmington river. At Granby the loss has been severe; at Westfield and Southwick, a number of bridges and powder-mills had been destroyed. By the sudden and extraordinary rise of the Connecticut river, almost every thing lodged on its banks, had been carried away, and literally filled the river with the floating masses of wood timber, and other articles washed away from their places of deposit.

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DIED,

In Brattleborough, Vt. on Wednesday night, 16th Aug. Hon ROYALL TYLER, Esq. aged 66. Judge Tyler was a native of Boston, and commenced his public life as Aid-de-camp to Gen. Lincoln, who commanded the army that suppressed the rebellion of Shays, in 1786-7. During that campaign, Mr Tyler was charged by Gen. Lincoln with a special mission to the government of Vermont then administered by the Father of this State, the venerable Thomas Chittenden. Upon that occasion Mr T. was permitted to address the Legislature of this State, then in session at Bennington, and displayed for the first time to "Green Mountain Boys" the charms of that classical eloquence which has since given great celebrity to his name. The circumstances of this mission are recorded in Judge Minot's elegant history of the Rebellion in Massachusetts. About four years afterwards Mr Tyler removed to Vermont, and very soon became one of our most distiguished advocates. He was an assistant Judge of the Supreme Court six years, and Chief Judge of the same Court six years more. As a man of genius, a poet, and orator, a civilian, an erudite and accomplished scholar, and a gentleman of the most elegant and endearing manners in social and domestic life, his memory will long be cherished with affection and respect, by the companions of his youth in Massachusetts, and those of his mature and declining years in Vermont. "The Algerine Captive," unquestionably one of the most original and brilliant productions of this generation, will for ever secure him a high rank among American writers, and the future admirers of his beautiful poems will give his name in charge to the sweet lyre.

Bratt. Messenger.

[Judge T. studied his profession under the late Pres. Adams.]

LIFE OF MURRAY.

BOWEN & CUSHING

Propose publishing by subscription a second edition of the *Life of John Murray*, the First Preacher of Universalism in America. Written by himself.

This work, which is so well known as to render a recommendation unnecessary, is now out of print, and repeated inquiries having been made for it, it is thought that a second edition, printed in a neat and handsome style would meet with encouragement. They are therefore induced, in compliance with the wishes of a number of their friends, to undertake the publication if a sufficient number of subscribers should be obtained to warrant it success.

Conditions. It will be printed in a neat duodecimo form, on good paper and handsome type, and will contain about 350 pages, accompanied with a well engraved and correct likeness of the author, and delivered to subscribers at $1.25 handsomely bound and lettered, or $1 in boards. Those who become accountable for six copies, will be entitled to a *seventh* gratis.

The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained; and persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns by the 1st of October next, that there may be no unnecessary delay in the publication.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership between WILCOMB & HUTCHINSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, whose separate receipt shall be their discharge.

WILLIAM WILCOMB,
HERMAN HUTCHINSON.

Aug. 12.

The Proprietors having made the necessary arrangements for running said Coach, give notice that the Coach will leave Mr James Williams' Store near the Point, South Boston, Every Day except Sunday, at 7, 9, and 12 o'clock, A. M. and 2, 4. and 6 o'clock, P. M. running down Broad Way to Mr Haskell's dwelling house in South Boston, then across Fourth-street to E. French's Hotel, where it will wait for Passengers, then proceed to the Washington Coffee-House and State-street, Boston. A suitable Room has been provided at the Washington Coffee-House for the accommodation of Passengers.

RETURNING—The Coach will leave State-street at 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock, P. M. will stop at Washington Coffee-House to receive Passengers. This Coach is intended to offer a great convenience to the South End, as well as to South Boston. The Coach will continue running precisely at the time appointed, until further notice.—FARE—12 1-2 *cents each way.*

NORTON & HUNTING, *Proprietors.*

SUMMER HATS, PARASOLS, &c.

WILLIAM BARRY,

Old State House.

Has just received a fresh supply of American Grass Hats (imitation Leghorns) for Men and Children's wear, part of which are very fine. Men and Children's Leghorns, fine and coarse.

Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Drab Beavers. Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's Black Beavers, from New-York, Boston, and his own Manufactory, newest fashion.

A great variety of Men's and Youth's Plated Hats, of his own Manufacture, warranted Water Proof and durable.

A large assortment of Parasols. Silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Children's Cloth Caps, some very elegant.

Furs.—Beaver, Muskrat, Racoon, Russia Hare, Cony, Rabbit, Red Wool, Camel's Hair, German Carrot.

A general assortment of Hat Trimmings as usual, together with a few pairs superior Hat Irons, which he offers on the lowest terms, for cash.

June 10.

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STOCKS AND EXCHANGE.

U. S. Six per Cents, 1813,	1 *a* 1 1-2 adv.
" " 1814,	3 *a* 3 1-4
" " 1815,	4 *a* 4 3-4
U. S. Bank Stock, - - -	17 1-4*a*17 1-2
Bills, on London, 60 days,	10 *a* 11 1-2
Specie Dollars, - -	par *a* 1-4

MERCHANDISE.

Flour, superfine, -	4 *a* 5 87 cts.
Corn, - -	82
Coffee, W. India, -	14 *a* 16
Sugar, W. I. brown, -	8 *a* 9 50
Molasses, - -	28 *a* 30
Tea, Bohea, -	28 *a* 29
Tea, Souchong, -	49 *a* 51

Married,

IN THIS CITY.

By Rev. Mr Wayland, Wm. P. Ripley, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Nancy March.

Mr Hiram Stephens to Miss Martha Winslow.

Capt. John Henry to Miss Lucy Bartlett.

Mr Benjamin F. Baker, to Miss Frances Lovell.

In this city, on Thursday evening, by the Rev Dr Gardner, Henry James Finn, Esq. Manager of the Boston Theatre, to Miss Elizabeth Powell, second daughter of the late Snelling Powell, Esq.

In Charlestown, on Sunday morning, by Rev. Mr Gardner, Mr Samuel Brooks to Miss Hannah Cogswell, both of Charlestown.

In Saratoga, N. Y. by Rev. Mr. Wayland, Mr Michael Gray, of Boston, to Miss Sophia Owen.

DIED

At Sea, George W. Sturgis, esq. of this city

Killed by lightening, off the Texel, on board ship Hogarth, Mr Cazneau B. Coffin, brother of the "Boston Bard."

At New-York, Hon. William P. Van Ness, a gentleman who has been much distinguished for his legal talents, and literary science.

In Virginia, Gen. Walter Taylor.

At Providence, Cato Green, aged 102, a Revolutionary soldier and Pensioner.

At Swanzey, Jonas Blodget, a revolutionary soldier, aged 70.

In Russia, lately, a man, by the name of Golgow, aged 123 years. He had survived the accession of ten Russian Sovereigns.

The death of Luther Martin has lately been announced in the papers at the residence of Aaron Burr. Col. Burr obtained two or three years ago, some fifty or sixty thousand dollars, if we recollect rightly, in an action which had been long pending in the courts of New-York. This restored him to pecuniary independence, and took from the accumulated weight of his sufferings that of poverty. He resides in New-York, and for the last year or two has furnished a resting place and home for his former friend, who has recently deceased at the age of eighty two years. Mr Martin was a native of Maryland, was a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and for a long period was one of the most eloquent and eminent advocates in the country. He defended Col. Burr on his trial at Richmond, Va. for high treason, and it was in gratitude probably for his grand effort on that occasion, that Burr provided him an asylum in the season of his decrepitude and poverty.—*Col. Reporter.*

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Sept. 14.

Sept.

6 John Carter, 35 years.

7 Russell Sturgis, 76 years.
James Reed, 3 months.

8 Ellen Carney, 15 years.
Sarah Ann Blake, 12 months.
Mary Stevens, 52 years.
Jonathan Peirce, 3 months.

9 Thomas Dean, 48 years.
Mary Searle, 28 years.
David Fagan, 2 years.
Catharine P. Dow, 13 months.

10 Abigail D. Hill, 15 months.
Mary B. Scott, 25 years.
Elizabeth Williams, 6 years.
Lydia Thacher Hallet, 14 days.

11 George Martin, 5 weeks.
Mary Holland, 46 years.
Rebecca Ann Willcut, 6 months.
Eliza S. Belcher, 11 months.
Isaac Thomas, 4 years.
Ann Mary S. Hall, 11 1-2 years.
Eliza Jones, 30 years.
Alexander Jones, 8 days.
Betsey Gibson, 56 years.
Julia Ann Foy, 9 months.
Isaac Mansfield, 76 years.
Ann Maria French, 7 months.

12 William H. Bell, 4 months.
William H. Mineham, 4 years.
Charles Edward Willcut, 6 months.

PRINTING OFFICE

Of the Boston News-Letter & City Record, No. 8, Merchants-Hall.

The Printing of Books, Pamphlets, Blanks, Policies of Insurance, Bank Checks, Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, &c. together with every variety of Letter Press Printing, is most respectfully solicited at this office.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. II. SEPTEMBER 23, 1826. No. 12.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

For the Boston News-Letter.

BOSTON LANDSCAPE.

At Boston, in August, our Jubilee year,
The views, from the State-House, in freshness appear;
Though spring is the season for *Landscape* in green,
New verdure, as view'd now mantles the scene;
The bloom of the gardens, and orchards, is flown,
But fruit, glad'ning wiser, to ripeness is grown;
If earth have an *area* surpassingly fine,
'Tis here, I behold *it*, and welcome *it* mine;
The eyes are enchanted, *it* charms us to stay,
Reflection admonishes how to obey:
The mortal who aught that's devotional fire's,
To heav'n is directed by earth's tow'ring spires.

ALFRED.

Boston, August 25, 1826.

THE ECHO-HORN.

At dawn Aurora gaily breaks
In all her gay attire;
Majestic, o'er the glassy lakes
Reflecting liquid fire.
All nature smiles, to usher in
The blushing queen of morn;
And huntsmen, with the day, begin
To wind the Echo-horn—
The Echo-horn—sweet Echo-horn.

At eve, when gloomy shades obscure
The shepherd's tranquil cot—
When tinkling bells are heard no more,
And daily toil forgot,
'Tis then the sweet, entrancing note,
On zephyrs gently borne,
With witching cadence seems to float
Around the Echo-horn—
The Echo-horn—sweet Echo-horn.

At night, when all is hush and drear,
And starlight on the deep—
When lambkins, housed from every fear,
Are lull'd in balmy sleep—
'Tis then the plighted lover hies,
With flaxen locks unshorn,
Beneath the cottage window sighs,
And winds the Echo-horn—
The Echo-horn—sweet Echo-horn.

AUTOMATON EXHIBITION.

The *Chess Player*, *Trumpeter*, and *Rope Dancers*, continue to afford entire satisfaction, and to attract full and overflowing Halls. All acknowledge that the Philosophy of Mechanics, visible in these innocent exhibitions, have never been exceeded, if equalled; and the disposition to patronize an ingenious *Artist*, is general with all classes of citizens. We add, as an extraordinary fact, that on Monday the grave and skilful *Chess Player*, found a conquerer in a *Bostonian*, in one of his most favorite *ends of games;* and was compelled to succomb, we believe for the first time since his arrival in America, any reports from the Commercial Emporium to the contrary notwithstanding. Those who saw the contest, say, the Turk had the best of the game after several moves, but by a careless play, lost his advantage and the game. He appears, however, to bear his loss with gravity, and has since continued his successful career.—*Cent.*

CURE OF YELLOW FEVER.

Dr. Girard, of Maryland, announces the discovery of a specific, for the prevention and cure of yellow fever. He has, he says, "never lost more than two patients, out of an hundred, and this small loss never occurred, except under circumstances of unforeseen fatality, such as excessive grief or fright, or

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in a constitution shattered by a complication of other diseases." With these exceptions, he thinks he has found out the sovereign cure, and is entitled to the premium of 100,000 dollars, offered by the government of Vera Cruz, for such a *panacea*.

The Theatre, now erecting in the Bowery, at New-York, is expected to eclipse all the other theatres of that city. It is in such forwardness, as to promise being opened in the course of October. Mr. Barret is to be the stage manager. There will be four tiers of boxes, a spacious and commodious pit, and a large gallery. The lobbies are to be quite splendid, in the second tier; with a central saloon for the ladies, and wings on each side, as punch rooms for the use of single gentlemen, or those unaccompanied by ladies.

A very splendid Institution, to be called the *London University*, is about to be established in that great metropolis. Its object is, the education of youth, in the middle classes of society, fixing the expense at about 100 dollars per annum, for each scholar, including board.

It is of course to depend, in a great measure, on voluntary subscriptions and donations, in which way large sums have already been contributed. The studies are to embrace the Greek and Roman languages, also the French, Spanish, Italian and German; Mathematics, natural and experimental Philosophy, with all the other useful branches of learning, science, and the arts. It is expected that the students will amount to about 5000.

THE GREEKS.

The last London papers state, that it is in contemplation, among the European powers, to unite, in demanding of the Grand Sultan, such a portion of national independence and security for Greece, as is thought the most suitable to her present condition. The outlines of the plan, seem to be these:—That she is to have a constitution and form of government; to choose her own prince and magistrates; to assess and collect the public taxes; and to do and perform all things, as an independent state, saving and excepting that the Sublime Porte, shall have the right of approving or disapproving the election of the Prince, and shall receive, *in a gross sum*, an annual tribute. On these conditions the Turkish troops and garrisons to be wholly withdrawn from Greece, and when the Turkish inhabitants of Greece, are in too great numbers for the peace and good order of a town and neighbourhood, they may be removed, on making indemnity for their houses and property.

The National Gazette contains a translation of the discourse delivered at the opening of the Congress at Panama, on the 22d June last, by Don Manuel Lorenzo de Vidaurre, Minister from Peru, on which the editor of the Gazette remarks, "M. Vidaurre, the author of this address, is of a very enthusiastic temper and rhetorical turn:—he is personally well known in this city, where he resided for some time and composed various works marked by a most sanguine spirit and emphatic style. It is possible that he ascribes greater scope and efficiency to the Congress, than his colleagues do; and exhibits rather that magnificent, romantic scheme of policy which he admires and prefers, than what the assembly will seriously entertain or attempt to establish."

A quantity of fine Salmon has been brought to the New-York market, from Lake Ontario, and sold at 2*s* 6*d* per lb. (31 cts.) The fishmonger says, he can make arrangements to keep the market supplied with this article, at a very reasonable price.

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STRICKLAND'S REPORTS.

This important and very valuable work, is just published from the press of Messrs Cary & Lea, of Philadelphia. These Reports are from the actual experiments and improvements which have been made on "Canal-Embankments, Tunnelling, Locks and Gates, Canal Boats, Breakwaters, &c &c," and are illustrated by more than seventy finely engraved plates.

One hundred pounds damages was given in the Sheriff's Court on Saturday, against Dugdale, music-seller, of Russell court, for pirating Moore's Irish and National Melodies, the property of Mr. Power.—The damages were laid at 2,000*l*.

London paper.

A Lottery Ticket vender, in Hudson, (N. Y.) who signed himself M. Cromelin, sold *nineteen* quarters of a Ticket, which has drawn a prize of 400 dollars in the Rhode-Island State Lottery. To double the fraud, he decamped with the *whole* Ticket, and thus leaves his customers without even the *nineteenth* part of a chance of getting back their money.

The Grand Jury of Guilford county, North Carolina, lately presented a Juror for being intoxicated in the Jury box, and the Court fined him fifty dollars; the fine is to be remitted to one dollar, If the Juror will prove to the next Court that he has kept sober since the last term.

We notice in the Ohio State Journal, as a matter of some surprise, that *Ninian Edwards* has been elected Governor of Illinois. What next !

BOOK AUCTION.

SMITH, REED & GAYLORD, will sell at the Auction Room, No 33, Washington street, (a few doors north of State Street,) THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock an extensive assortment of Books in the various branches of Literature.

REAL ESTATE.

Prices from 500 *to* $20,000.

E. C. BEALS & CO. *REAL ESTATE BROKERS,* No. 48 North Market St. fronting Merchants' Row, have constantly for sale, a large number of *ESTATES* in the City and Country. Lots of Land for sale, and contracts made with Builders—Mortgages negociated. Sept. 2

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

The Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a connexion in business under the firm of SMITH, REED & GAYLORD.

JOEL SMITH,
JAMES REED,
CHARLES GAYLORD.

Boston, Aug. 25, 1826.

BOOK BINDING—BLANK BOOKS.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, will receive at their Bindery, No. 36 Washington-street, all Orders with which they may be favored to Bind any quantity of Books in any style, at reasonable prices.

Paper ruled with expedition and accuracy. A large assortment of Blank Books constantly on hand, and Blank Books will be Ruled to any pattern and Bound in any style according to order.

INK ESTABLISHMENT.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, No. 36 Washington-street, having been appointed by Mr George Clark, his sole and only Agents for vending his News and Book Ink—inform the public that they have on hand and shall constantly keep a complete supply of the article, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Writing Ink of the *first* quality will be constantly for sale at the above place, by the barrel, gallon or bottle.—This Ink will be packed in any way according to order.

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, No. 36, Washington-street, inform their Friends and the Public, that they will execute any orders with which they may be favored in the above line with despatch and correctness, on reasonable terms.

Books and Jobs of every description *Stereotyped* at short notice, and all contracts will *be punctually fulfilled.*

Cuts of every description constantly on hand. Mr Reed will devote his *personal attention* to this business, in every branch of it.

Sept. 2.

LIFE OF MURRAY.

BOWEN & CUSHING

Propose publishing by subscription a second edition of the *Life of John Murray,* the First Preacher of Universalism in America. Written by himself.

This work, which is so well known as to render a recommendation unnecessary, is now out of print, and repeated inquiries having been made for it, it is thought that a second edition, printed in a neat and handsome style would meet with encouragement. They are therefore induced, in compliance with the wishes of a number of their friends, to undertake the publication if a sufficient number of subscribers should be obtained to warrant it success.

Conditions. It will be printed in a neat duodecimo form, on good paper and handsome type, and will contain about 350 pages, accompanied with a well engraved and correct likeness of the author, and delivered to subscribers at $1,25 handsomely bound and lettered, or $1 in boards. Those who become accountable for six copies, will be entitled to a *set with* gratis.

The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained; and persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns by the first of October next, that there may be no unnecessary delay in the publication.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1826.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

On Sunday morning last, by Rev. Mr. Ballou, Mr. Bela Lincoln to Miss Susan N. Cushing. On the 10th inst. Mr Snell Philbrook to Miss Mary Pierce.

On Thursday evening, by Rev. Mr. Wisner, Mr. James G. Edwards to Miss Eleanor Dunlap, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by Rev. Dr. Lowell, Charles I. Cazenove, esq. of Alexandria, D. C. to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Greenleaf, only daughter of Samuel Greenleaf.

On Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr Greene, Mr Studson Leach to Miss Charlotte Stevens.

In Charlestown, on Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr Gardner, Mr John R. Rice, to Miss Abigail F. Dennis.

On Monday evening, by Rev. Mr Walker, Mr Samuel Sawyer to Miss Ann Matilda Fetchum.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Sept. 21.

Sept.
13 Andrew Eastron, 6 years.
Edwin J. Wheeler, 4 months.
14 Moody Blood, 39 years.
John Carey, 9 months.
15 John Odiorne, 43 years.
John McGuire, 10 months.
Mary Jane Weller, 15 months.
James Huskins, 26 years.
William Green, 62 years.
16 William Brett Jr. 39 years.
Caroline Goddard, 12 months.
Robert Bryden, 19 months.
Harriet Smith, 21 years.
Catharine Connel, 1 week.
Catharine Cross, 56 years.
Charlotte Milton, 37 years.
17 Catharine Kelley, 9 months.
Emeline Cambridge, 5 years.
Isaac Johnson, 70 years.
John Steward.
Catharine Hay, 75 years.
18 Elizabeth Hobert, 13 years.
Michael Dannahy, 48 years.
Caroline E. Hutchinson, 19 months.
19 Charlotte Badger, 28 years.
John Lovesey, 4 months.

DIED

On board ship Saco, lying in the Chesapeake, Capt. J. W. Brigham, of this city, aged 52.

At Vera Cruz, Mr Clark M. Weld late of this city.

In Kentucky, Hon. Robert P. Henry.

At Londonderry, Gen. Elias Hasket Derby, eldest son of the distinguished merchant of Salem, of that name. Noble spirited and generous, he was ready for every great and good purpose. Enlightened and liberal, he was the promoter of every object which could aid the best interests of society; frank in his intercourse abroad, hospitable at home, a kind friend, a generous patron, ardent and sincere in his affections, and a soul trained to the nicest sense of honor.

In Maryland, Hon. Robert Wright.

At Dorchester, Mr Geo. Minot, aged 71.

In Milton, N. H. Rev. James Walker.

At Amherst, Wm. Low, esq. aged 74.

At Portland, Dea. Hosea Ilsley, ag. 68.

COPARTNERSHIP
DISSOLVED.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM HILLIARD is hereby authorised to adjust all the conceras of the late firm.

WILLIAM HILLIARD,
TIMOTHY H. CARTER,
CHARLES C. LITTLE.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE subscribers have associated together as copartners, under the firm of HILLIARD, GRAY & CO. for the purpose of importing Books and Stationary, and publishing Law, Medical, School, and Classical Books, at the *Boston Book-Store*, (the old stand of Cummings, Hilliard & Co.) No. 134, Washington-street—where they now offer for sale, a very extensive stock of valuable Books, on liberal terms.

WILLIAM HILLIARD,
CHARLES C. LITTLE,
HARRISON GRAY,
JOHN R. WILKINS.

Boston, Sept. 11, 1826.

☞ The subscriber requests all who have demands against him, to present them for payment—and all indebted to him by note or account, to adjust the same without delay. HARRISON GRAY.

Sept. 15.

NEW-ENGLAND

TYPE FOUNDERY,

Congress-Street, Boston.

THE undersigned cast and offer for sale TYPES of every description, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, which with recently cut Flowers, are of the newest faces and patterns. They are now able to complete large orders promptly, and attend immediately to the smallest commands. Their Job Letter, plain and ornamented, is cast in solid bodies, as are also their Cuts and Ornaments.

Tey also sell Chases, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Gallies, Printers' Cases, Stands, Paper Boards, Parchments, Ball Stocks, Skins Stereotype Cuts, Mallets, Quoins, Bodkins, Furniture, and Leads. Likewise, PRINTERS' INK, from various manufactories, at the manufactory prices. They are also ready to receive orders for their newly improved Iron

"New-England Printing Preess,"

recently invented by Mr D. PHELPS, which is in most succesful operation in this city. It recommends itself for its great simplicity and efficiency. They warrant all their articles to be of the first quality, at the lowest established prices, on the most liberal termes as to time or discount for cash.

BAKER & GREELE, No. 24, Congress-street.

CARDS,
Neatly printed at this Office.

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POETRY.

From the Argus and Daily City Gazette.

THE OLDEN TIME.

——"gravibus rastris galeas pulsabit inanes."

Georgicon, Lib. 1, 496.

The castle wall-bath crumbled down,
Filling the moat with fragments of stone;
And the time worn turrets nod alone!
The wall is now a rugged mound,—
The turrets mark its utmost bound:
And still they stand, the guardians hoar,
To mark where dwelt the mighty of yore.
But ivy fills the loop-holes now
Where once washent the good cross-bow:
The bat at eve, with velvet wing,
Flits where the banners wont to fling
Abroad each blazoned fold.
And, for the bugle's thrilling tone,
The wailing owl doth make her moan
Through the deserted hold.

The green moss covers all the mound;
The ivy climbs the tower;
And, where the high-browed gateway frowned,
With many a bearing sculptured round,
Emblems of lordly power,—
One buttress still, the last of all,
Stands out from the half ruined wall,
And from its side still springs
A coin of the old arch that wont
To grace the castle's Gothic front,
And round that broken arch there clings
Thick matted vines, as if to stay
Its fall, or hide its slow decay.

And they, the iron race of old,
Lie 'neath the chancel stark and cold:
And we, their sons, so changed that scarce
We may believe the lofty verse,
Which, weaken'd by the minstrel's power,
Tells of their deeds in field or bower:
The dauntless warriors, cas'd in steel,
With plumed head and armed heel,
Each on his war-horse high,
Above whose floating mane, the gleam
Of lance's point shone like the beam
Of star through stormy sky!

Yes, they were bold in battle fray,
And blithe in lordly hall;
Of life, or limb, light heed had they,
Secure, when closed their war-spent day,
Of honor's scutcheon'd pall.
And 'neath the iron vest there grew
Tried faith and purpose firm and true,
And many a virtue more,
Which well I wot, the scanty coat
Of these our modern times doth not
But seldom buckle o'er.

The mailed coat is empty now,
Too heavy all the shield;
Our necks beneath the weight would bow,
Of the bright helm that wont to throw
Its splendor o'er the field.
And all the feats of ancient day
Live only on that minstrel's lay—
He of the northern clime—
His spell upbuilds the castle wall,
And rears the dais in its hall,
While still come trooping at his call,
The forms of olden time.

Yet mourn we not! Why should we mourn
That by-gone times do ne'er return?
We have our own day still!
Amid the straggling trees displayed,
The modern mansion rears its head,
Beneath the sheltering hill.
Soft is the view, when morning sees
Its fair white walls merge from the trees,—
As if from cloud it rose!
And oh! 'tis sweet, the scented gale
That o'er the harvest-laden vale,
In summer idly blows!
The chimney tops are all its towers:
The hedge its guarded bound:
And sullen, at the portal lowers
A warder, 'gainst all hostile powers,
The master's shaggy hound.

* * * * * F—

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THE AMERICAN DRAMA.

"When Freedom first awoke the human mind,
And broke the enchantment, which enslav'd mankind:
Behold! Apollo seeks this liberal plain,
And brings the Thespian Goddess in his train.
O, happy realm! to whom are richly giv'n,
The noblest bounties of indulgent heav'n;
For whom his earth her wealthiest mine bestow'd
And commerce brid'g'd old ocean's broadest flood;
To you a friendly guest, the Drama flies;
An angel wanders in a pilgrim's guise!
To charm the fancy, and to feast the heart,
She spreads the banquet of the Scenic art,
By you supported, shall her infant stage
Pourtray, adorn, and regulate the age."

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25.

Boston Theatre opened this Evening, for the first night of the Season, with the Comedy of the 'DRAMATIST,' and Farce of 'RAISING the WIND;' the parts of *Rapid*, and *Jeremy Didler*, by Mr Stanley, his first appearance on this stage.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

This Evening, the Comedy of "*The Birth Day*;" the part of Capt. Bertram, by Mr Kilner, his first appearance since recovering from a broken leg.—Favourite *Dances* by Miss Pelby, and Miss McBride.—The Interlude of "*The Invisible Girl.*" And a "*Year in an Hour*;" Bobby Buckhorse, Mr Finn; Priscilla Fadefast, Mrs Pelby.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

This Evening, Comedy of "*John Bull*,;" Peregrine, Mr J. Brown, from the Haymarket Theatre, London, and first appearance in Boston. Job Thornberry, Mr Finn; Mary Thornberry, Mrs Finn, (late Miss Powell;) Afterpiece, the Musical Farce "*Of Age To-Morrow.*" Maria, Mrs Papanti, her first appearance here.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

This Evening, Comedy of '*Wild Oats*'—Rover, Mr. Stanley; after which, the Farce of '*No Song, No Supper*'; Robin, Mr Brown.

On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Mr. PELBY, will appear, for the first time in America since his return from England, in the character of 'HAMLET, *Prince of Denmark.*' The afterpiece, the Musical Farce of '*The Bee Hive.*' The performances to commence at half past 6 o'clock.

NEW-YORK NEWSPAPERS.

The last New-York Mirror announces the recent commencement of six weekly and semiweekly papers in that city; and proposals for publishing five others, under the following titles, namely, 'The Porcupine,' the 'Representative,' 'The Register,' Theatrical Record,' and 'New York Galaxy.' Here indeed is a host of new adventurers in the field of literature, politics, and news. The race of preferment must be hard run; and it is probable will be gained by the party who carries the least weight, and travels with the lightest foot.

A new paper has been commenced at Nantucket, with the title of 'Nantucket Journal,' under the direction of William H. Bigelow, as editor and proprietor.

BISHOP CHEVERAS.

We find it noticed in a late French paper, that the King had appointed M. W. Dubourg, formerly Bishop of New-Orleans to succeed the Bishop of Montauban, (M. De Cheveras,) who has been promoted to the Arch-Episcopal See of Bourdeaux.

CATTLE SHOWS AND FAIRS.

At South-Bridgewater, Oct. 4.—At Pawtucket, Oct. 10.—At Concord, Northampton, and Worcester, Oct. 11.—At Danvers, Oct. 12.—The parent one, at Brighton, Oct. 18.—At Concord, N. H. on the 18th and 19th October. These societies are eminently valuable, and should be encouraged by the bounty of legislatures, as well as of private individuals.

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COMMERCE OF THE WEST-INDIES.

The London Courier of the 18th Aug. announces, "that orders have been sent to the Colonies in the West-Indies to close the ports of those colonies against the vessels of the United States, after the first of December next, the government of this country having declined to reciprocate the terms of the act of parliament for regulating the trade of the colonies with foreign countries." The *Times*, in remarking on this event, says, "it is a just retaliation, as the United States have refused to admit British vessels coming from the West-Indies into their ports, on paying the same duties as American vessels coming from the same quarter; but does not believe that it will create any disturbance of the political harmony or commercial intercourse between the two countries in other respects; or that any serious alarms need be entertained on the subject. The *Times* asserts, that the deficiency in the Customs for the current quarter has been not less than 100,000l. weekly, compared with the last year!

EPIDEMIC FEVER.

A Philadelphia paper states, that the fever and ague, and bilious fever prevailed in an alarming degree, in all the lower towns of Delaware, scarcely a single person escaping its influence. No cause is assigned, saving, that there had been very little rain in those regions, during the summer.

NEW POLITICAL TREATY.

It is asserted in a late Berlin paper, "that when the Duke of Wellington was at St. Petersburgh, a new treaty was concluded between Russia, England, and Prussia, embracing several points of general policy, and including American (South), Turkish, and Grecian Affairs, in its provisions, which are to be promulgated immediately after the Coronation of the Emperor NICHOLAS, to give an eclat to that event.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

Capt. James Wentworth, to Miss Elizabeth Cook.

Mr. William Patterson, to Mrs Sarah Jackson Seavy.

Mr. William Hoyt, to Miss Sophia Perkins.

Mr. John D. Furber 2d, of Boston, to Miss Mary Furber, formerly of Newburyport.

Mr. Jeptha Shed, to Miss Irene Nott.

On Monday evening, Mr. Robert Montgomery, of Cambridge, to Miss Abigail Peterson, of this city.

In New-York, on Monday evening the 18th inst. in the Rutgers-Street Church, by the Rev. Dr. McAuley, Mr. D. C. Mitchell, principal teacher in the Central Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Canajoharie, to the beautiful and attracting Miss Mary B. Rose, a deaf and dumb young lady, and a teacher in the New-York Institution.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Sept. 28.

Sept.

20 Nehemiah Somes Baker, 29 years.

21 George B. Henley, 21 years.
William Bell, 46 years.
William Foss, 5 years.

22 Henry Gates, 28 years.
Abigail Carpenter, 49 years.
Margaret Curley, 11 days.

23 Matthew Shields, 16 months.
Robert Masters, 45 years.
Mary Ridgway, 61 years.
James Hunt Perkins, 7 months.

24 Godfrey Wood, 21 years.
Mariah Wheeler, 15 months.
Edward Hatch, of Bangor, Me. 26 ys.
Timothy McCue, 45 years.
Nath'l Hatch, Kenebunk, Me. 20 yrs.

25 Daniel Cutter, 6 months.
Jane S. Allen, 43 years.
John G. Proctor, 9 months.

26 Edward Lowden, 8 months.
Emeline J. Battles, 15 months.

27 William Clark, 46 years.
Ebenezer Farley, 51 years.
Ephraim Robinson, 18 years.

28 Amanda Burnham, 13 months.

DIED.

At Hallowell, Joseph Wingate, esq. 75.

At Thomastown, Me. Joseph Sprague, esq. a gentleman much esteemed by all who knew him.

At Lebanon Springs, where he was residing for the recovery of his health, Wm. Crafts, esq. late of Charleston, S. C. aged 38. Mr. Crafts was educated at Harvard University, and received its honours in 1805. He was early distinguished among his contemporaries as an elegant scholar; and he ranked with the best writers in our country. His compositions were remarkable both for energy and purity, and gave proof of uncommon imagination. As a politician, he was independent and candid. We shall long recollect the ability and impartiality displayed in his editorial remarks in the Charleston Courier. He possessed the social virtues in an eminent degree; and, in his intercourse with the world, was uniformly governed by honorable principles. *Gazette.*

At Schenectady, Mr. William Snyder, one of the most aged inhabitants of Albany, and highly respected for his probity and public usefulness. He was in the French war, previous to our revolution, and his memory retained with great distinctness the events of that and subsequent periods. It is amongst the inscrutable, but wise dispensations of Providence, that after having survived so long beyond the ordinary age of men, his death was produced by a casualty, he having been thrown from a canal boat, and so severely injured as to cause his death

At Thomastown, Maine, Samuel Jennison, aged 67, a revolutionary officer.

COPARTNERSHIP
DISSOLVED.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM HILLIARD is hereby authorised to adjust all the concerns of the late firm.

WILLIAM HILLIARD,
TIMOTHY H. CARTER,
CHARLES C. LITTLE.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE subscribers have associated together as copartners, under the firm of HILLIARD, GRAY & CO. for the purpose of importing Books and Stationary, and publishing Law, Medical, School, and Classical Books, at the *Boston Book-Store*, (the old stand of Cummings, Hilliard & Co.) No. 134, Washington-street—where they now offer for sale, a very extensive stock of valuable Books, on liberal terms.

WILLIAM HILLIARD,
CHARLES C. LITTLE,
HARRISON GRAY,
JOHN H. WILKINS.

Boston, Sept. 11, 1826.

☞ The subscriber requests all who have demands against him, to present them for payment—and all indebted to him by note or account, to adjust the same without delay.

HARRISON GRAY.

Sept. 15.

PRINTING OFFICE
Of the Boston News-Letter & City Record, No. 8, Merchants-Hall.

The Printing of Books, Pamphlets, Blanks, Policies of Insurance, Bank Checks, Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, &c. together with every variety of Letter Press Printing, is most respectfully solicited at this office.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. II. OCTOBER 7, 1826. No. 14.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

From the New-York Mirror.

LAKE GEORGE.

Pure, placid lake! how would I love to glide
At morn and eve upon thy chrystal tide,
Push the light skiff along thy beauteous shore,
Where rocks and verdant woods are hanging o'er,
Among the islands on thy bosom rove,
In shady nook, or cool sequester'd grove;
Or seek some cave beneath yon towering hill,
Where mossy rocks the chrystal stream distill.
But not alone through scenes like these I'd stray,
One dear companion still should cheer my way,
Her bright'ning eye should on these beauties gaze,
Her rapture'd tongue should dwell upon their praise;
Or else in silvery sweetness wake the song,
Which listening echoes joyfully prolong:
In scenes like these how life would glide away,
Pure as thy waters, and serene as they.
Oh! I have watch'd, with rapture-lighted eye,
The earliest ray that ting'd yon orient sky,
Seen the blue mists around those mountains rolled,
Their graceful outlines ting'd with burnish'd gold,
Till from yon cliffs that o'er the waters frown,
Bright Phœbus pour'd a flood of glory down:
Chas'd by his light, the sombre shades withdrew;
The scatter'd clouds in wild confusion flew—
Clear and distinct each beauteous scene became,
And all the mountain tops were fring'd with flame.
Delightful lake! how grateful is the scene
At sultry noon, among thy islands green,
Where safely sheltered from the scorching day
The patient angler whiles the hours away;
Leans o'er the bank, and in the chrystal tide
Sees round his hook the playful fishes glide,
Till some poor victim, tempted by the bait,
Is drawn, reluctant, to his hapless fate.
Along these shores how would I love to stray,
In pensive musing at the close of day,
Watch the last lingering beam of light that gilds
The hoary summits of yon eastern hills;
Or mark the shades of evening mantling round
Yon ancient fortress crumbling to the ground,
Where erst the sons of men, in wrathful hour,
Contended fiercely for the grasp of power:
And where, even now, beneath that ruined wall,
They wait the awakening of the trumpet's call,
For they who proudly met in deadly fray
Shall meet and tremble on a greater day;
When all the power and all the fame they sought,
Weigh'd with eternity, shall seem as naught!
Pure, peaceful Lake! long will my heart hold dear
The sweet remembrance of the hours past here,
Where love's bright flame, and friendship's genial ray
A pleasing radiance shed around my way,
And gave a lovelier form and brighter hue
To every scene that met my wandering view.

LORENZO.

THE DRAMA.

"Blest be the bard, whose tender tale inspires
The passioned scene with virtue's holiest fires;
Who draws from brightest eyes the moisten'd soul,
And bids their tributes glitter, as they roll!
To moral truth, when loveliest grace is giv'n,
The smile of beauty is a ray from heaven—
Soft as the fairy web, Arachus weaves,
To ward the night-dew from the lilly's leaves;
Chaste as the pity of Aurora's tears,
When the web trembles with the pearl it bears."

BOSTON THEATRE.

Mr. PELBY's reception on Monday evening was highly flattering; and his personation of the character of '*Hamlet*,' meritorious. It was very evident that this gentleman had improved his absence by study and reflection, and the audience, which was numerous and respectable, felt disposed to award him the meed of praise, alike for industry as for talents.

Wednesday, Oct. 4—Performances this evening, 'PIZARRO,' the part of Rolla by Mr Pelby; Pizarro, Mr Reed; Elvira, Mrs Pelby; Cora, Mrs Finn. Musical Farce of '*The*

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Romp,' Capt Lightly, Mr Williamson; Watty Cockney, Mr Brown; Priscilla Tomboy, Mrs Papanti.

Oct. 5—'DEVIL'S BRIDGE', Count Belino, Mr Williamson; Rosalvina, Mrs Papanti. Afterpiece, comedy of '*The Busy Body*,' Marplot, Mr Stanley.

Oct. 6—Morton's admired comedy of 'TOWN AND COUNTRY; Reuben Glen Roy, Mr Pelby; Mrs Glenroy, Mrs Pelby. End of the play, a Petit Piece, in one act, called a '*Day after the Wedding*.' Afterpiece, '*The Deaf Lover*;' Young Meadows, Mr Brown; Old Wronghead, Mr Kilner.

On Monday Evening next, will be presented Shakespear's tradgedy of 'MACBETH;' the part of Macbeth by Mr Pelby, and Lady Macbeth by Mrs Powell. The afterpiece, '*The Prize*.'

Mr MACREADY made his first appearance in America, at the Park Theatre, in New-York, on Monday evening last, in the character of Virginius. His performance is spoken of as fully realizing the high expectation of him.

Sharidan and Cumberland—When the "School for Scandal" came out, Cumberland's children prevailed upon their father to take them to see it; they had the stage-box—their father was seated behind them; and as the story was told by a gentleman, a friend of Sheridan's, who was close by, every time the children laughed at what was going on, on the stage, he pinched them, and said, "What are you laughing at, my dear little folks? you should not laugh, my angels; there is nothing to laugh at;"—and then, in an under tone, "keep still, you little dunces."

Sheridan having been told of this long afterwards, said, "It was very ungrateful in Cumberland to have been displeased with his poor children for laughing at *my comedy*, for I went the other night to see *his tragedy*,* and laughed at it from beginning to end."

* *The Carmelite*, it is presumed, is the tragedy here referred to.

Francis was the first monarch who introduced ladies at his court. He said in a style of true gallantry, "that a drawing-room without ladies, was like the year without the spring; or rather like the spring without flowers."

GAS LIGHT.—Dr. Paris, the author of Pharmacologia, a gentleman well known to the medical and scientific world, in a work he has lately published, very emphatically deprecates the practice of lighting rooms and buildings of public resort with Gas. He tells us that the gas contains carbunated hydrogen, which is a deadly poison, and even in a state of great dilution it exerts a very baneful effect upon the nerves. The Doctor states that he had attended many patients who had derived pains in the head, nauseau, and distressing languor from inhaling unburnt gas in the boxes of a theatre.

Dr. Paris also relates an experiment made by Sir Humphrey Davy, in inspiring a quantity of carbunated hydrogen gas, which had nearly cost Sir Humphrey his life.

Productive Land.—The Philadelphia Democratic Press states, that a gentleman in the vicinity of that city has this year made from less than half an acre of dry, gravelly land, two hundred and sixty gallons of wine; and from the same land has sold twelve hundred pounds of grapes, besides what have been used in his family and are yet on the vines. The price of the grapes varied from six to twenty-five cents a pound. Averaging the grapes at twelve and a half cents, and the wine at two dollars a gallon, this less than half an acre of land has produced at least six hundred and seventy dollars this year.

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Loud complaints are making against the Review, ordered by Major-General Crane, on the ground of its inutility, inconvenience, and severe hardship to the largest portion of the train-bands.

Solitude is hallowed ground, which Religion hath in every age, chosen for her own. There her inspiration is felt and her secret mysteries elevate the soul. There falls the tear of contrition—there rises towards herself the sigh of the heart, there melts the soul with all the tenderness of devotion, and pours itself forth before him who made and redeemed it.

LIFE OF MURRAY.

BOWEN & CUSHING

Propose publishing by subscription a second edition of the *Life of John Murray*, the First Preacher of Universalism in America. Written by himself.

This work, which is so well known as to render a recommendation unnecessary, is now out of print, and repeated inquiries having been made for it, it is thought that a second edition, printed in a neat and handsome style would meet with encouragement. They are therefore induced, in compliance with the wishes of a number of their friends, to undertake the publication if a sufficient number of subscribers should be obtained to warrant it success.

Conditions. It will be printed in a neat duodecimo form, on good paper and handsome type, and will contain about 350 pages, accompanied with a well engraved and correct likeness of the author, and delivered to subscribers at $1,25 handsomely bound and lettered, or $1 in boards. Those who become accountable for six copies, will be entitled to a seventh gratis.

The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained; and persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns by the first of October next, that there may be no unnecessary delay in the publication.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1826.

COPARTNERSHIP

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NEW-ENGLAND TYPE FOUNDRY,

Congress-Street, Boston.

THE undersigned cast and offer for sale TYPES of every description, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, which with recently cut Flowers, are of the newest faces and patterns. They are now able to complete large orders promptly, and attend immediately to the smallest commands. Their Job Letter, plain and ornamented, is cast in solid bodies, as are also their Cuts and Ornaments.

They also sell Cheses, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Gallies, Printers' Cases, Stands, Paper Boards, Parchments, Ball Stocks, Skins Stereotype Cuts, Mallets, Quoins, Bodkins, Furniture, and Leads. Likewise, PRINTERS' INK, from various manufactories, at the manufactory prices. They are also ready to receive orders for their newly improved Iron

"New-England Printing Press,"

recently invented by Mr D. PHELPS, which is in most successful operation in this city. It recommends itself for its great simplicity and efficiency. They warrant all their articles to be of the first quality, at the lowest established prices, on the most liberal terms as to time or discount for cash.

BAKER & GREELE, No. 24, Congress-street.

REAL ESTATE.

Prices from 500 to $20,000.

E. C. BEALS & CO. *REAL ESTATE BROKERS*, No. 48 North Market St. fronting Merchants' Row, have constantly for sale, a large number of *ESTATES* in the City and Country. Lots of Land for sale, and contracts made with Builders—Mortgages negociated. Sept. 2

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

The Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a connexion in business under the firm of SMITH, REED & GAYLORD.

JOEL SMITH,
JAMES REED,
CHARLES GAYLORD.

Boston, Aug. 25, 1826.

BOOK AUCTION.

SMITH, REED & GAYLORD, will sell at the Auction Room, No 38, Washington street, (a few doors north of State Street,) THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, an extensive assortment of Books in the various branches of Literature.

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, No. 36, Washington-street, inform their Friends and the Public, that they will execute any orders with which they may be favored in the above line with despatch and correctness, on reasonable terms.

Books and Jobs of every description *Stereotyped* at short notice, and all contracts will be *punctually fulfilled*.

Cuts of every description constantly on hand. Mr Reed will devote his *personal attention* to this business, in every branch of it.

Sept. 2.

INK ESTABLISHMENT.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, No. 36 Washington-street, having been appointed by Mr George Clark, his sole and only Agents for vending his News and Book Ink—inform the public that they have on hand and shall constantly keep a complete supply of the article, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Writing Ink of the *first* quality will be constantly for sale at the above place, by the barrel, gallon or bottle.—This Ink will be packed in any way according to order

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

Mr Jonathan Dennison to Mrs Mary J. Sweetzer.—Mr Nathaniel Colesworthy to Miss Ann Brown.—Mr Simon Butterfield to Miss Jane H. Bray.—Mr John Davis to Miss Clarissa Spinney.—Mr. Jabez Pratt, Jr. to Miss Laura Farrar, of New Ipswich, N. H.—Mr Daniel Woodward to Mrs Rebecca Hatch.—Mr. John Gorham Rogers to Miss Rachel Rogers.—Mr Thomas Williams to Miss Mary Croaves.—Capt. Enoch Bowden to Miss Betsy Lombard.—By the Rev. Paul Dean, Mr E. Orne, to Miss Mehitable Yeaton.

In Charlestown, Mr Job Taber, of Boston, to Miss Sarah-Ann Melville Benard.

In Newport, Mr John Ring, of Boston, to Miss Edith Cox.—Mr Daniel McCartee, of Boston, to Mrs. Mary C. Freeborn, both daughters of Mr George Cox, of Newport.

In New-Brunswick, N. J. Sumner Lincoln Fairfield, Esq. of Elizabethtown, to Miss Jane Frazee.

In New Bedford, Capt. Daniel S. Covell to Miss Nancy S. Blackmer.

In Monteville, Me. master Seth Bryant, aged 19 to Miss Eleanor Clifford, aged 39.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Oct. 5.

Sept.
28 Peter Conley, 36 years.
Margaret Crosby, 12 months.
29 James L. Hartshorn 5 years.
J. W. Evans, 10 months.
30 David Pollock, Jr. 12 years.
Susan Frances Farley, 4 years.
Frederick Allen 31 years.
Oct. Susan McPhail, 8 years.
1 William B. Procter, 59 years.
2 Hannah Winslow, 28 years.
Julia-Ann Fairbanks, 7 years.
Susan Fairbanks, 3 years.
Elizabeth Brown, 77 years.
Patrick Kenney, 31 years.
Jacob Annable, 40 years.
3 John Dickson, 33 years.
Ellen Cassey, 21 years.
William Pierce, 65 years.
George Hobart Kingman, 8 months.
2 William Wells, 7 years.
3 Mary Bryen, 2 days.
4 Martha Duff, 32 years.
Mary Chollar, 16 years.

DIED

In Goshen, Mr. Chauncey Simmons, aged 35, by suicide.—He took poison; and when in the agonies of death, one of those who entered his chamber to render him assistance, found the dying man to be his brother, whom he had not seen for ten years—they knew each other—a few words passed between them, and then death closed the scene. The deceased was a school-master, and has resided in the western states.

At Portsmouth, Hon. Hunking Penhallow, aged 60.

At Sutton, Dr. Stephen Munroe, aged 68.

At Windsor, Vt. Mr. Caleb Williston, aged 65, a revolutionary pensioner.

At Salisbury, Mr Timothy Choate, aged 79, a revolutionary soldier.

DROWNED, in Charles River, on Monday evening, Julia Ann Fairbanks, aged 7 years, and Susan Fairbanks, aged 3. The bodies of these children were found, the latter on Wednesday morning and the former on Tuesday morning, near Charlestown Bridge. The mother, a widow lady, left her house on Monday Evening, and passed the toll house on Charlestown bridge between 9 and 10 o'clock, and, with herself, it is feared, precipitated the children into the river, as the bonnet which she wore was found drifting on the water. The children wereinterred yesterdayafternoon from the house of Mrs F's sister in Gooch street. Mrs. Fairbanks has not been heard of since passing the toll house; search was yesterday made in the river for her body.

SUICIDE.——A man nameed Samuel Dexter, lately committed suicide at his boarding-house at the north end of the town. We understand he was a mechanic, in the employment of the Cupola Furnace Company. When found, he had been suspended but about three minutes, but the inmates of the house, believing they had no authority to cut him down, until a coroner's inquest was holden, suffered him to remain in that situation more than half an hour, until the vital spark was fully extinguished. He has left a wife and seven children.—*Prov. paper.*

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter-Sts.

Has received a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalmia, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery Instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth, Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Trocars, Bistories, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c. ☞Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines. Medicines delivered at any hour in the night. July 8.

☞ CARDS neatly printed at the office of the City Record.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. II. OCTOBER 14, 1826. No. 15.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

Young Casabianca, a boy about 13 yeays old, son to the Admiral of the Orient, remained at his post (in the battle of the Nile) after the ship had taken fire, and all the guns had been abandoned, and perished in the explosion of the vessel, when the flames had reached the powder

The boy stood on the burning deck
Whence all but him had fled;
The flame that lit the battle's wreck,
Shone round him o'er the dead.

Yet beautiful and bright he stood,
As born to rule the storm;
A creature of heroic blood,
A proud, though child-like form.

The flames roll'd on—he would not go,
Without his father's word;
The father, faint in death below,
His voice no longer heard.

He called aloud—'Say, Father, say,
'If yet my task is done?'
He knew not that the chieftain lay
Unconscious of his son.

'Speak, Father!' once again he cried,
'If I may yet be gone?'
And—but the booming shots replied,
And fast the flames rolled on.

Upon his brow he felt their breath,
And in his waving hair,
And look'd from that lone post of death,
In still, yet brave despair.

And shouted but once more aloud,
'My father must I stay?'
While o'er him fast, through sail and shroud,
The wreathing fires made way.

They wrapt the ship in splendor wild,
They caught the flag on high,
And stream'd above the gallant child,
Like banners in the sky.

There came a burst of thunder-sound—
The boy—oh! where was he?
Ask of the winds, that far around
With fragments strewed the sea!

With mast, and helm, and pennon fair,
That well had borne their part;
But the noblest thing which perished there
Was that young faithful heart!

THE DRAMA.

'The Grace of Action—the adapted Mien,
Faithful as nature to the varied scene;
Th' Expressive Glance—whose subtle comment draws
Entranc'd attention, and a mute applause,
Gesture that makes, with force and feeling fraught,
A sense in silence, and a will in thought;
Harmonious speech, whose pure and liquid tone,
Gives verse a music, scarce confessed its own;
As light from Gems, assumes a brighter ray,
And cloth'd with orient hues, trancends the day!
Passion's wild break—and frown that awes the sense,
And every charm of gentle eloquence—
All these in Garrick shone with wond'rous art,
All these should fill the actor's soul and heart.

BOSTON THEATRE.

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 11—. This Evening was performed the Tragedy of *Othello*, Othello by *Mr. Pelby*, Iago, *Mr. Finn*, Desdimona, *Mrs. Finn*, and Emilia, *Mrs. Pelby*. [The latter character is not generally considered of much consequence, but in the hands of this lady, it was made quite an effective one, particularly in the 4th act, where she describes Othello, as being misled and abused by some villain; and swelling with anger at the base wrong done him, she calls on heaven

'To put in every honest hand a whip,
'And lash the rascal naked through the world.'

This was pronounced with a spirit and energy, that called forth three rounds of applause.] The afterpiece was *Paul and Virginia*, in

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which *Mr Williamson* and *Mrs Papanti* gave further proof of their talents as distinguished vocalists.

Thursday, Oct. 12—MATRIMONY. Frederick Delaval, *Mr Stanley*; Clara Delaval *Mrs. Finn.* Afterpiece, *Cherry and Fair Star, or the Children of Cypress*; Cherry, *Mrs. Pelby*, Fair Star, *Mrs. Finn.*

Friday, Oct. 13—The tragedy of VIRGINIUS; Virginius, *Mr. Pelby*; Virginia, *Miss Pelby* Afterpiece, the *Spoiled Child.*

On Monday Evening next, will be presented, (first time for 7 years) the admired Tragedy called *Adelgetha*, for the benefit of *Mr. Pelby.* Michael Ducas, Mr. Pelby: Adelgetha, Mrs. Pelby. The Afterpiece, *Catharine and Petruchio;* the part of Petruchio by Mr. Pelby, Catharine Mrs. Powell,

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NANCY'S HILL.

A few miles below the notch of the White Mountains, in the valley of the Saco, is a little rise of land called '*Nancy's Hill.*' It was formerly covered with a thick growth of trees, a little cluster of which is yet suffered to remain, probably from the sad story connected with the spot. The pass through the Gap of the mountains was discovered by Nash, a hunter, who, with others, in their excursions, long before the settlement of the country, used to make this hill a resting place, and draw together the thick boughs and tops of the smaller trees so as to provide a temporary shelter.

This spot for years after inhabitants began to settle along the rivers, was a common halting-place, and the grantees of our northern townships, many of whom lived in and about Portsmouth, passed over this route to their lands. Colonel W——, of Portsmouth, settled upon his fine township of Dartmouth (Jefferson) in 1773; and among his servants was *Nancy* ——, a young woman of respectable connexions, who had fallen deeply in love with a young man, also in the same service.

At the close of Autumn they had agreed to go to Portsmouth, where they were to be married; and the girl, confiding in her attachment of her lover, placed in his keeping her little stock of money, the hard earnings of several years of industry.—For some cause or other, she was induced, before the time fixed for their departure, to visit Lancaster. When she returned, the young man was gone; and she determined to follow him. The snows of an early winter had already fallen to some depth; there was not a house between Dartmouth and Bartlett, a distance of thirty miles; and the way through the wild woods a foot path only.

The family labored to dissuade her from the journey; but she persisted in her design, and wrapping herself in her long cloak, proceeded on her way. Snow after snow succeed, and the very sky seemed to glisten with frost, for several weeks, when some persons from Bartlett, passing up this route, reached the hill at night. On lighting their fires, an earthly figure stood before them, beneath the bending branches, wrapped in a robe of ice, and reclining her head, as if in sleep, against the trunk of a large tree. It was the lifeless form of *Nancy*, who, fatigued with her journey thus far, had stopped here to rest, and falling asleep, died of the intense cold.—*N. H. Journal.*

A gentleman in New-Jersey, has in his garden a sun-flower, which measures 22 1-2 inches in diameter, and 5 feet, 7 1-2 inches in circumference.

According to a recent treaty between Mexico and Colombia, Commodore Porter is to command their respective naval squadrons, when combined together for offensive, or defensive war.

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BRITISH COASTING TRADE.

The difficulty, we understand, between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the trade of the West Indies, is simply this: Our government requires that flour from the United States, shall pay no higher duty in the British West India Islands, than the same article from Quebec, or Nova Scotia, whereas the British government consider the latter as a *coasting* trade, from one part to another of their own dominions.

An award has been made of the prize medals for the best poetical address, to be recited at the opening of the New-York Bowery Theatre. The number offered was 150. Messrs. *Grenville Mellen*, Esq. of Maine, and Dr. *Thomas Farmer*, of S. Carolina, were the succesful candidates, to whom 100 dollars each has been awarded. The Committee of Judges in selecting two of the poems, for a similar prize, exceeded their instructions; but the proprietors, in consequence of the superior merits of each, very liberally agreed to abide their judgment, in granting the additional prize.

A *Steam Engine Paddle* has been invented in Baltimore. It is believed that one fifth of the resistance opposed to the wheel now in use will be obviated by the introduction of the improved paddle, which enters and leaves the water similar to an oar, and does not clog or waterlock the wheel or raise the water in coming out, the floats resisting a column of water in a line with the plane, consequently the velocity of the boat will be considerably increased, and the jarring tremulous motion nearly if not entirely overcome.

SILK.—It seems that one mulberry tree, and as many silk worms, as it will feed, will keep a respectable famly in silk. In France the leaves are sold by those who do not raise the worms to those who do.

A Navy Yard is building at Pensacola, notwithstanding the shallow water on the bar. This obstruction however, is not greater than that in the Potowmac, at Charleston, S. C. and, if we mistake not, at Sandy Hook, N. Y.

The failures in England, and the general distress, which, for the year past, has been manifest in that country, throughout all the classes of monied men, either as brokers, speculators, or merchants, will not be a matter of much surprise, when it is ascertained, that the enormous sum of *eighty or ninety millions of dollars have been lost to the country, by foreign loans.*

The specific gravity of the different coals on and near the banks of the Schuylkill is said to be as follows:

Lehigh,	-	-	1,58
Schuylkill,	-	-	1,50
Swatara,	-	-	1,43

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JOEL SMITH,
JAMES REED,
CHARLES GAYLORD.

Boston, Aug. 25, 1826.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

By Rev. Mr. Streeter, Joshua Sinclair to Miss Amelia G. Hill.—Mr. E. Orne, to Miss Mahitable Yeaton.—By Rev. Mr. Dean, Mr. Wm. Jennings to Miss Harriet D. Chase,

At Roxbury, Mr. Wm. Bowles, merchant of this city, to Miss Frances Elizabeth Burrows, daughter of Capt. Wm. B.

At Watertown, Maj. H. K. Craig, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Maria Bethune Hunt.

At Scarborough, Mr. Eliakim Snow, Jr. aged 60, to Miss Almira Twitchell aged 19 years.

At Bristol, R. I. Gen. Wm. H. Sumner, to Mrs. Mary Ann Perry, widow of the late Com. Perry.

At Philadelphia, Mr. P. Widgery, of Portland, to Miss Ann Eliza Beck.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Oct. 12.

Oct.

5 John Read, 69 years.
James Quinn, 11 months.
Margaret Quigly, 16 months.

7 Elizabeth Low, 42 years.
Jason Braman, 43 years,
John Homer 3d, 56 years,
Sarah Ayers, 73 years.
Mary Alley, 67 years.

8 Catharine B. Mallet 48 years,
Rebecca P. Hussey, 12 months.
John Mulheren, 9 months.
Susan Rice, 21 years.

9 Israel Mead, Jr. 48.
Sarah Gallaeger: 28 years.
Peleg Augustus Hayden, 5 years.
Elizabeth Adams, 21 years.
Pamelia Fairbanks, drowned 2d.

DIED

At Nantucket, widow Abigail Gardner, aged 81.—Walter Folger, aged 91.

At Albany, Mr. Henry Adams, master of the Canal Boat, Seneca Chief.

At Williamston, Mass, Dr. Alanson Porter.

At Rochester, Mr. Samuel Mills, aged 24, a native of New-Marlborough, Mass.

At Alexandria, Va. a coloured woman, named Winney Williams, who had lived to the extraordinary age of 119 years. She bore through life the character of a deacent, honest, and industrious woman; she was of a religious cast of character, and in her round old age, died, in the full hopes of an hereafter, blesed by the smiles of her God. She remembered local circumstances long before the birth of Washington, and was a woman and a mother many years before Braddock's defeat, and was verging on seventy, when the Declaration of our Independence was known to the world.

☞ The body of the late lamented Mrs. Fairbanks was discovered and taken from the water near Cambridge Bridge, Sunday last, about 3 o'clock. Her combs remained in her hair, and her dress little injured, but her face was shockingly disfigured.

NEW-ENGLAND

TYPE FOUNDRY,

Congress-Street, Boston.

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Books and Jobs of every description *Stereotyped* at short notice, and all contracts will be *punctually fulfilled*.

Cuts of every description constantly on hand. Mr Reed will devote his *personal attention* to this business, in every branch of it.

Sept. 2.

INK ESTABLISHMENT.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, No. 36 Washington-street, having been appointed by Mr George Clark, his sole and only Agents for vending his News and Book Ink—inform the public that they have on hand and shall constantly keep a complete supply of the article, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. II. OCTOBER 21, 1826. No. 16.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

LINES,

[BY MRS. HEMANS.]

On the painting of 'Pharaoh's Submission,' by Hayden, in the Gallery of the British Institution. And he [Pharaoh] called for Moses and Aaron by night, and said, Rise up, and get you forth from among my people, both you and the children of Israel; and go, serve the Lord as ye have said.—Exodus, xxvii. 31.

There is a sullen wail of wo
From the gilded hall of pow'r,
The home of Egypt's haughty king,
Heard at the midnight hour.

Alas! nor woman's bitter shriek,
Nor man's low murmuring sigh,
Can save the hope of Pharaoh's line—
The first-born son must die!

Behold! his eyes are closing fast,
And death is on his brow;
But tender arms that bore him first,
Are thrown around him now.

The mother kneels beside her boy,
One hand upon his heart;
That she may catch the latest throb—
The last sigh ere it part.

With face upturned, she seems to pray
That heaven in mercy mild,
May upon *her* its vengeance wreak,
And spare her cherished child.

Alas! to see that pallid cheek,
That look of agony—
To view the mother's wretchedness,
And know—that he must die!

THE DRAMA.

Life's but a Spouting Club—without rehearsal,
Wherein no prompter checks its jargon universal.
The smart frizeur, who deals in tropes and strops,
Exclaims—'a frost, a killing frost,'—in crops!
And vents, at fashion's cue, all cues to doff,
'A deep damnation on their taking off!'
The fop demurs—'to be or not to be,'
'Off with his head!' roars Bobadil, and clips, a fica!
'We fly by night!'—while boasts the swindling spark,
To'pstaff 'peeps through the blanket of the dark!
'My bond—I'll have my bond,'—old Foreclose cries;
'Who steals *my* purse steals trash,'—the bard replies;
Out, damned spot!' snarls old Miss Pimple Fret;
'There's rue for you,'—whispers her arch soubrette,
'The love-sick cook-maid lisps—'hist, Romeo, hist!'
'And snip—the tailor—rants,—'list, list, oh! list!'

BOSTON THEATRE.

Wednesday Evening—'Belle's Stratagem;' Letitia Hardy, *Mrs. Hamblin*; with the favourite entertainment of 'Is he Jealous? Harriet, *Mrs. Hamblin.*

Thursday Evening—'As you Like it;' Jaques, *Mr Finn;* Rosalind, *Mrs. Hamblin;* with the farce of 'The Lady and the Devil;' Zephyrina, *Mrs. Hamblin.*

Friday Evening—'The Peasant Boy;' Julian (The Peasant boy) *Mrs Hamblin;*—after which *Cherry and Fair Star.*'

Monday Evening, The admired comedy called 'A Bold Stroke for a Husband.' Afterpiece, 'Ladies at Home;' or 'Gentlemen we can do without you.'

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An arrival from Turks Island reports that corn was selling for 6 dolls. per bushel ; and provisions of all kinds scarce and high. Salt, plenty at 10 cents.

☞ *To Correspondents.*—We acknowledge the receipt of several communications, which shall receive due attention. An article from "A," on the subject of the City Government, shall have a place in the News-Letter next week.

Sir Isaac Newton.—The wonderful sagacity and discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton being the subject of conversation in a mixed company, some knowing person observed that he thought the philosopher must have had intercourse with a demon. 'Aye,' said the fellow, 'that he had, and I can tell you his name; it was *Demon*stration.

The following ludicrous assemblage of names, is announced, in a London paper, as composing the principal fashionables which have arrived at Cowes: Mr and Mrs *Cow*-dry, Major *Bullock*, Dr. and Mrs *Cow*-an, Rev. Mr *Ox*-berry, Sir T. Met-*calf*, Mr and Mrs. *Bull*—*Mr Butcher*,—*Capt. Hyde*—*and the Miss Skinners.*

Good spirits are often taken for good nature : yet nothing differs more. Insensibility being generally the source of the former,—and sensibility of the latter.

A million of torches cannot show us the sun. It can be seen only by its own light. Nor can all the natural reason in the world discover either what God is, or what worship he expects.

EVENING. There are two periods in the life of man, in which the evening hour is peculiarly interesting—in *Youth* and in *Old age.* In youth, we love its mellow moonlight—its millions of stars—its soothing shade, and sweet serenity. Amid these scenes we can commune with those we love, and twine the wreaths of friendship, while there are none to hear or witness, but the gorgeous heaven, and the spirits that hold their endless Sabbath there. We look abroad upon creation, spreading the slumber of a moonlight scene around; and wrapt in contemplation, fancy we see and hear the waving wings, and melting songs of other and purer worlds. It accords with the light flow of youthful spirit; the fervency of fancy, and the softer feelings of the heart. Evening is also delightful to virtuous *Age.* It affords hours of undisturbed thought. It seems an emblem of the calm and tranquil close of a busy life; serene and mild, with the impress of its great Creator enstamped upon it. It spreads its quiet wings above the grave, and seems to promise that all shall be peace beyond it.

Every man is the maker of his own fortune; and what is very odd to consider, he must in some measure be the trumpeter of his own fame; not that men are to be tolerated who directly praise themselves; but they are to be endued with a sort of defensive eloquence, by which they shall be always capable of expressing the rules and arts whereby they govern themselves.

Popular Applause. Consider, that the invisible thing called a *good name*, is made up of the breath of numbers that speak well of you; so that if by a disobliging word you silence the meanest, the gale will be less strong which is to bear up your esteem. And though nothing is so vain as the eager pursuit of empty applause yet to be well thought of, and to be kindly used by the world, is like a glory about a woman's head; it is a perfume she carries about with her, and leaveth wherever she goeth; it is a charm against its will.

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LIFE OF MURRAY.

BOWEN & CUSHING

Propose publishing by subscription a second edition of the *Life of John Murray*, the First Preacher of Universalism in America. Written by himself.

This work, which is so well known as to render a recommendation unnecessary, is now out of print, and repeated inquiries having been made for it, it is thought that a second edition, printed in a neat and handsome style would meet with encouragement. They are therefore induced, in compliance with the wishes of a number of their friends, to undertake the publication if a sufficient number of subscribers should be obtained to warrant it success.

Conditions. It will be printed in a neat duodecimo form, on good paper and handsome type, and will contain about 350 pages, accompanied with a well engraved and correct likeness of the author, and delivered to subscribers at $1,25 handsomely bound and lettered, or $1 in boards. Those who become accountable for six copies, will be entitled to a seventh gratis.

The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained; and persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns by the first of October next, that there may be no unnecessary delay in the publication.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1826.

BOOK AUCTION.

SMITH, REED & GAYLORD, will sell at the Auction Room, No 38, Washington street, (a few doors north of State Street,) THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock. an extensive assortment of Books in the various branches of Literature.

COPARTNERSHIP

DISSOLVED.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM HILLIARD is hereby authorised to adjust all the concerns of the late firm.

WILLIAM HILLIARD,
TIMOTHY H. CARTER,
CHARLES C. LITTLE.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE subscribers have associated together as copartners, under the firm of HILLIARD, GRAY & CO. for the purpose of importing Books and Stationary, and publishing Law, Medical, School, and Classical Books, at the *Boston Book-Store*, (the old stand of Cummings, Hilliard & Co.) No. 134, Washington-street—where they now offer for sale, a very extensive stock of valuable Books, on liberal terms.

WILLIAM HILLIARD,
CHARLES C. LITTLE,
HARRISON GRAY,
JOHN H. WILKINS.

Boston, Sept. 11, 1826.

☞ The subscriber requests all who have demands against him, to present them for payment—and all indebted to him by note or account, to adjust the same without delay. HARRISON GRAY.

PRINTING OFFICE

Of the Boston News-Letter & City Record, No. 2, Congress-Square.

The Printing of Books, Pamphlets, Blanks, Policies of Insurance, Bank Checks, Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, &c. together with every variety of Letter Press Printing, is most respectfully solicited at this office.

☞ CARDS neatly printed at the office of the City Record.

BOOK BINDING—BLANK BOOKS.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, will receive at their Bindery, No. 36 Washington-street, all Orders with which they may be favored to Bind *any* quantity of Books in *any* style, at reasonable prices.

Paper ruled with expedition and accuracy. A large assortment of Blank Books constantly on hand, and Blank Books will be Ruled to any pattern and Bound in any style according to order.

Sept. 15.

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter-Sts.

Has received a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalmia, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery Instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth, Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Trocars, Bistories, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c. ☞ Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines. Medicines delivered at any hour in the night. July 8.

WATCH FOUND.

Picked up in the street on Saturday last, a watch, which the owner can have, by proving property. For further information apply at the office of the News-Letter.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

An annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, will be holden at the Exchange Coffee House, in Boston, on MONDAY the 23d of October current, at eleven o'clock, A. M. for the choice of officers, and for other purposes.

REJOICE NEWTON, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.

J. L. CUNNINGHAM has removed to the new Auction Room, corner of Milk and Federal Streets. Grateful for the patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the public favour.

MAELZELS' EXHIBITION.

The Automaton Chess Player, Trumpeter and Rope Dancer,

Will continue open one week longer, commencing this, and every day during the week, precisely at 12 o'clock, when entire games will be played.

The usual exhibition will take place at half past 7 o'clock.

Admittance 50 cts.; children half price.

Doors open half an hour previous.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

Mr William Fairbanks to Miss Sarah O'Neile.—Mr William Gill Hodgkinson, of Notinghamshire, England, to Miss Ann Outram Hinckley, only daughter of the late David Hinckley, esq. of Boston.—Mr Stephen Lunt to Miss Lydia Dodge.—Mr Shadrach P. Cutler, to Miss Sarah B. Keyes.—Mr John A. Baldwin to Miss Sarah Collins.—Mr Luther Blodgett to Miss Mary French.—Mr Hiram Cealey, formerly of Methuen, to Miss Eliza Sprague.

At the Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gardner, Mr John Williams to Miss Ann Elizabeth Davis.

At Baltimore, Mr Thomas Dillaway Jr. of Boston to Miss Catharine M'Cann.

At Bellows Falls, Vt. Col. Joseph May to Mrs. Mary Ann Cary, both of Boston.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Oct. 19.

Oct.

11 Mary Parsons, 7 years.
Eunice V. Fuller, 42 years.
Paul Sawyer, 68 years.

12 Louis Farnum, 20 years.
William Skinner, 21 years.
William Pitts, 64 years.
Thomas Thayer, 63 years.
Mary Jane Murray, 10 months.
Esther Studds, 26 years.

13 Mary Ferry, 30 years.
John W. Trott, 9 1-2 years.
John Tileston, 92 years.
Son of John Hawks, 14 days.
Jerusha Coombs, 76 years.
John Farrie Jr. 32 years.
James Merrit Page, 8 months.
Rebecca Dennis, 71 years.

14 Belinda Pearson, 3 months.
Alice Damon, 6 months.
Polly Bathow, 75 years.

15 George P. Cudworth, 9 months.
Mary Munroe, 24 years.
Eliza Ann B. Reed, 17 years.

16 Ebenezer Hutchinson, 68 years.
Joseph Stickney, 2 years.
Joseph D. Little, 14 months.

17 Lawrence Flanegan, 30 years.
John W. Rogers, 7 years.
John Woodbury, 28 years.
Michael Knowland, 60 years.
Hannah Adams, 41 years.

19 Betsey Magger, 40 years.
Amos Hutchins, 38 years.

DIED

In this city, JOHN TYLESTON, ESQ. aged 92; for a long succession of years, master of the North Writing School, and distinguished through life for unblemished morals, and incorruptible integrity.—JOHN FARRI. JR. esq. attorney at law, and assisant Secretary of the Senate.—Mrs. Mary Parsons, aged 56, the amiable and highly talented consort of Benj. Parsons, esq.

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AND

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Vol. II. OCTOBER 28, 1826. No. 17.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

TO HANNAH,

Awake—my Love—the night is past,
The morning gilds the eastern gray,
The gloom of night's retiring fast,
And brings again the welcome day.

Aurora saw the coming sun,
And open'd wide the gates of morn;
The chase already is begun,
The merry huntsman winds his horn.

The little songsters quit the grove,
The sprightly lark is on the wing,
Free as the air—thus free they rove,
And to the morning sweetly sing.

Come—let us range the meadows, now,
While morning all her charms disclose,
I'll twine a garland for thy brow,
While yet the dew is on the rose.

Awake—awake—why lose in sleep
The pleasures of these blissful hours,
The Sun will soon clime o'er yon steep,
And drink the dew-drops from the flowers.

— —

ON A GARLAND.

When time was entwining a garland of years,
Which to crown my beloved was given;
Tho' some of the leaves might be sullied with tears,
Yet the flowers were all gathered in heaven.

And long may this garland be sweet to the eye,
May its verdure for ever be new,
Young love shall enrich it with many a sigh,
And Pity shall nurse it with dew.

—

INSCRIPTION,

Over the door of a Perriwig Maker, in England.

O, Absalom! if thou hadst worn a wig,
Thou never hadst been hung upon a twig.

THE DRAMA.

"May no mean, narrow notion oppose its progression,
"May no sinister by-laws enchain the profession;
"May its influence be broad as the realms of the day,
"Where wit without insult, may offer his lay;
"May its members be brilliant, in wish and in action,
"May their deeds give the lie to the page of detraction,
"May the lovely Pierides temper their fire,
"And point out those chords on the orphan lyre,
"By which the young Thracian subdu'd the wild throng,
"And forc'd savage nature to melt at his song.
"May its base by the wealthy and wise be supported,
"May its firmest adherents be cherish'd and courted,
"May the smiles of morality shield its good name,
"And the pen of bright genius consign it to fame."

BOSTON THEATRE.

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 25.—The "Exile," Ahsina, Mrs *Hamblin*; after which, the Farce of "The Lady and the Devil," Zephyrina, Mrs. *Hamblin*. ☞The New Saloon was opened for the first time on this evening,

*Thursday Oct.*26.—Was presented the admired Play, called "the Stranger;" the Stranger, Mr. *Finn*; Mrs. Haller, Mrs. *Hamblin*. The Afterpiece, "Tom & Jerry;" Corinthian Tom, (first time) Mr. *Stanley*.

Friday Oct. 27.—The favorite Comedy of "the Will;" after which, the pathetic Melo Drama of the "Maid and Magpie" for the Benefit of Mrs. Hemblin.

On Monday Evening next, Will be presented, Virginius the part of Virginius by Mr. MACREADY, his first appearence here. Afterpiece, Two Late for Dinner.

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AN OLD ENGLISH ANECDOTE.

A Bishop and a General being in company, the Bishop gave the *French king*, for a toast. The General, after drinking it, expressing his surprise that such a toast should be given, I gave it, said the Bishop, in compliment to you, for where it not for the French King, there would be no need of an army. When it came to the General's turn, he gave the *Devil*. The Bishop refusing to drink it, the General insisted he should, declaring, that were it not for the Devil, there would be no occasion for Ecclesiastics.

THE CANE BRAKE.

A little man asking how it happened that many beautiful ladies took up with but indifferent husbands after many fine offers? Was thus aptly answered by a mountain maiden:—A young friend of hers, during a walk, requested her to go into a delightful cane brake, and there get him the handsomest reed; she must get it in once going through, without turning. She went, and coming out, brought him quite a mean reed. When he asked her, if that was the handsomest one she saw? "Oh no," replied she, I saw many finer as I went along, but I kept on in hopes of a much better, until I had gotten nearly through, and then I was obliged to select the best that was left."

A FAMILY CONNEXION.

A negro passing along Fleet-st. was astonished at hearing a voice call out, "How d'ye do, Massa Mungo, how d'ye do Snow ball?" and on looking up, observed it proceeded from a gilt cage. "Aha massa parrot," said blackee, "you great man here, you live in *gold house now*, but me know your *fader* very well; *he live in de bush*.

A BRIGHT BOY.

An old schoolmaster, who usually heard his pupils once a week, through Watt's Scripture History, and, afterwards asked them promiscuously such questions as suggested themselves to his mind, one day desired a young urchin to tell him who Jesse was? when the boy briskly replied, "the flower of Dumblane."

NEW SPELLING.

The Worcester Spy mentions an apple, presented at its office measuring 12 3-4 inches and weighing 12 ounces. The editor observes that it is of the variety called the *Signefodder*. We suppose this queer word was once spelled "*Seek-no-further*" in other words 'I am as good as you'll find."

A SAFE OFFER.

The cilizens of Oxford (N. Y.) have offered a reward of $300 to any person who will discover "an *inexhaustible* coal bed" in Chenango county! The citizens have the safe side of the question. How is the fact of *inexhaustibility* to be determined?

WILLIAM PENN.

However different I am from other men, said William Penn, relative to religious matters, I know no religion that destroys courtesy, civility and kindness. These, rightly understood, are great indications of true men, if not good Christians.

At one of Penn's trials, when he had been treated harshly and ungenerously, he put some home questions to the Recorder, on the law, who finally answered, "I tell you to be silent; if we should suffer you to ask questions till to-morrow, you would be never the wiser."—"That," replied Penn, in his quiet way, "is according as the answers are."

It is mentioned in one of the Ohio papers, that a monthly dividend had been made of 76 dollars on each share, (which originally cost 750 dollars) of the Mississippi Steam Tow Boat Company.

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He that *will not* reason, is a bigot; he that *cannot* reason is a fool; and he that dares not *reason* is a slave.

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CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter-Sts.

Has received a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalmia, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery Instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth, Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Trocars, Bistories, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c. ☞Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines. Medicines delivered at any hour in the night. July 8.

REAL ESTATE.

Prices from 500 to $20,000.

E. C. BEALS & CO. *REAL ESTATE BROKERS*, No. 48 North Market St. fronting Merchants' Row, have constantly for sale, a large number of *ESTATES* in the City and Country. Lots of Land for sale, and contracts made with Builders—Mortgages negociated. Sept. 2

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

The Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a connexion in business under the firm of SMITH, REED & GAYLORD.

JOEL SMITH,
JAMES REED,
CHARLES GAYLORD.

Boston, Aug. 25, 1826.

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, No. 36, Washington-street, inform their Friends and the Public, that they will execute any orders with which they may be favored in the above line with despatch and correctness, on reasonable terms.

Books and Jobs of every description *Stereotyped* at short notice, and all contracts will be *punctually fulfilled*.

Cuts of every description constantly on hand. Mr Reed will devote his *personal attention* to this business, in every branch of it.

Sept. 2.

INK ESTABLISHMENT.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, No. 36 Washington-street, having been appointed by Mr George Clark, his sole and only Agents for vending his News and Book Ink—inform the public that they have on hand and shall constantly keep a complete supply of the article, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Writing Ink of the *first* quality will be constantly for sale at the above place, by the barrel, gallon or bottle.—This Ink will be packed in any way according to order

BOOK BINDING—BLANK BOOKS.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, will receive at their Bindery, No. 36 Washington-street, all Orders with which they may be favored to Bind any quantity of Books in any style, at reasonable prices.

Paper ruled with expedition and accuracy. A large assortment of Blank Books constantly on hand, and Blank Books will be Ruled to any pattern and Bound in any style according to order.

Sept. 15.

LIFE OF MURRAY.

BOWEN & CUSHING

Propose publishing by subscription a second edition of the *Life of John Murray*, the First Preacher of Universalism in America. Written by himself.

This work, which is so well known as to render a recommendation unnecessary, is now out of print, and repeated inquiries having been made for it, it is thought that a second edition, printed in a neat and handsome style would meet with encouragement. They are therefore induced, in compliance with the wishes of a number of their friends, to undertake the publication if a sufficient number of subscribers should be obtained to warrant it success.

Conditions. It will be printed in a neat duodecimo form, on good paper and handsome type, and will contain about 350 pages, accompanied with a well engraved and correct likeness of the author, and delivered to subscribers at $1,25 handsomely bound and lettered, or $1 in boards. Those who become accountable for six copies, will be entitled to a seventh gratis.

The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained; and persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns by the first of October next, that there may be no unnecessary delay in the publication.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1826.

PRINTING OFFICE

Of the Boston News-Letter & City Record, No. 2, Congress-Square.

The Printing of Books, Pamphlets, Blanks, Policies of Insurance, Bank Checks, Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, &c. together with every variety of Letter Press Printing, is most respectfully solicited at this office.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

On Thursday evening, by Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr Benjamin Burrows to Miss Eliza Lyons.

Mr Barney Clapp, merchant, of New-Orleans, to Miss Eliza B. Hall.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Oct. 26.

Oct.

19 Eliza Lord Graves, 4 years.
Thomas P. Jackson, 70 years.
Levi Brigham, 47 years.
20 Olive L. Houston, 5 months.
Mary Kelley, 34 years.
21 Michael Dunn, 38 years.
Eliza Paine Snow, 23 years.
22 Joseph Nash, 49 years.
John P. Stoddard, 16 months.
Israel Loring Jr. 25 years.
John Ladd, 48 years.
24 Henry Doolittle, 8 months.
James Smith.
Stephen Loud, 48 years.
25 Samuel Rickets, 58 years.
Margaret Koen.
Joseph Walker, 38 years.
Sarah Ann Lauraillee, 24 years.

DIED

At Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Oman, aged 46.

Christiani, widow of the late James Christy.—Mrs. Catharine Britton.

At Colombia, S. C. Harriet, eldest daughter of Gen Wade Hampton.

In Virginia, Gen John Brown, a venerable and highly respected citizen of that state.

Near St. Louis, Mr. Martin Thaxter, of Mobile, a native of Watertown Mas.

At Weld, Me. Mr. William E. Weld 2d. son of Benj. Weld, Esq, of Brunswick, aged 32.

At Washington City, Ezekiel King, Esq. aged 68.

At Portland, Dr Nathaniel Coffin. aged 82 years.

BOOK AUCTION.

SMITH, REED & GAYLORD, will sell at the Auction Room, No 38, Washington street, (a few doors north of State Street,) THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, an extensive assortment of Books in the various branches of Literature.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF BOSTON.

MONDAY, Oct. 23.—*Arrived*, brig Delta, 23 days from Havre; brig Buck, from Marseilles to Gibraltar, 56 days; from Gibralta here, 26 days; brig Minerva, 41 days from Lisbon; brig Warbler, 30 days from Malaga; brig St. Thomas, do. 30 days; brig Hercules. 20 days from St. Lucia, brig Maine, from Bath England.

CLEARED.

Cl. schr. Lucy & Margaret, Havana.

TUESDAY, Oct 24.—*Cleared*, brig Factor, Honduras; Lady Washington, Tampico.

SPOKEN.

Spoke, Oct. 13th—Lat. 38, lon. 72 30, brig Rice Plant, from Havana, for Boston; schr. Exchange, of Portland, 9 days from Boston off the east end of Georges Bank, schr. Hannah & Eliza, from Charleston, for Boston. Sept. 18, close into Gaudaloupe, a sch. 50 days from Boston, had touched at Point Petre bound to St. Thomas.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.

SATURDAY. Oct. 21—*Arrived*, brig Milford, of New-London, from the Isle of Trinidad, 82 days.

COPARTNERSHIP

DISSOLVED.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM HILLIARD is hereby authorised to adjust all the concerns of the late firm.

WILLIAM HILLIARD,
TIMOTHY H. CARTER,
CHARLES C. LITTLE.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE subscribers have associated together as copartners, under the firm of HILLIARD, GRAY & CO. for the purpose of importing Books and Stationary, and publishing Law, Medical, School, and Classical Books, at the *Boston Book-Store*, (the old stand of Cummings, Hilliard & Co.) No. 134, Washington-street—where they now offer for sale, a very extensive stock of valuable Books, on liberal terms.

WILLIAM HILLIARD,
CHARLES C. LITTLE,
HARRISON GRAY,
JOHN H. WILKINS.

Boston, Sept. 11, 1826.

☞ The subscriber requests all who have demands against him, to present them for payment—and all indebted to him by note or account, to adjust the same without delay. HARRISON GRAY.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. II. NOVEMBER 4, 1826. No. 18.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

THE DEPARTURE.

——"Thou shalt not lie down
With patriarchs of the infant world—with kings,
The powerful of the earth—the wise, the good,
Fair forms, and hoary seers of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulchre." BRYANT.

And shrink ye from the way
To the spirits' distant shore?
Earth's mightiest men, in arm'd array,
Are thither gone before.

The warrior kings, whose banner
Flew as far as eagles fly,
They are gone where swords avail them not,
From the feast of victory.

And the seers, who sat of yore,
By oriental palm or wave,
They have pass'd with all their starry lore—
Can ye still fear the grave?

"We fear, we fear:—the sunshine
Is joyous to behold:
And we reck not the buried kings,
Or the awful seers of old."

Ye shrink!—the bards whose lays
Have made your deep hearts burn,
They have left the sun, and the voice of praise,
For the land whence none return:

And the lovely, whose memorial
Is the verse that cannot die,
They too are gone with their glorious bloom,
From the gaze of human eye.

Would ye not join that throng
Of the earth's departed flowers,
And the masters of the mighty song
In their far and fadeless bowers?

Those songs are high and holy,
But they banish not our fear;
Not from our path those flowers are gone—
We fain would linger here.

Linger then yet a while,
As the last leaves on the bough!
Ye have loved the gleam of many a smile,
Which is taken from you now.

There have been sweet singing voices
In your walks that now are still;
There are seats left void in your earthly homes,
Which none again may fill.

Soft eyes are seen no more
That made spring-time in your hearts;
Kindred and friends are gone before—
And ye still fear to part?

"We fear not now, we fear not now!
Though the way through darkness beems,
Our souls are strong to follow them,
Our own familiar friends!" F. HEMANS.

THE DRAMA.

"In older times when first the Stage was reared,
'Twas nurs'd by patriots, and by traitors feared;
Its glowing scenes, the fire of States supplied,
For Valour's praises wak'd ambition's pride;
And still the Drama, with corrected zeal,
Edits an engine of the public weal,
Soar'd with rebellion, should the hand profane
Of plotting knaves, our nation's, Chief arraign,
The indignant Stage would glory in the tas,
From lurking demagogues to strip the mask;
Drag the dark traitor into public shame,
And nail him to the pillory of Fame!—
In such a cause, the powers of verse would rise,
'Till fear'd and headless, Faction's hydra dies;
And the stern eagle would suspend his wing,
To listen while the federal Muses sing."—*Paine.*

BOSTON THEATRE.

On Monday Evening Oct. 30.—"Virginius" the part of *Virginius*, by Mr. MACREADY, from the Drury Lane, and Covent Garden Theatres, London, his first appearance in Boston.

☞ The house, on this occasion, was full, in every part, and the per-

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formance of Mr. *Macready*, sustained, in every scene, to the full acceptance and admiration of the audience. With few of the blemishes of the great actors, who have had their day of renown, he appears to be inspired with their beauties, and without sacrificing any of the unities of dramatic declamation, is able to pour forth a torrent of passion of equal pathos and energy with the sublimest flights of Kean or Cooper. But in his undertones, sweet clear and distinct, like those of Kemble, he has now no competitor in Europe, or America. It is in this particular, that we sit enchained, while listening to the development of the character he is representing, and seem ourselves, as it were, in the very situation, and governed by the same feeling, as the ideal being may be presumed to have possessed by the bard who formed it,

Wednesday Evening, *Nov.* 1.—"Macbeth," the part of *Macbeth*, by Mr. MACREADY. Afterpiece, "Love Laughs at Locksmiths."

Thursday Evening, *Nov.* 2.—'Damon and Pythias" Damon, Mr. MACREADY; Pythias, Mr. FINN. The Afterpeice, "Midnight Hour."

Friday Evening, *Nov.* 3,—"Virginius," Virginius, Mr. MACREADY, Virginia, Mrs. FINN. Afterpeice 'Hunter of the Alps.

On Monday Evening next, Will be presented the tragedy of "William Tell," William Tell, Mr. MACREADY

FIVE OFFERS.

"Wherefore dinna ye get married?" said a Scotchman to an old maid. "Who shall I have?" replied she. "Wha'll ye ha?" returned the Scotchman—"wha but Jamie Jimmeson?" "Do you think," said she, "I'll marry that old widower, when I've had five offers before, and all from a minister?"—"Whew!" rejoined the Scotchman, "Ye're worse nor Peter; he only denied his master three times, and ye denied yours five times! hoot awa! woman, ye're worse nor an infidel!"

WILL-YOU DRINK-A-DROP.

A good deal of ingenuity may be shown in laying verbal snares, or *catchwords*—the design to lead one to ask a question, which like a partridge running its head into a spring, shall fasten his own neck. We have here a very pleasant instance of this kind. A man in Pittsfield, came into a tavern, just as a stranger had got a glass of sling prepared, and took it up, as if about to drink it. "Who are you?" said the owner of the sling. "David Will-you-drink-a-drop," replied the wag, "David Will-you-drink-a-drop?" repeated the other, in rather a dubious tone —"O! yes, Sir, and thank you too," returned the wag, and emptied the glass without further ceremony.

DR. PARR.

A lady was once holding forth with great loquacity, and not permitting the Doctor to wedge in a in asingle word, till he fairly said to her, "Madam, allow me to have my share in the conversation." "Why you know, Dr. Parr, "she replied, "it is the privilege of ladies to talk." "No madam," said he, "it is not their privilege, but their infirmity!—Ladies are privileged to talk, because they cannot help it; as ducks are privileged to waddle, because they can't walk straight.

A dandy observed that he had a plate of brass on his boots to keep him upright. "Well balanced, by ging," said a Dutchman, "*brass at both ends.*"

Col. *Pluck*, has been cashiered by a court-martial, sitting at Philadelphia. It would be equally agreeable to hear, that the whole party who caused his ridiculous appointment, were also cashiered, or rather whipped for their folly.

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A Marine Railway has been built at Portland. It is an inclined plane extending about 700 feet—making a rise of upwards of 16 feet. The power and efficacy of the machinery connected with it have been experimentally proved.

The salary of the Master of the Rolls, in England, is eight thousand pounds sterling per annum, with a first rate residence, a chapel attached, and a chaplain to perform service. The office is held during good behaviour.

THE UNITED STATES REVIEW AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

CONTENTS.

Sketch of the United States by a Russian—Dr. Parsons's Introductory Lecture on Anatomy and Physology—Francis Berrian; or the Mexican Patriot—Mrs. Opie's Illustrations of Lying—Reed's Observations on the Growth of the Mind—Story's Discourse before the Phi Beta Kappa Society—Carter's Address at the Consecration of "Plymouth Lodge"—Letters from M. Dupin on the Napoleon Code—Popular Lectures—Letter from an American at Gottingen—The Damsel of Peru—The Seaman's Buriel—Be Humble—The Atlantic Souvenir for 1827—Greenleaf's Maine Reports—Double Stars—Russia—Population—Longevity of Animals—Voyage of Discovery—Ancient Coin—Buried Forests—Valuable Discovery—List of New Publications. Nov. 4.

NEW-ENGLAND
TYPE FOUNDRY,
Congress-Street, Boston.

THE undersigned cast and offer for sale TYPES of every description, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, which with recently cut Flowers, are of the newest faces and patterns. They are now able to complete large orders promptly, and attend immediately to the smallest commands. Their Job Letter, plain and ornamented, is cast in solid bodies, as are also their Cuts and Ornaments.

They also sell Chases, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Gallies, Printers' Cases, Stands, Paper Boards, Parchments, Ball Stocks, Skins Stereotype Cuts, Mallets, Quoins, Bodkins, Furniture, and Leads. Likewise, PRINTERS' INK, from various manufactories, at the manufactory prices. They are also ready to receive orders for their newly improved Iron

"New-England Printing Press,"

recently invented by Mr D. PHELPS, which is in most successful operation in this city. It recommends itself for its great simplicity and efficiency. They warrant all their articles to be of the first quality, at the lowest established prices, on the most liberal terms as to time or discount for cash.

BAKER & GREELE, No. 24, Congress-street.

REAL ESTATE.

Prices from 500 to $20,000.

E. C. BEALS & CO. *REAL ESTATE BROKERS*, No. 48 North Market St. fronting Merchants' Row, have constantly for sale, a large number of *ESTATES* in the City and Country. Lots of Land for sale, and contracts made with Builders—Mortgages negociated. Sept. 2

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Boston, Sept. 11, 1826.

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NOTICE.

J. L. CUNNINGHAM has removed to the new Auction Room, corner of Milk and Federal Streets. Grateful for the patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the public favour.

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter-Sts.

Has received a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalmia, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery Instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth, Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Trocars, Bistories, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c. ☞Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines. Medicines delivered at any hour in the night. July 8.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

Mr. Joseph Snow, to Miss Sarah S. Simpson.

At Cambridge, Rev. Edward B. Hall, of Northampton, to Miss Harriet Ware, daughter of Rev. Dr Ware, of Cambridge.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Oct. 26.

Oct.

25 Sally Warren, 12 months.
Marth Jones, 66 years.
26 Charles Bath, 7 weeks.
Eleanor Boyer, 2 years.
Mary Ann Eliza. Stodder 3 mo.
27 Wm. Motley, 9 days.
George G. Hope, 45 years.
26 Wm. Robinson 50 years.
Isaiah Rich, 1 day.
Wm. N. Fish, 4 1-2 years.
27 Mary Rafter, 21 years.
28 Catharine Mallet, 2 years.
Sally Pollard, 25 years.
Catharine Moulton, 23 years.
James M'Key 24 years.
29 Daniel S. Vincent, 5 1-2 years.
Joseph Atherton, 58 years.
James Duehurst, 7 months.
John Knowles, 24 years.
30 Elizabeth Winter, 79 years.
Daniel Donnarghty, 16 monts.
Samuel Cull, 33 years.
34 Mary B. Hariford, 42 years.
Mary Hicks, 68 years.
Nov. 1 Timothy Kelley, 62 years.
William Jackson.

DIED

In this city, Mrs. Mary Hicks, aged 68.

At New-Orleans, Mr. W. K. Hall, late of Boston, aged, 22.

In Maryland, Dr. W. C. Miller; Judge Robbins.

At Providence, Mr. Seth Hunt, jr. aged 49 years.

At Ipswich, Nath. Wade, Esq. aged 73 years.

In Delaware state, Henry Wright, Esq. one of the Engineers of the Delaware and Chesapeak Canal.

BOOK AUCTION.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. II. NOVEMBER 11, 1826. No. 19.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

THE INVOCATION.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Answer me, burning Stars of night!
Where is the Spirit gone,
That past the reach of human sight
Even as a breeze hath flown?
—And the Stars answered me—"We roll
In light and power on high,
But, of the never dying soul,
Ask things that cannot die?"

O many toned and chainless Wind!
Thou art a wanderer free;
Tell me if thou its place can find,
Far over mount and sea;
—And the wind murmur'd in reply—
"The blue deep I have cross'd,
And met its barks and billows high,
But not what thou has lost."

Ye Clouds that gorgeously repose
Around the setting sun,
Answer! have ye a home for those
Whose earthly race has run?
—The bright Clouds answer'd—"We depart,
We vanish from the sky;
Ask what is deathless in thy heart,
For that which cannot die!"

Speak then, thou Voice of God within,
Thou of the deep low tone!
Answer me through life's restless din,
Where is the Spirit flown?
—And the Voice answer'd—"Be thou still!
Enough to know is given;
Clouds, Winds, and Stars, their task fulfil,
Thine is to trust in Heaven."

THE DRAMA.

Ye who have oft with pleas'd observance trac'd
Each latent charm our mimmic life has grac'd;
Those hearts yet ache, when Retrospection views
The woes and wanderings of the scenic muse;
Since from the cradle of her young renown,
Her infant warblings lur'd the listening town,
To that dark era, when one luckless hour
Her empire ravag'd and dethron'd her power.
Till proudly towering o'er the Gothic waste
Through chaos smil'd this paradise of taste,
The mystic maids, who here unite their reign,
Whom bards and actors oft implore in vain,
With Truth's warm rapture, bid you welcome all,
Gents, belles, and godships, to their fairy hall;
Where Shakespeare's spirit, who delights to flit
O'er critics noses snoring in the pit,
Like Hamlet's farthers, arm'd from casque to sandals
Shall "visit oft the glimpses of" our candles!
If blest by those kind smiles, whose beams impart
Pulse to the brain, and vigour to the heart,
The Drama now her languid powers will rear
The laugh awaken, and exhale the tear;
Correct, yet animate she aims to join,
Salvator's clouds, with Hogarth's waving line
And hopes aspiring, by your favour warm'd,
Again to charm you, as she once has charm'd.

From Pain's second Dedicatory Address.

BOSTON THEATRE.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 8.—"Hamlet," Hamlet, MR. MACREADY, Queen, MRS. PELBY. Afterpeice, "The Day After The Wedding."

Thursday Evening, Nov. 9.—"Damon and Pythias," Damon, MR. MACREADY, Pythias, Mr. FINN. Afterpeice, "Poor Soldier.

Friday Evening, Nov. 10.—"William Tell," William Tell, MR. MACREADY.

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On Monday Evening next, Will be presented the admired play of "William Tell," William Tell, MR. MACREADY; which character he was to personate on Friday evening, but on account of his indisposition; was postponed to Monday evening.

TITLES.

The following lines were written by Mr Sewall, on Washington's visit to New England, when a committee of arrangements were debating by what title to address him:

Fame spread her wings, and with her trumpet blew
Great Washington is come!—What praise is due!
What title shall he have?"—She paused and said,
Not one. His name alone strikes every title dead.'

MISSERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

To be intruded upon by visitors at unreasonable hours, and to have their visits protracted to an unreasonable length.

To hear long stories upon subjects you know nothing of, and care less.

To have an intruder present himself, when you wish to converse with a friend or any other person, upon confidential subjects.

RELATIONSHIP.

There was a widow and her daughter-in-law, and a man and his son. The widow married the son, and the daughter the old man. The widow was therefore mother to her husband's father, and consequently *grandmother to her husband.* They had a son to whom she was a *great grandmother.* Now as the son of a great-grand-mother must be either a grandfather or a great uncle, this boy was his own *grandfather.*

A Mr. Larrey, a French Surgeon, has cured a large Cancer in the lower jaw of a girl, of 12.—After cutting out the funguns bone, he applied a red hot iron 45 or 50 times! Which the girl bore without uttering a cry. This is bravery, that would do honor to Spartan parentage.

Morral Magoon, who was sentenced to be hung, at Montreal, on the 27th Oct. has been indulged with a respite of one month. This may give time for some of his *friends* whom he says, reside in Boston, to visit the poor fellow, and if they can (in gratitude for his *silence*) to release him from the pressing dangers of the halter.

A company is forming in New-York and Pennsylvania, for the avowed purpose of opening another canal between Lake Erie and the Hudson. It is to commence on the south shore of the Lake, and fall into the Hudson, within a few miles of its mouth. The Canadians, are also, about forming a canal, west of the Great Falls, so as to connect Lake Ontario with Lake Erie.

CIRCULATION OF TRACTS.

The number of tracts issued by the London Religious Tract Society last year was 10,500,000; the publications in all languages, since the establishment of the society, are estimated to exceed 100,000,000. Since 1803, tracts have been printed in forty-two languages; and the receipts, during the last year, in England and America amounted to $1,600,000.

HIGH PREMIUMS.

We believe the Americans can now boast a higher grade of credit for their public Stocks, than any other State or Kingdom, in Christendom, if not in the world. In proof of this, we qnote the following prices, from the last New-York Price Current:—

U. S. B. Stock,	119 3-4
U. S. Sixes 1813,	101 1-2
U. S. do. 1814,	102 1-2
U. S. do. 1815,	104 1-2
Exchange on London,	111 1-2
Do. on France, 5-20c.	6-22 1-2.

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As the late English papers make little mention of the distresses of the poor manufacturers, we must suppose that they have not grown worse; but they must be greatly ameliorated before they can be thought tolerable by our countrymen.

"Coram's Champion has left the field; but whether on a foraging or recruiting party; or whether from disgust, at the rottenness of the cause in which he found himself engaged, we have not learnt.

THE UNITED STATES REVIEW AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

CONTENTS.

Sketch of the United States by a Russian—Dr. Parsons's Introductory Lecture on Anatomy and Physiology—Francis Berrian; or the Mexican Patriot—Mrs. Opie's Illustrations of Lying—Reed's Observations on the Growth of the Mind—Story's Discourse before the Phi Beta Kappa Society—Carter's Address at the Consecration of "Plymouth Lodge"—Letters from M. Dupin on the Napoleon Code—Popular Lectures—Letter from an American at Gottingen—The Damsel of Peru—The Seaman's Burial—Be Humble—The Atlantic Souvenir for 1827—Greenleaf's Maine Reports—Double Stars—Russia—Population—Longevity of Animals—Voyage of Discovery—Ancient Coin—Buried Forests—Valuable Discovery—List of New Publications. Nov. 4.

NEW-ENGLAND TYPE FOUNDRY,

Congress-Street, Boston.

THE undersigned cast and offer for sale TYPES of every description, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, which with recently cut Flowers, are of the newest faces and patterns. They are now able to complete large orders promptly, and attend immediately to the smallest commands. Their Job Letter, plain and ornamented, is cast in solid bodies, as are also their Cuts and Ornaments.

They also sell Chases, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Printers' Cases, Stands, Paper Boards, Parchments, Ball Stocks, Stone Stereotype Cuts, Mallets, Quoins, Bodkins, Furniture, and Leads. Likewise, PAINTERS' INK, from various manufactories, at the manufacturers' prices. They are also ready to receive orders for their newly improved Iron

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D. PHELPS & CO. PHELPS, No. 24, Congress-street.

REAL ESTATE,

Prices from 500 to $20,000.

E. C. BEALS & CO. *REAL ESTATE BROKERS*, No. 48 North Market St, fronting Merchants' Row, have constantly for sale, a large number of *ESTATES* in the City and Country. Lots of Land for sale, and contracts made with Builders—Mortgages negociated. Sept. 2

COPARTNERSHIP

DISSOLVED.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM HILLIARD is hereby authorised to adjust all the concerns of the late firm.

WILLIAM HILLIARD,
TIMOTHY H. CARTER,
CHARLES C. LITTLE.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE subscribers have associated together as copartners, under the firm of HILLIARD, GRAY & CO. for the purpose of importing Books and Stationary, and publishing Law, Medical, School, and Classical Books, at the *Boston Book-Store*, (the old stand of Cummings, Hilliard & Co.) No. 134, Washington-street—where they now offer for sale, a very extensive stock of valuable Books, on liberal terms.

WILLIAM HILLIARD,
CHARLES C. LITTLE,
HARRISON GRAY,
JOHN H. WILKINS.

Boston, Sept. 11, 1826.

☞ The subscriber requests all who have demands against him, to present them for payment—and all indebted to him by note or account, to adjust the same without delay. HARRISON GRAY.

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter-Sts.

Has received a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalmia, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery Instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth, Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Trocars, Bistories, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c. ☞ Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines. Medicines delivered at any hour in the night. July 8.

NOTICE.

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less *particular*, till the streets are actually filled with men who resemble the shaved monkeys of Cochin' China,—villianously frightful to every body of delicate sensibility.—His apparatus is set in motion by a steam engine, of two horse power; there is no unfaithfulness in the machine: a gentleman tucks his noddle into a sort of chaffing dish, elegantly perfumed with the oil of a *turkey-buzzard*, and walks away, in the style of Demosthenes or Cicero, —according to order.—Mr. *Chimney-Sweep*, begins, by *patent*, to sweep from the top to the *bottom*, and thus has a claim upon foul *chimneys*—Dealers in *bear's* grease, are fools in this country, and the reason is, because the animals are too plenty; still however, importers contrive and indeed, succeed wonderfully well in making themselves ridiculous—Bear's grease,—fresh from Russia, killed every day, by express orders of his Majesty the Emperor, Nicholas the first, by the Grace of God, Autocrat of all the Russias. There is nothing in nature equal to genuine bear's grease, —'twill make the hair grow upon a bald pate, like the boy's cosn, that reached the moon. Jonah's gourd was planted in bear's grease,—and this is philosophically inferred by a learned professor, from certain physical deductions, we have neither leasure or inclination to relate—Apothecaries, by the way, are the real creamers, in the United States, surpasing the literati in jawbreaking. Hippocrates was a mere bolus,—a pill plumbi, just fit to load a syringe; —but here comes the elixir vitiæ—a grand preparation from the unfashionable scull of Dr. John Detergent, M. D. late tooth-picker to the Royal Family, Bart, which stops ringworms by the dozen. A grand catholican this—two dollars a bottle, and what is bewitchingly singular, is the fact, (read the certificates in the papers of the day,) that forty bottles cured a woman of great respectability, in a neighbouring town, of the yellow jaundice, after having consulted the whole medical society, which, in a pickle, pickilorum, to be scholastically correct, decided, *Defond en comble*, she would soon be dead as a door nail.

Doctors used to be clever fellows, —wearing bag wigs, spectacles, single-breasted coats, and other habiliments of dignity—but it is all over with in these degenerate days of self-interest. Here it comes. Dr. Pepperpod, of the lyingin infirmary.—Tweed-upon-Twine, has opened an office in the rear of a convenient place, where he can be consulted at any hour except dinner time. He is confident, from long experience, laborious study in the latin text of Celsus, he can prescribe secundem artem, so that gentlemen can dance upon wooden legs.—Great secrecy will be inviolably observed, and the ladies are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves. Letters post paid enclosing a ten dollar bank note, Passamaquoddy, will meet with immediate attention, from the sickly public's most humble and devoted servant. Miss Firefly, from Paris, man milliner, cuts lady's garments only; her corsetts have steel slides, for extraordinary occasions, very fashionable, and withal extremely handy in producing artificial fainting fits, when one is in her teens, wishes the attention of an assembly. In short, a mustard grinder, does the smartest things of any business man in the metropolis; none genuine, unless signed with his own hand writing: as he never learned the chirographic art, the inhabitants are cautioned to be on their guard, how they purchase manufactured mustard seed.

Such is the way, and such are the deplorable exhibitions of one half the industrious, job-catching folks, all over the twenty four states. Good taste has gone to the wars—and the one therefore, who makes himself the most pittifully ridiculous, soonest becomes the wealthiest man.

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LIFE OF MURRAY.

BOWEN & CUSHING

Propose publishing by subscription a second edition of the *Life of John Murray*, the First Preacher of Universalism in America. Written by himself.

This work, which is so well known as to render a recommendation unnecessary, is now out of print, and repeated inquiries having been made for it, it is thought that a second edition, printed in a neat and handsome style would meet with encouragement. They are therefore induced, in compliance with the wishes of a number of their friends, to undertake the publication if a sufficient number of subscribers should be obtained to warrant it success.

Conditions. It will be printed in a neat duodecimo form, on good paper and handsome type, and will contain about 350 pages, accompanied with a well engraved and correct likeness of the author, and delivered to subscribers at $1,25 handsomely bound and lettered, or $1 in boards. Those who become accountable for six copies, will be entitled to a *seventh* gratis.

The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained; and persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns by the first of October next, that there may be no unnecessary delay in the publication.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1826.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

Mr. Joseph Kimball to Miss Sarah Copeland; Mr. Moses Bartlett to Miss Abigail Tilden.

In Dorchester, Mr. Uriah Cotting to Mrs. Sarah A. B. Roe.

In Newburyport, Mr. W. G. Thompson to Miss Sally Kimball.

At Medfield, Maj. Gen. Crane, of Canton, to Mrs. Zeziah Cleavland, of the former place.

At Springfield, (Ohio) Mr. James Dunlap Taylor to Miss Harriet Townsend.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Nov. 16.

Nov.

8 Phebe Marshal Kupfer, 21 years.
9 Charles Jackson, 30 years.
Dea. Thomas Badger, 62 years.
10 Mary Goss, 19 years.
Andrew Hadley, 10 months.
11 Job Sweet, 32 years.
Morris Murphy, 32 years.
Alexander Wilson, 75 years.
12 Richard Nowell, 39 years.
William White, 6 months,
Isabella Hastings, 4 years.
Louisa Fillebrown, 31 years.
York Champlin, 70 years.
13 Abigail Gerard, 46 years.
Mary Dewire, 20 months.
Rebecca Carter Sigourrey 43 yrs.
Elizabeth Jones, 33 years.
15 Charles Archer, 22 years.
Ann Coleman, 4 1-2 years.
14 James Sargent, 40 years.

DIED

At Brighton, Capt. Nathaniel Champney, aged 70, much regretted by a community, in which he was distinguished as an honest and highly useful member.

In Malden, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. W. Nichols, aged 62.

In Salem, Mrs. Mary Colman, aged 77, formerly of this city. Few females ever passed such a length of years, with greater buoyancy of spirit, or bore, with higher magnanimity, the numerous calamities which she was called upon, by divine providence, to endure. She is now called to meet her reward for a life well-spent, and full of usefulness,

In East-Bridwater, Dea. William Keith, aged 65.

In Concord, N. H. Lt. Phineas Kimball, aged 75; Mrs. Sally Perry, aged 77.

At Taunton, George Wheaton, Esq.

At Fairhaven, (Con,) Mr. Uriah Tuttle, aged 66.

At Easthampton, Rev. Joel Waft, aged 61.

At Washington, (Conn.) Daniel N. Brinsonade, Esq. aged 75.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

The Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a connexion in business under the firm of SMITH, REED & GAYLORD.

JOEL SMITH,
JAMES REED,
CHARLES GAYLORD.

Boston, Aug. 25, 1826.

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, No. 36, Washington-street, inform their Friends and the Public, that they will execute any orders with which they may be favored in the above line with despatch and correctness, on reasonable terms.

Books and Jobs of every description *Stereotyped* at short notice, and all contracts will be *punctually fulfilled*.

Cuts of every description constantly on hand. Mr Reed will devote his *personal attention* to this business, in every branch of it.

Sept. 2.

INK ESTABLISHMENT.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, No. 36 Washington-street, having been appointed by Mr George Clark, his sole and only Agents for vending his News and Book Ink—inform the public that they have on hand and shall constantly keep a complete supply of the article, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Writing Ink of the *first* quality will be constantly for sale at the above place, by the barrel, gallon or bottle.—This Ink will be packed in any way according to order

BOOK BINDING—BLANK BOOKS.

Smith, Reed & Gaylord, will receive at their Bindery, No. 36 Washington-street, all Orders with which they may be favored to Bind *any* quantity of Books in any style, at reasonable prices.

Paper ruled with expedition and accuracy. A large assortment of Blank Books constantly on hand, and Blank Books will be Ruled to any pattern and Bound in any style according to order.

Sept. 15.

BOOK AUCTION.

SMITH, REED & GAYLORD, will sell at the Auction Room, No 32, Washington street, (a few doors north of State Street,) THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, an extensive assortment of Books in the various branches of Literature.

NOTICE.

J. L. CUNNINGHAM has removed to the new Auction Room, corner of Milk and Federal Streets. Grateful for the patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the public favour

PRINTING OFFICE

Of the Boston News-Letter & City Record, No. 2, Congress-Square.

The Printing of Books, Pamphlets, Blanks, Policies of Insurance, Bank Checks, Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, &c. together with every variety of Letter Press Printing, is most respectfully solicited at this office.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. II. NOVEMBER 25, 1826. No. 21.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

THE DRAMA.

Where lightens now, the Drama's vivid eye
Whose glance reform'd where'er its beams could fly?
Who when Desire was fond, and art was young,
So rudely sported, and so simply sung?
Yet, when thy realm was wild, and dark with fate,
Could charm the tumult, and allay the state!
Could gently touch the film, that made the blind,
And pour new day o'er thine infuiuate mind?
Where, now, thy lofty muse, thou bard divine?
Who bade a nation's wealth adorn her shrine!
Who, grac'd their passions, and their pride to move
A people's homage, and a Senate's love,
With gorgeous drapery, and imperial air,
Caus'd mobs to think, and "wonder why they were:"
Who with her pencil mov'd the state-machine,
And swayed a faction, as she turn'd a scene
With art's last glories bade her temple flame,
And gave to Virtue all she won from Fame;
Who o'er a realm her vast proscenium threw,
And saw all Athens in one splendid view;
With Attick genius moral truth impress'd,
And taught a nation while she charm'd a guest!
Bare and defenceless to the blast of war,
The gates of Greece receiv'd the victor's car;
Chain'd to his wheels, was captive Faction led,
And Taste transplanted bloom'd at Tyber's head,
O'er the rude minds of Empire's hardy race,
The opening pupil beam'd, of letter'd grace,
With charms so sweet, the houseless Drama smil'd,
That Rome adopted Athen's orphan child:
With bounty cloth'd her, and with kindness cheer'd,
Her fancy copied, and her satire fear'd
Vice, fashion, folly—to her power resign'd,
And bow'd an empire to the muse's mind.
Wealth, honour, fame, her Cesar's hand bestow'd,
Wit, virtue, graces repaid the debt she ow'd;
Life breath'd in fable, eloquence in men,
And Manners taught how Morals should be seen.
From Beauty's touch no mail could guard the heart.
Rome conquer'd science, and was rul'd by art.
Transplanted Athens, in her Stage review'd.
Her patriots moulder'd, but her poets lived,
Fledg'd by her hand, the Mantuan swan aspired;
Glanc'd by her eye, e'en Pompey's self revir'd;
And rapture'd Tully, half his graces caught,
While Roscius bodied all the forms of thought.
Sheath'd was the sword, by which a world had bled;
And Janus, blushing, to his temple fled.

Paine.

BOSTON THEATRE.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 22.—"Richard the Third," Richard, Mr. *Cooper.* Afterpiece, "We Fly By Night.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 23.—"Rosina." After which the comedy of "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," Leon, Mr. *Cooper.* Afterpiece "Honest Thieves."

Friday Evening, of "Damon and Pythias," Damon, Mr. *Cooper*, Pythias, Mr. *Finn.* Afterpiece "Invisible Girl, and Simpson & Co.

On Monday Evening next, Will be presented the tragedy of "Macbeth," Macbeth, Mr. *Cooper*, Lady Mabeth, Mrs. *Finn.* Afterpiece, "Bombastes Furioso."

The United States have recently purchased 2,500,000, acres of land of the Potawatamic and Miamic Indians, and are to pay 2000 dolls. a year for the same as long as our government think proper!!

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The City of New-Orleans, have found it necessary to issue scrip, or paper money, to a considerable amount. What credit it will bear in the market, we shall know hereafter.

A rumour was spread in Havana, that Com. Porter had appeared off the south side of Cuba, with a Mexican fleet of eleven sail, and had threatened a descent. Not very probable.

In consequence of the neglect, or want of means, in Spain, of paying the accustomed tribute to Algiers, the Corsairs of the barbarians have been let loos on the commerce of Spain, and have already captured several merchant vessels.

A Paris letter says, "It is generally believed here that a war must be the result of the present state of things in Europe; and that the late revolution in Portugal will be the ostensible cause of it." This of course, is but a speculative opinion; but we shall not be supprised to see it verified, as the most deadly enemy to the old monarchies of the continent, will come against them sooner or later, in the dreadful panoply of popular zeal and enthusiasm.

The port of Caracca by a decree of the King of the Netherlands, is to be opened to vessels of all nations, after the 1st of Jan. next.

FRENCH REVENUE.

The Revenues of France, though not considered a commercial country, like that of England, are improving, while those of the latter, are falling away—the last French financial report, for the preceeding nine months, giving an excess, over the income, of the same period, in 1825, of *thirteen million* of francs.

RUSSIAN ARMY.

The military force of Russia, at the death of Alexander in Dec. last, consisted of the following divisions, viz.

Army of the Centre, -	240,000
Advanced Guard, - - -	80,000
Army of the Right, - -	80,000
Army of the Left, - - -	80,000
Garrison troops, - - - -	70,000
Military Colonies, - - -	67,000
Corps of the Caucasus, - -	85,000
Detailed, corps of Finland, &c	45,000
Grand Total	737,000

With this military force, and a revenue sufficient to maintain it, there is nothing surprising in the jealousy, which has arisen, in other parts of Europe, concerning the future measures of the new Emperor. The war with Persia, may indeed, open a road to Byzantium; and eventually, to the British East-Indies.

Mr. M'Kensie, of York, Upper Canada, has gained his suit, against certain rioters, in that place, for the destruction of his type, and printing establishment, some time back. We do not recollect the damages, claimed; but the verdict in his favour, gives him 2500 dollars.—A generous remuneration, considering the cheapness of a country printing-office, and the little profits of a country news-paper.

A Steam-Boat has been built at Hartford, with the view of placing her in the navigation of Connecticut river. The principal obstruction, against her passage to Bellows Falls, is at the Montague Canal; which, it is said can be easily removed; by a trifling alteration of the Locks, at that place.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

On Sunday evening 12th inst. by Rev. Mr. Ballou, Mr. Wm. Redding to Miss Margaret P. K. Rider; Mr. Charles Redding to Miss Mary Ann H. Rider, all of this city.

Mr. John Tuckerman, to Miss Catherine Tuttle.

In Lynn, Mr. Richard Johnson, to Miss Lucy Putnam.

In Hanover, N. H. John Aiken, Esq. to Miss Harriet Adams.

In Baltimore, Capt J. J. Nicholson of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Laura Caroline Stricker.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Nov. 23.

Nov.

15 Lydia Holland, 73 years.
Child of Wm. Murray, 6 hours.
Clarrisa Jordon, 33 years.
16 Joseph Ridgway, 33 years.
Benj. Lewis, 22 years.
Sarah T. Saunders, 25 years.
17 Ann G. Vose, 18 months,
Michael M'Carty.
Lavina B. Rand, 4 years.
18 Joseph Davis Jr. 2 years.
Mary Ann Klien, 58 years.
John York, 40 years.
19 Harriet Stanmore, 28 years.
John Davis, 21 months.
Wm. Lithgow, 33 years.
Francis Coolidge, 13 months.
Josiah Wheelright, 25 years.
20 Sarah Spear, 2 years.
Silas Francis, 55 years.
Betsey Sutton, 43 years.
22 Genet Holbrook, 31 years.

DIED

At Sea, lost overboard, Mr. Charles Blagge, son of the late Samuel Blagge, Esq.

In Alabama, Mr. Sewall Hastings, aged 23, a native of Newton.

Mr. Joseph Walker, driver of the Concord and Haverhill mail stage.

At Salisbury, Capt. Enoch Collins, aged 67, a revolutionary patriot.

In Germany, the celebrated Russian Gen. Benningen, aged 81. Bonapart, during his military career, found in Wellington, Blucher, and the present deceased, his equals, if not superiors, in the science of military tactics.

THE UNITED STATES
REVIEW
AND LITERARY
GAZETTE.

CONTENTS.

Sketch of the United States by a Russian—Dr. Parsons's Introductory Lecture on Anatomy and Physiology—Francis Berrian; or the Mexican Patriot—Mrs. Opie's Illustrations of Lying—Reed's Observations on the Growth of the Mind—Story's Discourse before the Phi Beta Kappa Society—Carter's Address at the Consecration of "Plymouth Lodge"—Letters from M. Dupin on the Napoleon Code—Popular Lectures—Letter from an American at Gottingen—The Damsel of Peru—The Seaman's Buriel—Be Humble—The Atlantic Souvenir for 1827—Greenleaf's Maine Reports—Double Stars—Russia—Population—Longevity of Animals—Voyage of Discovery—Ancient Coin—Buried Forests—Valuable Discovery—List of New Publications. Nov. 4.

COPARTNERSHIP
DISSOLVED.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CUMMINGS, HILLIARD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM HILLIARD is hereby authorised to adjust all the concerns of the late firm.

WILLIAM HILLIARD,
TIMOTHY H. CARTER,
CHARLES C. LITTLE.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE subscribers have associated together as copartners, under the firm of HILLIARD, GRAY & CO. for the purpose of importing Books and Stationary, and publishing Law, Medical, School, and Classical Books, at the *Boston Book-Store*, (the old stand of Cummings, Hilliard & Co.) No. 134, Washington-street—where they now offer for sale, a very extensive stock of valuable Books, on liberal terms.

WILLIAM HILLIARD,
CHARLES C. LITTLE,
HARRISON GRAY,
JOHN H. WILKINS.

Boston, Sept. 11, 1826.

PRINTING OFFICE

Of the Boston News-Letter & City Record.
No. 2, Congress-Square.

The Printing of Books, Pamphlets, Blanks, Policies of Insurance, Bank Checks, Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, &c. together with every variety of Letter Press Printing, is most respectfully solicited at this office.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. II. DECEMBER 2, 1826. No. 22.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

THE DRAMA.

Agustan Rome, with sad, prophetic eye,
Beheld her empire circle round the sky;
And saw along the ever rolling view,
Her shadow tremble, as her pennons flew.
Around her throne Pretorian cohorts stood,
Yet Fiction govern'd what her arms subdu'd,
O'er vassal man she dar'd act reign alone,
And call'd the Muses to support her throne;
And shook her sceptre, and her legions led,
When spoke the Larva, or the Arena bled,
At length, though huge of limb, by power oppress'd,
Groaning with Slavery's mountain on their breast,
Her giant nations struggled from disgrace,
And Rome, like Ætna, totter'd to the base.
Thus set the sun of intellectual light,
And wrapp'd in clouds, lower'd on the Gothic night,
Dark gloom'd the Storm,—the rushing torrent pour'd,
And wide the deep Cimmerian deluge roar'd,
E'en Learning's loftiest hills were cover'd o'er,
And seas of dulness roll'd without a shore,
Yet, ere the surge Parnassus' top o'er flow'd,
The banish'd Muses fled their blest abode,
Frail was their ark, the heaven-copp'd seas to brave,
The wind their compss, and their helm the wave:
No port to cheer them, and no star to guide,
From shore to shore they rov'd the billowy tide;
At length, by storms and tempests wafted o'er,
They found an Arrarat on Albion's shore.

Paine.

BOSTON THEATRE.

On Monday Evening Nov. 27.—"Gamester," Beverly, Mr. *Cooper*, Mrs. Beverly, Mrs. *Gilfert*, [her first appearance this season.] Afterpiece, "Bombastes Furioso."

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 29.—"Macbeth," Macbeth, Mr. *Cooper*, Lady Macbeth, Mrs. *Gilfert*. Afterpiece, "No Song No Supper," Robin, Mr. *Brown*, Margaretta, Mrs *Papanti*.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 30.—"Pizarro," Rolla, Mr. *Cooper*, Cora, Mrs. *Gilfert*. After which, "Invisible Girl." Afterpiece "The Purse."

Friday Evening, December, 1.—"School for Scandal," Cha. Surface, Mr. *Cooper*, Lady Teazle Mrs. *Gilfert*. Afterpiece, "Catharine and Petruchio," Petruchio, Mr. *Cooper*, Catharine, Mrs. *Gilfert*: for Mrs. Gilfert's Benefit.

On Monday Evening next, Will be presented 'Bertram or The Castle of St Aldobrand," Bertram, Mr. *Cooper*, Imogene. Mrs. *Gilfert*. Afterpiece "Grandmother."

For the City Record.

LOGERIAN SYSTEM OF MUSIC.

What is it—pray? In what does this system differ from others?—The reason of making these enquires, is this—viz: there is so much harping about Mr. Logier;—how he played before the Minister of State, in Prussia;—a certain famous examination before a board of academicians, in Berlin;—letters patent, by his majesty;—and lastly, a long lochram of a story, concerning a seventh accredited teacher of the Logerian System, that your humble servant who really loves music, as well as other metropolitans,

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strongly desires an explanation, which, in plain English, can be understood.

If people ever delighted in mysticism, the enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Logier, are the ones; there is no such thing as fathoming their obscure profundity;—no way of following the labyrinths they travel.

It is devoutly hoped, that some gentlemen will be so kind as to inform us who Mr. Logier is; where he lives;—what he has done, of consequence to the musical world, in the way of scientific research;—and in detailing these essential facts, it is also hoped that he will clear up the intense obscurity which now envelopes the matter.—When I can understand the advantages, if any there are, over old fashioned semibrieves and crochets, my daughters shall be among the first to profit by the discovery

Very obediently,
K. J——.

The town of Indianopolis, in the state of Indiana, which was laid out in October, 1821, contains, according to the late census, a population of seven hundred and sixty souls; of which, two hundred are legal voters, sixty-one are unmarried males, over the age of twenty-one, and forty-eight unmarried females, over the age of fifteen.

THANKSGIVING.

Another festival,—that good old custom, which was instituted by our pious forefathers, has been appropriately observed in this metropolis. While it has a tendency to bring the members of families together, once a year, who are engaged in different pursuits,—it keeps alive those feeling's of the heart, which should characterize relatives;—all the associations of childhood are recalled—and when seated round the festive board, loaded with the rich productions of a country which every New-Englander is proud to call his own,—each bosom glows with the warmest feelings of gratitude and thankfulness, towards the Divine Author and Preserver of Life.—May our annual thanksgivings descend to the latest posterity,—may happiness and prosperity continue to be the peculiar blessing of the land.

Poultry.—The Clerk of Faneuil Hall Market, counted in that market, on Tuesday, 168 wagons loaded with poultry, estimated to contain, on an average, 800 lbs. each, or 134,400 lbs. Supposing the whole sell at prices averaging 8 cents a pound, it will produce $10,752.

The choice of Officers of this City will be made on Monday the 11th December.

Mr. Sargent and Judge Rochester have embarked at Philadelphia on their mission to the South American Congress.—Mr. Poinsett, our Minister in Mexico, is announced as the colleague of Mr. Sargent.

Five hundred of the "*M'Intosh Creeks*, have agreed to emigrate to their new country West of the Mississippi.

Dr. *Ware* and Dr. *Bradford* propose soon to deliver a course of lectures on "the philosophy of natural history," in this city. This is an interesting subject, and if well treated, cannot fail to be useful and popular.

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REAL ESTATE.

Prices from 500 to $20,000.

E. C. BEALS & CO. *REAL ESTATE BROKERS*, No. 48 North Market St. fronting Merchants' Row, have constantly for sale, a large number of *ESTATES* in the City and Country. Lots of Land for sale, and contracts made with Builders—Mortgages negociated. Sept. 2

NEW-ENGLAND TYPE FOUNDRY,

Congress-Street, Boston.

THE undersigned cast and offer for sale TYPES of every description, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, which with recently cut Flowers, are of the newest faces and patterns. They are now able to complete large orders promptly, and attend immediately to the smallest commands. Their Job Letter, plain and ornamented, is cast in solid bodies, as are also their Cuts and Ornaments.

They also sell Chases, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Printers' Cases, Stands, Paper Boards, Parchments, Ball Stocks, Skins Stereotype Cuts, Mallets, Quoins, Bodkins, Furniture, and Leads. Likewise, PRINTERS' INK, from various manufactories, at the manufactory prices. They are also ready to receive orders for their newly improved Iron

"*New-England Printing Press*," recently invented by Mr D. PHELPS, which is in most successful operation in this city. It recommends itself for its great simplicity and efficiency. They warrant all their articles to be of the first quality, at the lowest established prices, on the most liberal terms as to time or discount for cash.

BAKER & GREELE, No. 24, Congress-street.

LIFE OF MURRAY.

BOWEN & CUSHING

Propose publishing by subscription a second edition of the *Life of John Murray*, the First Preacher of Universalism in America. Written by himself.

This work, which is so well known as to render a recommendation unnecessary, is now out of print, and repeated inquiries having been made for it, it is thought that a second edition, printed in a neat and handsome style would meet with encouragement. They are therefore induced, in compliance with the wishes of a number of their friends, to undertake the publication if a sufficient number of subscribers should be obtained to warrant it success.

Conditions. It will be printed in a neat duodecimo form, on good paper and handsome type, and will contain about 350 pages, accompanied with a well engraved and correct likeness of the author, and delivered to subscribers at $1,25 handsomely bound and lettered, or $1 in boards. Those who become accountable for six copies, will be entitled to a *seventh* gratis.

The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained; and persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns by the first of October next, that there may be no unnecessary delay in the publication.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1826.

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter-Sts.

Has received a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalmia, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery Instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth, Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Trocars, Bistories, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c. ☞Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines. Medicines delivered at any hour in the night. July 8.

NOTICE.

J. L. CUNNINGHAM has removed to the new Auction Room, corner of Milk and Federal Streets. Grateful for the patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the public favour.

BOOK AUCTION.

SMITH, REED & GAYLORD, will sell at the Auction Room, No 38, Washington street, (a few doors north of State Street,) THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, an extensive assortment of Books in the various branches of Literature.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Dean, Mr. Charles Pook to Miss Catherine Taylor.—Mr. Obed R. Davis, to Miss Elizabeth Fitzgerald.—Mr. Bartholomew West, aged 86, to Mrs. Hannah Green, aged 50.—By the Rev. Mr. Capen, Mr. Walter Pike, to Miss Caroline Billingham.—By Rev. Mr, Ware, Mr James Oweu, to Miss Esther Spear, daughter of the late Samuel Spear, Esq.—Mr. Samuel Buffum, of Salem, to Miss Susan N. Lane, of this city.

At West Cambridge, Mr. Ruben Johnson, aged 48, to Miss Rachel Buckram, aged 18.

On the 20th of Oct. on the sand-beach of Eckert's Ferry, in the town of St. Charles,, (Miss.) by Wm. G. Pettus, Esq. Mr. James Murphy, of Illinois, to Mrs. Polly Benson, of Tennessee. Also, at the same time and place Mr. Robert B. Murphy, of Illinois, to Miss Keziah Benson, of Tennessee.

The HERO of '76—In West-Springfield, (Feeding Hills,) on the 16th inst. Mr. Stephen Bumfrey, aged 76, a Revolutionary Pensioner, to Miss Sarah Dewey, aged 38.

In '76 he fought and bled,
At 76, he woo'd—and wed.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Nov. 30.

Nov.

23 Wm. Barnard, 25 years.
24 Cesar Town, 56 yeaes.
Alfred W. Martin, 4 months.
23 Jonathan Pike, 59 years.
24 Elizabeth Reed, 3 months.
Wm. C. Town, 16 months.
25 Elias Goddard, 48, years.
Joseph Steward, 58 years.
26 Ellen Hall Kneeland, 21 months.
27 Benj. Ingalls, jr. 18 years.
Sally Carson, 32 years.
27 Michael R. Henry, 7 weeks,
Ann C. T. Robertson, 52, years.
Sally Moulton, 73
28 Caroline North Bowman, 5 years.
Nicholas Bickley, 41 years.
Mary Doggett, 57.

DIED

At Hartford, (Con.) Mr. Jonathan Crosby, printer, aged 25; Mr. Peletiah Turner, aged 57.

At Concord, N. H. Mr. Samuel Whittemore, aged 77.

In Chesterfield, Lieut. Samuel Gilson, formerly of Pepperell, Ms. aged 75 years—being the oldest of eleven children, and the first of the family that has died: the youngest child is aged 51.

In Roxbury, Mrs. Sarah Jane, wife of Mr. Samuel Walker, aged 34.

In Salem, widow Sarah Clark, aged 87, eldest sister of Hon. Timothy Pickering.

In Ipswich, Mr. Isaac Fellows, aged 83 years.

In Haverhill, Rev. Isaac Tomkins.

In Plymouth, widow Mary Holmes aged 70 years.

In Bristol, R. I. Dr. Caleb Miller, aged 40 years.

In this city, Mrs. Mary Doggett, 57.

THE UNITED STATES REVIEW AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

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$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

ELEGY.

On the disinterment of the remains of Comodore

O. H. PERRY.

By an Officer of the Lexington.

From his lonely grave by the sea washed sand,
To the clime of his fame we bore him,
For he could not rest in a foreign land
With the red cross waving o'er him:
So we covered his breast with the stars of light;
In the flag that he loved so dearly,
When he met the proud foe in his might,
And the battle followed cheerly.

With mourning flag half-mast displayed,
We roused our drums to meet him,
And fore and aft we stood arrayed,
With minute guns to greet him:
While memory shewed him ever nigh,
As he looked when fame had crowned him,
With victory beaming from his eye,
And Freedom cheering round him.

Like some bright flower that meets its doom,
Where the scorching winds have blasted;
Like some young pine whose mountain bloom,
The bolts of Heaven have wasted—
So fell the beautiful and brave,
In the zenith of his glory,
With a nation's tears to wet his grave,
And embalm his name in story.

Then strew his bier with early flowers,
And wave the laurel o'er him,
Who made the sea's proud Mistress "ours,"
What none had done before him,
Let ocean hear and roll along,
Till winds and floods are weary;
While mute wakes the chords of song,
For the Hero of Lake Erie.

THE DRAMA.

"Ye circling fair, whose clustering beauties shine,
A radiant galaxy of charms divine;
Whose gentle hearts those tender scenes approve,
Where pity begs, or kneels adoring love;
Ye sons of sentiment, whose bosom fire
The song of pathos, and the epick lyre;
Whose glowing souls with tragick grandeur rise
When bleeds a hero or a nation dies;
And ye, who, thron'd on high, a Synod sit,
And rule the turbid atmosphere of wit,
Whose clouds dart light'ning on our comick wits,
And burst in thunder as the flash expires,
If here, those eyes, whose tears with fearless sway
Have wept the vices of an Age away;
If here, those lips, whose smiles with magic art,
Have laugh'd the foibles from the cheated heart;
On Mirth's gay cheek, can one bright dimple light;
In Sorrow's breast, one passion'd sigh excite;
With nobler streams, the Buskin's grief shall fall;
With pangs sublimer, throb this breathing wall;
Thalia too, more blythe, shall trip the stage,
Of care the wrinkles smooth, and thaw the reins of Age."

BOSTON THEATRE.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 6.—"Othello," Othello, Mr. *Cooper*, Desdemona, Mrs. *Gilfert*. Afterpiece, 'The Turnpike Gate,' Crack, Mr. *Brown*, Peggy, Mrs. *Papanti*.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 7.—"Wonder A Woman Keeps A Secret," Don Felix, Mr. *Finn*, Donna Violante, Mrs. *Gilfert*. Interlude "Sponge in Town," Sponge, Mr. *Stanley*. Afterpiece "Paul & Virginia."

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Friday Evening, December, 8.—"Jealous Wife," Mrs. Oakly Mrs. *Gilfert*, Mr. Oakly, Mr. *Finn*. Interlude "The Romp." Afterpiece "Tom Thumb."

On Monday Evening next, Will be presented "Paul Pry," Col. Hardy, Mr. *Kilner*, Paul Pry, Mr. *Finn*. Afterpiece "Lock & Key," Brummagem, Mr. *Kilner*, Fanny Mrs. *Pelby*,

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GOING TO CHURCH.

It would be a curious discovery, if the motives which induce different individuals to go to church, were unfolded. Nothing is more Certain in nature, than this one fact, —that all do not go to worship their creator, though there are none so lost to a sense of accountability as not to feel a reverence for the sanctuary. Let us examine one family in the neighbourhood, to illustrate the going-to-meeting object of a large proportion of the people in the United States.

Capt. Lock, a revolutionary veteran, was once a high spirited, fashionable fellow, who never went to meeting till he became the father of a family. As soon as his children began to make observations for themselves, he came to the wise conclusion, it was altogether proper to accompany them to church —for example sake. Insensibly, he took an interest in the discourse, though he alway entertained an idea, that the minister was a great fool. Mrs. Lock, educated very differenly, felt it a duty to go to meeting because she had been in the habit of it,in her father's family. In a few years, Miss Maria found the church the best of all places, to show her fine dresses,—and moreover, ascertained the young gentlemen would never be present at divine service, if the inclemency of the weather prevented the young ladies from going.

His son George never could be reconciled to the dull monotony o a sermon,till he became the admirer of Miss Primrose, whom he believed a goddess. Nothing would then compare with the singing & the sermonising eloquence of parson Lach. Miss P. on the other hand became equally devoted to the pleasure of going to church, and both might generally be seen there, an hour before any body else arrived, gazing at each other with intense delight, till the good clergyman pronounced a solemn amen. For appearance sake, as Capt. Lock was now considerably advanced in years, he became a member of the church,and this actually brought him to a sense of his true condition, a self rightous sinner. The effect was salutary, and he perfectly changed his character, from a careless, thoughtless man,to a prayerful christian. This had an awaking influence upon the mind of Mrs. Lock, who also, joined the communion. Maria and George, however, only sneered at the fashion of joining the church, though it was well enough for old people; hence the matter soon lost its interest. John, the second son, always prefered the episcopal service, because none but the rich belonged to the society, and to form an acquaintance there, was to lay a sure foundation for wealth in the future tense.

Miss Susan hated orthodoxy, and Elizabeth, only sixteen, thought unitarianism worse than rhumatism; still, the whole family conceived it best to be in the habit of attending meeting, but were sure of never going, if some private feeling could not be gratified, or some personal circumstance of pride or vanity accomplished.

Such motives are too frequently the growing ones, with young gentlemen and ladies; but let them proceed in gratifying themselves and be punctual, and they will insensibly come to a perfect realization of their condition, and need of religious instruction.

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GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

The celebrated George Whitefield preached his last sermon at Exeter in this state. There were at the time two meeting houses in Exeter at one of which he was not admitted to preach; and as the other was too small to accommodate the multitude, he mounted upon a hogshead in the open street, which was filled for some distance with anxious spectators, and held forth his peculiar doctrines in that impressive strain of eloquence for which he was remarkable, and by which he turned thousands to embrace his favourite doctrines. The evening after he preached at Exeter, he rode to Newburyport, where he died suddenly of apoplexy.—*N. H. Jour.*

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

Mr. Alvin Babcock, to Mrs. Mary Butler.—Mr. George W. Dyer, to Miss Mary Ann Peirce.—Mr. Henry Dorr, of Keene, to Miss Mary Ann Frost.

In Marblehead, Mr. John M. Whiddin, of this city, to Miss Mary Appleton.

In Duxbury, Mr. Otis Morton to Miss Mercy Weston; Otis Weston, Esq. to Miss Lydia Brewster.

At Newburyport, Mr. B. A. Carter, of New Market, to Miss M. C. Haskell.—Mr. Charles Adams to Miss Sarah Noyes; Mr. W. B. Adams, to Miss Ann A. Stanwood —Mr John Wheelwright, Esq. merchant of New-York, to Mrs. Ann Adams.

In Albany, Professor Joel B. Nott, of Union College, to Miss Margaret T. Cooper.

At New-York, David Jewett, Esq. of Brazil, to Miss Eliza Mactier, daughther of A. H. Lawrence, Esq,

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Dec. 7.

Nov.

29 George Hurley, 47 years.
Rufus Cox, jr. 20 months.
Lucy Symonds, 60 years.
Adeline Hatch, 2 years

30 Thomas Walsh 34 years,

Dec. 2 Louisa Maria Dorion 48 years.

3 Jennettee Low,

2 Ebenezer C. Johnson, 35 years,

4 Mary Butler, 4 years.
Louisa Woodward, 40 years.

DIED.

At Scituate. Rev. A. Judson, of Plymouth. aged 74.

At Portsmouth, Elizabeth, wife of Col. Eben Thompson, aged 58.

In Roxbury, Lt. James Jones, aged 31 years.

In Milton, Mrs. Eunice, wife of S. K. Glover Esq. aged 68.

In Salem, Mr. John Osgood, Esq. aged 69 years.

In Lynn, Col. John Burrill, aged 75, a revolutionary soldier.

In Newburyport, Miss Ann Sewall, aged 77 years.

In Roxbury, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Capt. Joseph Prior.

In Hallowell, (Me.) Joseph S. Smith Esq.

In Hartford, (Con.) Maj. John Meigs, aged 75, an officer of the revolutionary army.

In France, Count de Belsey, peer, of France, and well known in the revolutionary annals.

At Albany, Mr. Theophilus Carter aged 78 years.

In Dedham, on Friday last, Miss Maria Osgood, aged 26.

In this city, Mr. Nicholas Hinckly, aged 41 years,

THE UNITED STATES REVIEW AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

CONTENTS.

Physology of Taste—Williamston's Edition of Tacitus—Adventures of a Young Rifleman—Thoughts on Banking—Strickland's Reports on Canals, &c.—An Indian Tradition—The Man made of Ashes—A Shawanos Tale—The African Chief—An aged Mourner—Autum—Segu's Four Ages of Life—Angell's Treatise on the Right of Property in Tide Waters, &c.—Worcester's Epitome of Geography—The Memorial, a Christmas and New-Year's Offering—Vivian Gray—Juvenile Miscellany—Italian Literature—Boccacio—Paris—French Academy of Medicine—List of New Publications—Literary Advertiser. Dec. 9.

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The Boston News-Letter,

AND

CITY RECORD.

Vol. II. DECEMBER 16, 1826. No. 24.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

THE DRAMA.

Sir Fopling Classick is a wight, I ween,
Who reads to quote, and dresses to be seen;
The prince of folly, and the fool of wit,
He plots a dinner, to campaign a bit;
With well-drest wisdom, *tout a fait* he looks,
The sage of fashion, and *bon-ton* of books.
In Scenick unities so strict is he,
Time, place, and action—touch and take pappee!
Anon, heigho! his critic sneeze emphatick,
Proclaims the raptures of effect dramatick.
In life's great play—no Stagyrite to shine—
His plot is woman, and his moral wine.
Thus with a muse, a mistress and a bottle,
Gay Skaffington surmounts grave Aristotle.
His own reverse, and yet himself the time
A bard in powder, and a beau in rhyme;
A man of coral—such are fashion's powers!
A plant of stone—that vegetates and flowers;
A fragrant exhalation—rais'd to fade,—
From roseate rhetorick, and rose pomade;
A sweet confection, fit for love, or—tea,
A letter'd lozenge—stuff'd—poetice;—
Sir Fopling dashes, while his goblet pours,
And who can doubt, and empty glass encores!
His tropes an figures into ferment whipt
See in the froth of words, his tube is dipt!
The bubble floats—from classick suds refin'd—
It shines—it bursts—and leaves no foam behind!

BOSTON THEATRE.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 13.—"Paul Pry," Col. Hardy, Mr. *Kilner*, Paul Pry, Mr. *Finn*. Afterpiece, "Padlock."

Thursday Evening, Dec. 14.—"Critick," Puff, Mr. *Stanley*. Afterpiece, "Cherry & Fair Star," Cherry, Mrs. *Pelby*, Fair Star, Mrs. *Finn*.

Friday Evening, December, 15.—"Paul Pry," Col. Hardy, Mr. *Kilner*, Paul Pry, Mr. *Finn*. Afterpiece, "Hunter of the Alps," Felix Mr. *Finn*, Rosalvi, Mr. *Reed*.

"Paul Pry" is a performance of quite a unique character, and is likely to become a favorite here, as it has been in other places, being an excellent specifick for "rubbing off the rust of care," or driving away the foul fiends, yeclept, "Blue Devils."

On Monday Evening next, Will be presented "Paul Pry," Col. Hardy, Mr. *Kilner*, Paul Pry, Mr. *Finn*. Afterpiece, "The Adopted Child, or the Baron, of St Milfert Castle."

Messrs. Kilner and Finn, the present managers of the Boston Theatre, have taken a new lease of the building for three years, at an annual rent of six thousand five hundred dollars.

EPIGRAM.

From a Boston Paper, printed in the year 1784.

No wonder that science, and learning profound,
In our College at Cambridge so greatly abound;
When such members take thither a little each day,
And we meet with so few who bring any away.

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A STRANGE STORY.

The power of presentiment is extraordinary. During the reign of terror in France, the Baron of Marivet was continually tormented by the apprehension that he should die upon a scaffold. All the cares of his wife were employed unsuccessfully to calm his fears. He sometimes indulged himself with the hope, that if his birth-day passed without his being arrested, he should be delivered from the weight, which pressed upon his heart, and might, perhaps, be saved. Upon one occasion, he gazed, in a fit of deep melancholly, upon his son, who was then about two years old, and exclaimed, "I shall never live to see this child in male clothing,"—an observation which his lady carefully treasured up in her memory. The horror of the Revolution appeared at length to draw to a close, and the birth-day of the Baron de Marivet had arrived. His wife was preparing a little feast for him upon the occasion, and, the hour of supper fixed upon for enjoying it.—Wishing to give her husband an agreeable surprise, and to belie his presentiments, Madame de Marivet about eleven o'clock, when they were just serving the desert, left the table, and returning in a few moments after with her son in her arms, dressed like a sailor, she gave him to her husband whom she tenderly embraced, and exclaimed, "You now see your son my dear, in man's clothing, and your birth day has passed?"—"Not yet," was his reply; "midnight has not struck:" His friends shuddered at the words, and anxiously turned their eyes upon a time piece, the fingers of which they silently regarded, as they moved towards the wished for hour. It was just on the point of twelve when a thundering knock was heard at the door. M. de Marivet turned pale; all who surrounded him were struck with terror. The door opened, and gave admission to the emissaries of the Revolutionary Committee, who were come to seize him. M. de la C.. whom in a letter, he had advised to emigrate, had not taken the precaution to destroy his papers.—After his departure, they had been transported among his other effects to the house of M. de Plepape, his grandfather. The latter had been imprisoned on suspicion, and seals had been placed upon the property at his house. He died in prison, and the agents of the committee, who were present when the seals were removed found, in an earthen vessel, amongst some torn papers which were destined to be burnt, the letter, in which M. de Marivet advised M. de la C. to emigrate. This letter was his sentence of condemnation. M. de Marivet was summoned before the revolutionary tribunal, condemned to death, and lost his head upon the scaffold just before Thermider.

INGRATITUDE.

There can scarcely be a more horrid instance of turpitude and cruelty cited, than is recorded to have happened in the reign of James II. A man who had taken part in Monmouth's rebellion, went for shelter to the house of a lady, whose life was spent in acts of charity, and was concealed by her until she could find an opportunity of sending him out of the kingdom. This fellow, hearing that the king had said he would sooner pardon the rebels than those who harboured them, went and accused her of high treason for having sheltered him, and on his evidence she was burned alive by order of James. 'Penn the Quaker,' says Burnet, 'told me he saw her die, and that she behaved herself in such a manner that all the spectators melted in tears.'

A curiosity lost.—Among other literary curiosities destroyed by fire in the Basilican library, at Constantinople, was a manuscript of the Iliad and Odyssey, written in letters of gold, upon a serpent's gut, 120 feet in length.

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In a *Crim Con.* case, in England, on the trial of Thomas Bligh, for criminal connection with the wife of a relation of Mar Wellesly, the jury gave a verdict of 6000 pounds damages, equal to about $27,000.

The Algerine cruizers have been very successful in capturing Spanish vessels. The tribute, not being paid by the *Spanish Government*, the poor merchants of that ill-fated country, seem devoted to bear this burden on their own individual shoulders.

RELIGIOUS COURTSHIP.

A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady, for whom he conceived a most sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan. He politely handed his fair neighbour a Bible, open, with a pin stuck in the following text—2d epistle of John, verse 5th: "And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee but that which we had from the begining, that we love one another"—She returned it, pointing—2d chapter of Ruth, 10th verse: "Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger!" He returned the book, pointing to the 12th verse of the 3d epistle of John. "Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face."—From the above interview the marriage took place the ensuing week.

There are 453 students in the University of Virginia.

REAL ESTATE.

Prices from 500 *to* $20,000.

E. C. BEALS & CO. *REAL ESTATE BROKERS*, No. 48 North Market St. fronting Merchants' Row, have constantly for sale, a large number of *ESTATES* in the City and Country. Lots of Land for sale, and contracts made with Builders—Mortgages negociated. Sept. 2

CHARLES WHITE,

Corner of Marlboro' and Winter-Sts.

Has received a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Surgeon's Instruments—among the instruments are Syringes for removing poison from the stomach—Amputating, Trepanning, Opthalmia, Dentist, Pocket, Dissecting, and Midwifery Instruments—Cranatomy, Tooth, Dressing and Dissecting Forceps—Seton Needles, Trocars, Bistories, Lancets, Pins for Hair Lips, &c. ☞Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions, and to the delivery of Family Medicines. Medicines delivered at any hour in the night. July 8.

NEW-ENGLAND

TYPE FOUNDRY,

Congress-Street, Boston.

THE undersigned cast and offer for sale TYPES of every description, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, which with recently cut Flowers, are of the newest faces and patterns. They are now able to complete large orders promptly, and attend immediately to the smallest commands. Their Job Letter, plain and ornamented, is cast in solid bodies, as are also their Cuts and Ornaments.

They also sell Chases, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Printers' Cases, Stands, Paper Boards, Parchments, Ball Stocks, Saws Stereotype Cuts, Mallets, Quoins, Bodkins, Furniture, and Leads. Likewise, PRINTERS' INK, from various manufactories, at the manufactory prices. They are also ready to receive orders for their newly improved Iron

"New-England Printing Press,"

recently invented by Mr D. PHELPS, which is in most successful operation in this city. It recommends itself for its great simplicity and efficiency. They warrant all their articles to be of the first quality, at the lowest established prices, on the most liberal terms as to time or discount for cash.

BAKER & GREELE, No. 24, Congress-street.

BOOK AUCTION.

SMITH & REED, will sell at the Auction Room, No 38, Washington street, (a few doors north of State Street,) THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, an extensive assortment of Books in the various branches of Literature.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY,

By Rev. Mr. Sharp, Mr. Edwin M. Stone, Printer, to Miss Louisa Maynard; by Rev. Mr. Dean, Mr. Henry Learned to Miss Clarissa G. Bowker; by Rev. Mr. Ballou, Samuel Emmes, to Miss Eliza James.

In England, Capt. Parry, the celebrated voyager to the Artick-sea, to Miss Isabella L. 4th daughter of Sir. J. T. Stanley.

In Beverley, Dr. Ingalls Kitteredge, Jr. to Miss Augusta Smith; Rev. E. P. Foster, to Mrs. Mary-Ann Spafford.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Dec. 14.

Dec.

5 Elizabeth Stone, 64 years.
6 Nancy Thayer, 39 years.
7 Sarah Chase, 61 years.
Eunice Marston, 2 mo.
8 James Whaland, 3 years.
William M'Mehean, 28 years.
9 Sarah Stowell 46 years.
Beza Robinson, 37 years,
Mary Degin, 22 years.
Elisha Bullock, 26 years.
Huldah King, 44 years.
James Brooks, 18 years.
11 Wm. Peirce, 36 years.
Ruxbry Freeman, 49 years.
12 Hugh M'Quire, 10 mo.
13 James Car, 10 days.

DIED

In India, Alfred S. son of the late Gen. E. H. Dork, of Salem.

In Newburyport, Col. Edw. W. Wigglesworth, aged 87, an officer of the revolutionary army; Capt. Geo. Norton, aged 66; Mr. Thomas Patten aged 82.

At Eastbridgewater, Mrs Sophia, wife of Mr. Melvill Otis, aged 41.

At Salem, Mrs. Mary Brimblecomb, aged 70.

At Haverhill, Mass. Mr. Daniel Bradley, aged 94.

At Portsmouth, 30th, ult. Mrs. Deborah Gotham, of consumption, wife of Mr. James Gotham.

Near Philadelphia, Col, Joseph Marsh aged 91, a distinguished patriot of the revolution.

In Stratham, N. H. Nicholas Rollins, Esq. aged 84,—he was in the war of 59; and again in the revolutionary war, being an officer in the battle of Bunker Hill and Saratoga.

At Hingham, on the 9th inst. Mrs. Joanna, relict of the late Mr. Joshua Hearsey, aged 91.

THE UNITED STATES REVIEW AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

CONTENTS.

Physology of Taste—Williamston's Edition of Tacitus—Adventures of a Young Rifleman—Thoughts on Banking—Strickland's Reports on Canals, &c.—An Indian Tradition—The Man made of Ashes—A Shawanos Tale—The African Chief—An aged Mourner—Autum—Segu's Four Ages of Life—Angell's Treatise on the Right of Property in Tide Waters, &c.—Worcester's Epitome of Geography—The Memorial, a Christmas and New-Year's Offering—Vivian Gray—Juvenile Miscellany—Italian Literature—Boccacio—Paris—French Academy of Medicine—List of New Publications—Literary Advertiser. Dec. 9.

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Vol. II. DECEMBER 23, 1826. No. 25.

$3 per ann.] "TO OBSERVE AND PRESERVE." [IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

POETRY.

The following is a beautiful Ballad, by Sir Robert Aston, Secretary to the Scottish Queens, Mary and Anne.

I do confess thou'rt smooth and fair,
And I might have gone near to love thee;
Had I not found the slightest prayer
That lips could speak, had power to move ye;
But I can let thee now alone,
As worthy to be loved by none.

I do confess thou'rt sweet, yet find
Thee such an unthrift of thy sweets,
Thy favors are but like the wind,
That kisses every thing it meets,
And since thou canst kiss more than one,
Thou'rt worthy to be kiss'd by none.

The morning rose, that unoucht'd stands,
Arm'd with her briers how sweetly smells!
But pluck'd and stain'd through ruder hands,
Her sweets no longer with her dwells;
But scent and beauty both are gone,
And leaves fall from her, one by one.

Such fate, ere long will thee betide,
When thou hast handled been awhile,
Like sere flowers to be thrown aside,
And I shall sigh while some will smile,
To see thy love for more than one
Hath brought thee to be loved by none.

THE DRAMA.

EPILOGUE.

Yon dapper Dash—who screens the lobby fire—
Is doughty Peter Paragraph, Esquire,—
Forever knowing—and forever known,—
The gay Court Calender of all the town.
His brilliant fancy wings such rapid flights,
That his pen flashes,—like the northern lights!
On fashion's face he marks each patch and pimple;
Notes all the *Belle Assemble*—to a dimple!
Keeps dates of wrinkles—sets each freckle down—
And knows the age of each old maid in town!
—Puff and Post obit—naught is he perplexed on,
And, Death or Marriage,—he is Clerk or Sexton!
Whate'er the theme,—his is the quill to grace it.—
From "*consumatum est*"—to grave—"*Hic jacet*"
Wherever folly lies—in wise perduc.—
Quick as heat lightning, and as harmless too.
He splinters words, as gamesters rattle dice,
And sparkles, like a man, who chops on ice.
In daily lounge, Cornhill *pons* he passes,
To study signs, and ogle looking glasses!
His spleen—at vulgar gutters—never rankles!
He thanks their mud—for every pair of ankles!
Nor thinks, while thinking on caprice and whim,
One grace too naked, or one fop too slim!
Belles, beaux, and blankets—tiffanies and teas,—
He borrows all he knows, from all he sees.
Then home for fame,—to scribble to be sure,—
For every traveller must write a tour;—
He gives the world the gleanings of his ramble,
As nuts are thrown to monkeys—for a scramble!

BOSTON THEATRE.

Wednesday, Dec. 20—'Douglas;' Glenalvon, Mr. S. L. Fairfield, his first appearance on any stage. Afterpiece, Tom and Jerry."

Thursday,—'Paul Pry,' and 'We Fly by Night.'

Friday,—'Paul Pry.' Afterpiece, the comedy of 'Charles the Second; Capt. Copp, Mr. Kilner.

On Monday Evening next,—will be presented the tragedy of "George Barnwell," Barnwell, Mr Field, Millwood, Mrs. Finn. Afterpiece, "Cherry and Fair Star."

☞ *Should any of the subscribers to the News-Letter, be in want of numbers to complete their Volumes, they can be supplied by applying at this office.*

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REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO.

By the brig Maria-Ann, Cromwell, in 20 days from Falmouth, Jamaica papers to the 22d ult. have been received. The Courant of the 19th contains the following article:

"A Revolution has taken place in St. Domingo, in consequence of the coercive measures resorted to, for the purpose of enforcing their free labourers to cultivate the soil for their own maintenance, and towards the support of the government. Mr. Lister, the Vice Consul at St. Domingo, arrived in this island in an Am. vessel from Hayti, and was landed in the neighbourhood of Port Antonio; thence he sent on despatches to the Governor and Admiral, with which he was entrusted, and the Harlequin proceeds this morning for Port-au-Prince, to afford protection to the British subjects resident there. Capt. Elliott of that vessel was at a private party in Spanish Town on Thursday evening, and received orders to join his ship that night. Other vessels of war are to be sent up to St Domingo. Various reports are in circulation upon this subject, but we forbear mentioning them, till more authentic particulars reach us."

The Steam Boat, *Barnet*, has tried the experiment of navigating the Connecticut river, and has completely succeeded in reaching Bellows Falls, without the intervention of any accident, or any obstruction that was not readily overcome.—This is an enterprize worthy of record in every paper.

There is a new paper set up at Dunstable, N. H. with promises of success. It is called 'The Nashua Constellation.' It is published by Messrs. Brown & Crossman.

John Steele, Esq. Collector of the Customs for the Port of Philadelphia, has resigned his office.

EVENING SCHOOL,

ON A NEW PLAN.

A NEW SCHOOL will soon be opened, for the purpose of teaching an easy style of

LETTER WRITING,

together with other

COMPOSITION,

and correct, handsome and effective

READING.

The object is, to rid young people of that stiffness and sameness so common in Epistolary Correspondence, and enable them to acquire a ready, concise and fluent manner of writing; also to render them such accomplished readers, that they may better understand any subject, and while diffusing pleasure create effect. Great care will be observed in the choice of topics for writing or reading; and in exercising this care, it shall be done with a due regard to the wishes of the scholars. The sentiments of either branch will be such as not only to interest but refine the mind. And such arrangements, in every particular, will be observed, as shall mingle pleasure with study, and give success to endeavour. It is exercise of mind alone, with judicious assistance, that gives it new vigour and an easy flow of thought, enabling it to look upon its own verdure, and revel amidst its own fruitfulness. The utility and necessity of such a school, no one can doubt. None now exist that are devoted EXCLUSIVELY to these objects, and it is much owing to this fact that these branches of education are seldom thoroughly taught; through which only, the mind can shew forth its beauty or its power. This plan of instruction, once undertaken, it is confidently believed, would prove to be of so important a benefit as to meet with very generous support. It is wished that those who feel disposed to patronize such a school would make IMMEDIATE application, at Mrs. Skinner's, corner of Washington and Bedford Streets. Hours of tuition, from 6 to 9 o'clock, P. M. A few hours can also be devoted to a number of scholars in the day-time. Terms, $5.00 a quarter, half in advance. C. CUSHING.

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TREASURY REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been presented to Congress, and furnishes the gratifying estimate, that the receipts for the next year will, on the most reasonable calculation, exceed the expenditures by about 2,447,045 dolls. including the appropriation of *ten millions* towards the extinguishment of the public debt.

The Cadets of Capt. Partridge's Scientific Academy are on a pedestrian tour to the seat of government. The last accounts left them at Baltimore, where, as in Philadelphia, they received the most distinguished attentions and hospitality.

NEW ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

The New-York American states that it is in contemplation to run the steamboat Chancellor Livingston between that city and Fall River in this state, on the opening of the next season, by which mode the land carriage between New-York and Boston will be reduced to 31 miles, over a road not surpassed in the U States. The Chancellor Livingston is to be refitted with increased power, in the most approved mode.

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BOOK AUCTION.

SMITH & REED, will sell at the Auction Room, No 58, Washington street, (a few doors north of State Street,) THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, an extensive assortment of Books in the various branches of Literature.

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Married,

IN THIS CITY.

G. G. Colburn, to Miss Mary E. Mathews.—Capt. Isaac Fowle to Miss Mary-Ann Brazier.

At Bristol, R I. Mr. Jonathan P. Gladding, to Miss Olive Davis. Mr. Peter-Gladding to Miss Mary Friend, of Newport.

At Washington, Hon. H. C. Martindale to Miss Olivia Ewell.

At St. Albans, Mr. J. Spooner, editor of the Vermont Repertory, to Miss Betsy R. Weld.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Thursday noon, Dec. 21.

Dec.

13 Artemas W. Trusdel, 34 years.

14 Seth Lathrop, 49 years.
Ebenezer Oliver, 74 years.

15 John Dealy, 4 years.
John Davis, 59 years.
James Class, 33 years.
Eunice Maxwell, 51 years.
Francis W. Faulkner, 19 years.
David Belcher, 37 years.

16 Nathaniel Foster Jr. 48 years.
Richard White, 85 years.
Mary Ann Nash, 20 months.
Abba R. Williams, 13 years.
Mary Ann F. Bartley, 22 years.

17 Benjamin Stevens, 30 years.
Seymour Rice, 38 years.
Ann Louisa Cheney, 12 months.
Caroline Augusta Washburn, 11 mo.

18 Lucy Coverly. 84 years.
Henry H. Henly, 30 years.

19 Gillam Bass, 51 years.

21 Mercy Parris, 70 years.
William N. Frazer, 15 mo.

DIED,

IN THIS CITY,

Ebenezer Oliver, Esq. aged 74—for many years a member of the old board of Selectmen; and for 30 years, seinor warden of King's Chapel.

In Medford, Lucy Ellen, daughter of D. Hall, esq.

At Salem, Capt. Joseph Smith, aged 79. Capt. Isaac Bullock, aged 74.

In Andover, Mr James Stevens, ag. 61.

At Concord, Dr. Daniel Dearborn, 25.

At Rehoboth, Elder Thomas Simmons, aged CIV.

In Washington, Mr. Benja. C. Bowen, aged 57.

In Charleston, S. C. Jane W. Bowen, aged 19, and J. B. Bowen, aged 15—children of the Right Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, formerly of this city.

In Cornwall, Vt. William Slade, Esq. aged 73—he was a soldier of '76, and for some time a tenant in the prison-ship, in New-York.

LIFE OF MURRAY.

BOWEN & CUSHING

Propose publishing by subscription a second edition of the *Life of John Murray*, the First Preacher of Universalism in America. Written by himself.

This work, which is so well known as to render a recommendation unnecessary, is now out of print, and repeated inquiries having been made for it, it is thought that a second edition, printed in a neat and handsome style would meet with encouragement. They are therefore induced, in compliance with the wishes of a number of their friends, to undertake the publication if a sufficient number of subscribers should be obtained to warrant it success.

Conditions. It will be printed in a neat duodecimo form, on good paper and handsome type, and will contain about 350 pages, accompanied with a well engraved and correct likeness of the author, and delivered to subscribers at $1,25 handsomely bound and lettered, or $1 in boards. Those who become accountable for six copies, will be entitled to a seventh gratis.

The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained; and persons holding subscription papers are requested to make return by the first of October next, that there may be no unnecessary delay in the publication.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1826.

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Vol. II. DECEMBER 30, 1826. No. 26.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY ABEL BOWEN, NO. 2, CONGRESS-SQUARE.

THE DRAMA.

Before the fatal knot is fairly tied;
Before I change the widow for the bride;
Once more at this tribunal I appear,
A Soldier's Daughter, and a volunteer.
Such am I now, though not by martial laws,
I volunteer it, in my sex's cause.
Ladies, I one proposal fain would make,
And trust you'll bear it for your country's sake.
While glory animates each manly nerve,
Shall gentle woman from the contest swerve?
No!
We'll form a female army—of reserve,
And class them thus. Young romps, are pioneers;
Widows, sharp-shooters; wives, are fusileers;
Maids, are battalion; that's—all under twenty;
And as for light troops, we have those in plenty!
Our smarty gay milliners, all decked with feathers,
Are corps of infantry for summer weather!
Our belles, who, clad in cap and pantaloons,
Shoot as they fly, shall be our light dragoons.
Old maids are spies; still fond of war's alarms,
They love the camp, although they don't bear arms'
Flirts are our van; for they, provoking elves!
Draw on a battle; but ne'er fight themselves.
Our prudes shall sap and mine; well versed to feign,
They fear no danger, though in ambush tak'n;
For who'd suspect a prude, could lay a train?
Gossips, who talk by rote, and kill by prattle,
Shall serve for bulletins to every battle.
Vixens the trumpet blow; scolds beat the drum;
When thus prepared, what enemy dare come?
Those eyes, that even freemen could enslave,
Will light a race of vassals, to their grave;
So shall the artillery of female charms
Repel invaders, without force of arms.

BOSTON THEATRE.

☞ It slipped our memory, in announcing the performance of "Douglas," the last week, to notice the spirit and feeling which Mr. *Field* threw into the part of young "Norval." It was the most correct and animated performance of that character, which we have seen for many years; and we are told, Mrs. Powell, personating Lady Randolph, was so much affected by the artless and natural manner in which he enveloped the whole action of the scenes in which they were both present, as to cause a sensible pain, from which she scarcely recovered during the evening.

Wednesday, Dec. 27—"Lover's Quarrels" and "Lady of the Lake" for the first time here. Afterpiece, Fortune's Frolic.

Thursday—Paul Pry and High Life below stairs.

Friday—Where shall I dine; Lady of the Lake and the Padlock.

☞ The performances of Monday Evening, (Christmas) were numerousiy attanded; and we have heard of no dissatisfaction, in thus opening, for the first time, the Theatre, on a christian festival. The managers, (at least one of them) and the performers, generally, being Episcopalians, it was then thought to be an act of liberal sentiment, having performed on *Thanksgiving* Evening, to do the same on *Christmas* Evening.

On Monday evening next, will be presented "Tom and Jerry" and "Tekeli."

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FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The North Carolina, 74, and Constellation frigate, instead of laying in port, at Mahon, are ordered to spend the season, in cruising along the islands of the Archipelago, for the protection of our commerce;—this measure is humane as well as patriotic, as it may afford the means of protection to foreign neutrals, as well as our own countrymen....Com. Porter was to sail from Vera Cruz, on the 5th Dec. on a cruise. He has with him a stout frigate, two brigs, and several schooners. Who is he cruising against? the Spanish vessels of war from the Havana?—Surely not; for they are of greater force than himself. Is it for Spanish merchantmen? or, another descent, under another flag, on Foxanda?—We know not. Lord Cochran would probably understand the object, and the motive.....The Amazon provinces are said to have declared war against the Brazilian government.....The Brazilians have cultivated the Tea Plant with some success.....A French paper says—a flock of about 250 rams and ewes, of the best English breed, have been just landed from that country. What will John Bull say to this kind of emigration?

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Great exertions are making in Philadelphia to aid the Greek Cause, both in money and provisions; one gentleman has agreed to furnish the third part of a cargo of 1000 bbls. of flour.....It is contemplated to run a steam-boat, on the Merrimack, next spring, between Haverhill and Newburyport.....The Norfolk papers think an act of Congress, abolishing the alien and discriminating duties against British vessels, would reopen the trade of their West-India Islands to us—Congress do not think so; but on the contrary, are about to adopt measures for interdicting the trade with Canada and Newfoundland, which, in the British orders of Council, is not closed against us.....The trade to Mexico, through the Missouri, is rapidly increasing, and will shortly demand the attention of Congress.....The Automaton Chess-Player is holding his Turkish Court at Philadelphia, for the present.....The Reading Room, at Merchant's Hall, is now brilliantly illuminated with gas lights.....The lawyers and physicians of Ohio, have to pay a licence tax; this may prove useful if the condition of receiving a licence results in a close examination of their professional merits..... Imitation Leghorn Hats are made in New-York, of so superior a quality, as almost to defy the nicest scrutiny in their comparison with the real foreign article.....The citizens of Buffalo, (N. Y.) have applied for a branch of the U. S. Bank, to be located in that flourishing village.....It is proposed to open a Canal between Buffalo and Pittsburg.....The recent occurrences of Small Pox have had the salutary tendency of awakning some attention to the blessings of vaccination; and we accordingly hear, that on the 16th inst. Dr. Stebbins inoculated from 3 to 400 persons, in Taunton.....An extensive Woollen Factory has been erected on Cutt's Island, and other buildings, to be attached thereto, are now going on; this scite, for a large manufacturing establishment, possesses many important advantages.....90,000 of the Farmer's, and 65,000 of the Christian Almanack, have been already struck off in this city.

By an examination of the city records, we find the number of Marriages during the present year, 1826, to be 923, giving an increase of matrimonial connexions, over those of the preceding year, of 35.

The number of Deaths, in 1825, was 1450; during the present year, we find them to be 1251 only.

These facts shew, in a striking manner, the general health of our city, and the prosperity of its inhabitants.

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CAPITAL TRIALS.

The trials of Merchant and Colson, for the murder of the Captain and Mate of the schooner Fairy, terminated last week, in their full conviction; and on Saturday last, they were sentenced, by Judge Story, to be executed on the gallows, on the 1st of February next. Their conduct, on this occasion, exhibited the same degree of hardihood and insensibility, as when the crimes for which they stand condemned were committed; and instead of acknowledging the fairness of their trial, and the indulgence shewn them, throughout the proceedings of the Court, the most scurrillous and profane longuage was cast on the Judges, Attorney and Jury; and the boon of a month's time, for religious preparation, derided as cruelty. The records of our Courts do not furnish, we believe, any similar instances of depravity and wickedness.

Newspapers are springing into existence in every part of the Union. This morning's mail, from Ohio, brings an account of two in that State, three in Kentucky, and two in Tennessee, as about to be printed. In Caughnawana, N. Y. the "Mohawk Farmer" has made its appearance; and in the city of N. York, three new papers are advertised—one of which, (to be edited by Messrs. Baldwin, of N. Y. Scrutinizer, Roberts, late Editor of Nat. Advocate, and Morris, Editor of Mirror,) the "Morning Chronicle," is to be conducted on an entirely new plan. The paper will be "arranged in pages, in which particular advertisements are alphabetically arranged under particular heads.—There will be two business or bulletin offices, at each of which will be kept an advertising leger, in which the seller can record the articles he may have on hand, and the purchaser refer for information. The politics of the paper will be republicn."

Mass. Journal.

MR. MATHEWS.

On Monday evening last, this gentleman had an opportunity of displaying that ready wit for which he is so famous. In the entertainment of the "Memorandum Book," there is a song called the "Liverpool Night Coach," in which a travelling astrologer, an outside passenger, invites one of his fellow travellers to look through his telescope, and describes to him the names of the planets, &c. 'There's Jupiter and his *set of lights*;' 'there's Venus;' 'there's Mars.' At this point, a fellow in the gallery, who had, at different times during the evening, created much noisy disturbance, greatly to the annoyance of both audience and performer, roared out with a stentorian voice, 'Look at me;' upon which Mathews, whose spleen had been for some time gathering within him, pointed his telescope at the fellow, saying with infinite promptitude—'And there's the Great Bear;' which brought down a tremendous burst of laughter, and several rounds of applause. *Liverpool paper.*

It is said *Marchant*, the hardened wretch, recently convicted of the murder of Jenkins, mate of the sch. Fairy, was one of the felons pardoned by President Monroe.

Twenty-three millions of newspapers are published in Great Britain, annually.

The first Universalist Church in Plymouth was dedicated on the 21st inst. and Mr. James H. Bugbee ordained Pastor.

The ladies of Philadelphia are actively engaged in raising subscriptions for the aid of suffering Greece.

It is said, in the National Gazette, that Sir Walter Scott has at length acknowledged himself to be the author of the *Waverly Novels.*

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Married,

IN THIS CITY,

By Rev. Mr. Ballou, Mr. Moses Coller, of Northfield, to Miss Mary Greenleaf; Mr. John Bagley to Miss Sarah Hunnewell; Mr. Richard Burroughs to Mrs. Cynthia Bowes.

At Albany, Mr. Nicholas Van Schaack, to Miss Margaret Ann, daughter of Tho's Linacre.

At Newburgh, Col, John W. Brown, to Miss Eliza Reeve, daughter of Selah Reeve, Esq. Mr. Isaac R. Van Duzer, Esq. of Goshen, to Miss Ann Eliza Gidney, doughter of Dea. Eleazer Ginney, of Newburgh.

At Fryburg, Joseph Howard, esq. to Miss Maria A. daughter of the hon. Judge Dana.

At Portsmouth, William H. Y. Hackett, esq. to Miss Olive, daughter of Joseph W. Pickering, esq.

Deaths,

Reported at the Health Office during the week ending Saturday noon, Dec. 30.

Dec.
21 Samuel E. Healy, 4 months.
23 James Henry Conuay, 8 months.
24 Joseph Havey.
John Stone, 3 months.
Mary D. Hastings, 28 months.
Lucy Monroe, 36 years.
25 Nathaniel Safford, 53 years.
Son of Ann Geyer, 2 days.
26 Son of Michael Mockler, 4 days.
27 Ann Colby, 53 years.
Man drowned.
Adeline Dorr, 3 weeks.
28 Hannah Brown, 34 years.
Marcelus Doan, 3 months.
John Fisk, 19 years.
Sarah Newhall, 4 months.
Mary I. Jarvis, 31 year.

DIED,

At Charlestown, Mr. James Bryant, aged 40.

At Warren, R. I. Mr. Caleb Thurber, 89.

At Newburyport, Rev. Samuel P. Williams, 48.

At Bath, Hon. Francis Winter, 82; a patriot of the revolution, and chaplain in the army. He graduated at Cambridge, in 1765.

At Hudson, Capt. Robert Folger, in the 79th year of his age.

At New-London, Mrs. Catherine Wells, ag. 95.

In Arkansas, Gen. W. Bradford.

In Spain, the famous Monk, Trappist.

JUVENILE MISCELLANY.

Having perused the 3d number of the Juvenile Miscellany, I beg the privilege of recommending it to the patronage of all parents who have a regard for the intellectual progress of their children.—There is such a smooth flow of philanthropy running through its pages, such purity of language, and such noble sentiments inculcated in a series of stories, peculiarly adapted to the tender minds of children, that it should be in the hands of every one that can read. The virtue which the author inculcates goes directly to the heart, and if the moral influence which the character of the work is calculated to exert is put in operation, before false notions have sealed up the avenues of the soul,—the children of New-England, by being conversant with the Juvenile Miscellany, will sustain a high character for wisdom and integrity, when they become active members of society. The author and publisher of this valuable periodical deserves patronage for this interesting undertaking. S.

MILITIA.

The returns of militia, to the War Department, in 1824, were 1,085,607—and 15,000 musquets distributed to the several States and Territories. In 1825, those returns were 1,103,873; and the same number of musquets distributed.

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